

Chhotelal Jain's
JAINA BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chhotelal Jain's Jaina Bibliography

Edited, rearranged, revised and augmented in collaboration with the author

By

Dr. Satya Ranjan Banerjee

M.A., Ph.D (Calcutta), Ph.D (Edinburgh)

*Department of Comparative Philology and Linguistics,
Calcutta University; formerly Visiting Professor, South
Asia Area Centre, University of Wisconsin-Madison,
U.S.A.; formerly lecturer at the School of Oriental
and African Studies, University of London.*

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A Word from the Publishers

Vir Sewa Mandir was established in 1936 to serve the cause of research in Jainology through ancient literature. Great Scholars are invited to this institution to study and work on research in Jainology. A well-equipped library, a treasure-house of more than 5000 books on Jainism in Prakrit, Sanskrit and other languages is maintained and run properly for their use.

Shri Chhotelal Jain, one of the Founder-members of Vir Sewa Mandir, had published Jain Bibliography in 1945 which had gone out of print since a very long time. At the request of Vir Sewa Mandir, Shri Chhotelal Jain re-edited the whole Bibliography along with the renowned scholar Dr. S.R. Banerjee and it is a monumental work on Jainology. This reference-book would serve as a beacon light to the new generation who are keen on research work in the field of Jainology.

After years of labour and great expense, the two volumes of the book are in your hands and you are a better judge to decide on the merits of this great work. The index is being prepared and in order to avoid delay, the book is being made available immediately without it. The index will be published later in a separate volume.

21, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110002
Dated 18-12-1981

SUBHASH JAIN
General Secretary
VIR SEWA MANDIR

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Introduction

It gives me immense pleasure to announce before the scholarly world the publication of the second, revised and substantially augmented version of Chhotelal Jain's *Jaina Bibliography* which has been out of print for more than quarter of a century. The first edition was published in 1945. This Bibliography is a record of the findings of an expedition into a little known domain. It is indeed a source of great satisfaction to me to see that this monument of unselfish industry and colossal scholarship is now complete.

After the publication of the first edition, Shri Chhotelal Jain was collecting materials for the next volume till I met him in Calcutta in a cold December of 1954 in the Belgachia Digambara Jaina Temple situated in North Calcutta. As an ardent student of Jainism, I was interested in visiting Jain Temples, and one day, when I was moving around the above mentioned temple with some of my friends to whom I was explaining the Jaina stories and anecdotes painted on the walls of the temple, a lean, thin and short-statured, but sharp-looking man suddenly came to me and asked me how I had got myself acquainted with these Jaina stories. On understanding that as a student of Prakrit language and literature, I was somewhat familiar with the Ardhmagadhi texts, he became interested in me and requested me if I could visit him some day. I gladly accepted his invitation, and on the next chilly morning, I met him at his residence at 27 Indra Biswas Road, Calcutta-37 (Belgachia). After some preliminary talks, he explained to me his *Jaina Bibliography* and asked me whether I would be interested in working with him for his Bibliography. I naturally agreed, and when I met him next, he placed before me all the materials of his Bibliography collected by him till 1950, and requested me to go through them carefully to form an idea of how his Bibliography would be! I perused and examined them carefully, and then I realised that his Bibliography would be different from the usual type. We discussed the plan of the Bibliography at great length, and finally, I submitted to him a plan of writing a new, revised and augmented version of his *Jaina Bibliography* instead of publishing a mere *rechauffe* of the first volume with additions and alterations. Though this was a formidable task, almost tantamount to the production of a new volume, he gladly agreed to my proposal, and I started

collecting materials under his guidance. We both worked together untiringly on this difficult project for twelve years till he breathed his last in February 1966. His death was a great shock to me and an irreparable loss to the students of Jainism. I owe to him whatever inspiration and insight into Jainism I have attained. This then is the background of how I became connected with the Bibliography.

The plan of the present Bibliography is entirely of my own, and is different from the previous edition. It records the research activities on Jainism for over one hundred and sixty years. It primarily includes (a) A. Guerinot's three books—*Essai de Bibliographie Jaina* (1906), *Repertoire d' epigraphie Jaina inscriptions* (1908) and *Notes de Bibliographie Jaina* (J.A. XIV, 1909) written in French which again include materials on Jainism published between 1800 and 1905, (b) and the materials published in the first edition of Shri Chhotelal Jain's *Jaina Bibliography* which covers materials appearing between 1905 and 1925, (c) and in addition to these, the books published between 1926 and 1960 plus a mass of copious information left out by Guerinot and also by Chhotelalji himself are also incorporated. With regard to Guerinot's books the English translation of his French version is given with due permission from the respective authorities. So the present *Jaina Bibliography* is, in a sense, a compact volume on Jainology furnishing materials for over one hundred and sixty years' progress of human research.

This Bibliography is complete in three volumes, of which Vol. I and II register the books in ten broad sections, while volume III is the Index. The first volume consists of two sections and contains the books of general reference, Art, Archaeology and Epigraphy, and covers upto pages 1044. The second volume begins from page 1045 and contains the rest eight sections. As this Bibliography has a great demand in the scholarly world, it is decided that the first two volumes be published first without the Index volume which will follow shortly.

This Bibliography is self-explanatory. It is not merely a register of the names of the books which deal with some aspects of Jainism, but also a register of any books where some reference to Jainism or any aspect of Jainistic studies or principles is found. And in that case, the book is registered along with the pagination marks where references to Jainism are found. In each section the books are arranged chronologically in order to exhibit the history of the progress of scholarship in the field of Jainology. In doing so, special attention is given not to omit any remarkable reference contained in that particular book. Generally our abstracts are quoted in great detail, the reason being that most of the books consulted by us may not always be easily available in one particular library ready at hand. Moreover, our abstracts may also act as an original source of information, but after reading our abstracts, if the reader feels interested in consulting the original source, he may do so.

It goes without saying that no Bibliography can be up-to-date and can incorporate material till the last day of its publication, particularly when the Jainistic Studies

are growing rapidly throughout the world. A line of demarcation has to be made somewhere. We are, therefore, quite aware of our limitations, and it is owing to human imperfection some lacunae could not be avoided. After the sudden demise of Shri Chhotelal Jain in February 1966, which was followed by my departure to the United Kingdom in September 1966, I could not continue a pedantic search of all kinds of late paralipomera, for I thought that it might unnecessarily and indefinitely prolong the work without any commensurate results. My idea (also corroborated by Chhotelalji) was to include all material coming later or left over after the publication of this book in a supplementary volume at a later stage. So when I left for England the book was in a finished form. Its publication was under the care of Shri Nandalal Sarawgi, the younger brother of Chhotelalji. It may also be noted incidentally that the books which yield nothing that pertains to this Bibliography are not incorporated, because in that case the book would have swelled its bulk inordinately, and would have made the work difficult and futile.

It must be borne in mind that it is, indeed, a painstaking labour and needs a great sacrifice of leisure to compile a Bibliography of this type. It cost much more time and energy than was expected. As can be gathered from the book, no hard and fast rule is followed here in this type of Bibliography that the books to be included here must be on Jainism alone. Any books on Indological studies, whether on Jainism or not, were consulted for the simple reason that materials for Jainistic studies are scattered over diverse volumes and for this, the secondary sources were normally avoided. A glance at the table of classification will tell us from what sources our materials are collected; and they include Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries, Catalogues, Art, Archaeology, Epigraphy and Iconography, History, Chronology and Geography, Religion, Philosophy and Sociology, Language and Literature. It appears that over 3000 items have been drawn upon for contributions to the Bibliography. Not only the sources listed here point to mere things Jain, but also there are references to comparative matters, such as, Buddhism, Brahmanism and the Vedic Culture. The material is based on oriental and occidental literature available in English and other European languages. Thus I believe this Bibliography is a rare collection of detailed information and results of painstaking research in various aspects of Jainism. I also believe that it is the first work of its kind and unique in its nature. It is designed to facilitate and deepen the study of Jainism. I hope this Bibliography will prove beyond doubt to be the most effective means of advancing our knowledge of Jainism consolidated in a single volume.

It will not be out of place here if I record for the sake of history the fact which tells us how the scholars of the world are interested in the Jaina Bibliography. In 1976 in the 30th International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa, held in Mexico, a proposal for the compilation of a Jaina Bibliography was made in the meeting of the International Association of Sanskrit Studies under the Chairmanship of Dr V. Raghavan. I immediately answered that such a Bibliography had already

been printed, and would be ready soon for circulation. So the proposal was withdrawn. In 1977 again, in the Third World Sanskrit Conference held in Paris, I was asked to supply the latest position of the Jaina Bibliography, and my reply was recorded. In 1979 also at the Fourth World Sanskrit Conference held in Weimer, GDR, I reported the latest position on the Bibliography. Now at the Fifth World Sanskrit Conference just recently held in Varanasi in October 1981, I announced that the Jaina Bibliography would soon be published. I am sorry to say that owing to some unavoidable circumstances, the publication of the volume was inordinately delayed. I hope the scholars will now be happy to see it published.

It is a pleasant task now to acknowledge the help we have received from various people. A great many people have helped and there are too many to thank. A good many years have gone by since the publication of its first volume. I cannot find words adequate to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to all of them, nor would it be possible for me now within the limits of this Introduction to enumerate the names of all those who have rendered help and suggestions for the betterment of the book. But particular acknowledgements should be made to numerous institutions and libraries which have supplied the food for the Bibliography. Shri Shibdas Choudhury, Librarian of the Asiatic Society, deserves special thanks for his cooperation and promptness, and he has been most generous in placing the materials of Jainistic studies at our disposal whenever he came across them. So also the Librarians of the National Library, of the Sanskrit Sahitya Parishat of Calcutta, of the Central Library of Calcutta University, and of other Institutions have been most generous not only in telling us about the books, but also in getting them for our use. I gratefully acknowledge the services so ungrudgingly rendered by these librarians.

I desire here to recall the unselfish and enthusiastic spirit that we have derived from Professor Adinath Neminath Upadhyaya for the betterment of the work. During my sojourn in the United Kingdom, Professor Upadhyaya revised the manuscripts and gave his great editorial talents upon this Bibliography, which I duly acknowledge. I can only regret now that this great savant and ardent lover and devotee of Jainistic studies could not see the work published. At the close of this long labour I am glad to say that though Chhotelalji could not survive to see the work completed, his last desire to further the Jainistic studies that he loved so much throughout his life was fulfilled.

The work took nearly ten years to complete its printing and it was printed during the time when I was in England, and many people were therefore did the proof-reading work. It would not be possible to produce a complete or balanced account of the labour of the proof-readers and verifiers, but, at least, I am able to quote the name of Shri Gokul Prasad Jain of Vir Sewa Mandir who deserves special thanks for reading the proof sheets and verification of references, and to whom I owe an incalculable debt for his services rendered in this field.

My sincere thanks are also due to the President Shri Ashok Kumar Jain and other

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authorities of Vir Sewa Mandir, Delhi, who have come forward to undertake the publication of this type of work which is far from a lucrative undertaking. No less thanks are due to late Shri Mahendra Sen Jaini of Vir Sewa Mandir who was keen enough to see the work published. The present management deserves my thanks for its keen interest in bringing out the work into light.

In conclusion I can say that this Bibliography is not meant for challenging comparison in scale with any book of similar type, but it is mainly intended to meet the demands of the students of Jainistic studies. And in this respect, if it proves useful to the Scholars, our endeavour will be amply rewarded for placing the great work of our compatriots before the learned world, and the publisher's desire will also be fulfilled.

Karmāṇy eva adhikāras te

University of Calcutta
30 October, 1981

SATYA RANJAN BANERJEE

A Note

(By the first publisher)

The Bharati Jaina Parisat presents before the scholarly world this volume of "Jaina Bibliography" by Mr. Chhote Lal Jain as the first number of its Jaina Bibliography Series. The vast field of Jaina Literature, Art and Archaeology, Philosophy and Religion is still mostly unexplored. The scholars of the East and the West have already made valuable researches into the Vedic and Buddhistic Literature, but unfortunately the Jaina Literature which covers a wide field of Indological studies has not been properly appreciated. This is to a great extent due to the apathy of the Jaina Community who did not care to bring the religio-cultural heritage of their forebears within the easy reach of the modern scholars. It is a happy sign nowadays that some patrons of the Jaina Culture are trying to organise cultural institutions for Jaina Studies, and there are some Jaina scholars trained in scientific methods who have already made valuable contributions to this branch of knowledge.

But a research scholar should have as his constant companion a bibliography of the subject he is interested in. There are the Vedic Bibliography, the Bibliographie Bouddique and similar bibliographies. For the benefit of the Jaina scholars, Dr. A. Guerinot, a French savant compiled a Jaina Bibliography, but this book covered researches upto the period of 1906. Mr. Jain has tried to supplement the treatise of Guerniot and his book covers researches till 1925. He intends to make it upto date in another volume.

Dated 25th July, 1945
Calcutta

S.C. SEAL

Foreword

(First Edition)

About half a century ago the celebrated French Orientalist, Dr. A. Guérinot, Docteur es Letters of the University of Paris, undertook the first systematic survey of all the available printed books and articles on Jainism published in European languages. Incidentally he gave valuable information with regard to the published as well as unpublished manuscript materials on Jain religion and philosophy available in India and abroad. His (i) *Bibliographie Jaina* and (ii) his *Repertoire d'Epigraphie Jaina* were published between 1906-1908. Since then many valuable articles and books on Jainism have been published, to mention among others the surveys of Jain thought and culture by two German scholars: Dr. Glasenapp and Dr. Schubring; but those books were not easily accessible to our Indian scholars. Indian periodicals and journals have continued to publish various studies on Jainism; such studies are growing in number and still remain scattered. To help the general public as well as students of Jainism to follow the main trends of Jain studies in recent years was the laudable aspiration of Mr. Chhote Lal Jain, the Honorary General Secretary of the Vira Sasana Samgha. In spite of his multifarious duties and obligations, and even in the midst of a serious break-down in his health owing to overwork, Mr. Jain with his characteristic devotion to the sacred cause, has completed the printing of his admirable work, *Jaina Bibliography*, Vol. I, which brings the survey down to the end of 1925. The material for the second volume covering the last 20 years between 1925-1944 is also ready and will be published in due time.

Meanwhile, Mr. Chhote Lal Jain had the satisfaction of developing the plan of a centre of Jain Culture on the occasion of the grand celebration in Calcutta commemorating the 2500th anniversary of the First Sermon delivered by Lord Mahavira. That celebration was attended not only by the Jain community of North and Central India including Rajputana and by a few Jain delegates from South India, but also by the leaders of Brahmanical and Buddhist religions representing the progressive thought of the majority communities of India.

The spiritual legacies of Jainism should not be confined to the Jain community alone, but should be made available to entire humanity, especially in this age of crisis.

when violence threatens to ruin the entire fabric of human civilisation. The deathless principle of non-violence (ahimsa) is the noblest heritage of Jainism for which the whole mankind should ever be grateful. Even if we fail at present to draw the precise chronological relations of the earlier Tirthamkaras (promulgators of the Sacred Law), we are now definite that in the age of Lord Śrī Kṛṣṇa of the Mahābhārata epoch his cousin, Ariṣṭanemi exemplified in his own life the sublime principle of ahimsā by renouncing the world on the very eve of his wedding, when he saw that hundreds of innocent animals were about to be slaughtered simply for the entertainment of the guests at that royal wedding. That was the starting point of the realisation by Man of his kinship with the dumb animal world, differing from man only in linguistic expression, but animated by the same urge of life. So it was Jainism which for the first time bridged over the gulf between human life and animal life, and preached the basic truth of one common life pervading the whole Society. From such a profound realisation was born that creative compassion which made man look upon the dumb cattle as "Poems of Pity" in the inimitable words of Mahātmā Gāndhī, who, as we know, comes from Kathiawad-Gujarat, the home land of Lord Nemināth (C. 1200 B.C.) and which part of India even to-day is the stronghold of Jaina religion and culture. Then came another great spiritual leader but the first systematizer of the Jaina Philosophy based on the *Chatur-Yāma* or the four-fold principles, which were amplified by Lord Mahavir (C. 600 B.C.), a senior contemporary of Gautama Buddha.

Buddhism, no doubt, derived from Jainism its main inspiration as well as the principle of the church organization (*Samgha*) and the fundamental doctrine of Ahimsā or non-violence. Buddhism simply applied to the life of the individual and of the nation as well as on international plane, the primordial historical truth of Ahimsā which Jainism for the first time discovered like the law of gravitation of the living universe. If we want to keep intact the countless cultural heritages of man and if we want to develop the creative possibilities of mankind to its fullest extent we must discard the inhumane, nay, cannibalistic path of war and violence as preached by the immortal preceptors of Jainism. Such a cause deserves the support and collaboration not only of all men and women of about 20 lacs of Jains scattered all over India, but also of all serious workers in the cause of human welfare, in fact, all servants of humanity in the East as well as in the West.

The dream of my esteemed friend, Mr. Chhote Lal Jain, and his colleagues, is to develop such an up-to-date centre of studies on Jaina religion and culture as would be able to give all facilities for research to men and women of all nations irrespective of caste, creed or clime. We know that some western ladies actually joined the order of Jain Nuns and the catholicity of Jainism is remarkable even in this age. Moreover, we can count upon the deepseated instinct of philanthropy which is ingrained in the Jaina community; and so we hope that the idea of developing a world centre of research on non-violence in the projected seat of Jain culture would soon materialise and that all organisations in the East and the West that are striving to make world

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Peace a reality would come forward to help my esteemed friend, Mr. Chhote Lal Jain and his colleagues. His first volume of Bibliography will, I am sure, rouse the attention of many scholars to this much-neglected field of research, and, I am sure, the publications by the Vira Sasana Samgha that will follow will sustain the interest thus aroused. Though the work of Mr. Jain is a preliminary work of compilation, he has spared no pains to make the book as useful and attractive to the general readers as possible. I wish him all success in his noble mission.

11th July, 1975
Calcutta

KALIDAS NAG

Preface

(First edition)

The contributions of the Jains to the Indian Culture and sciences have been so vast that the history of India will be incomplete without a reference to them. But, of the three great religions of India-Jainism, Buddhism and Brahmanism, Jainism has been least studied and most misunderstood for want of proper knowledge of the available literature. But still it is a matter of great pleasure and encouragement that the great French scholar, Dr. A. Guerinot supplied the want to some extent by publishing his valuable volumes "*Essai De Bibliographie Jaina*" in 1906 and "*Repertoire d'Epigraphie Jaina*" in 1908. These books have been of great help to scholars and students interested in the study of Jainism.

Much has been done in the field of Jaina study and many books have been published and numerous articles have appeared in the Indian and foreign journals, since the days of Dr. Guerinot. So it was my long desire to follow the foot-steps of the great French savant and supplement his works by bringing out two more volumes containing all available information about Jainism from 1906. With that aim in view I went on taking down notes of references to Jains and Jainism from works on various subjects. As an humble student I had the privilege of working at the (Royal) Asiatic Society of Bengal for a number of years and this gave me the facility of using the books of the society. I have also referred to the collections of the Imperial Library and some other libraries.

In the volume which is now published, I have excluded almost all the references found in Guerinot's books mentioned above and I have taken care to bring in all references not found in his works and all those published between 1906 and 1925. Bibliography of the books, published since 1925 up-to-date will appear in another volume which is now under preparation.

I have to point out here, the departure I have made from the lines of Guerinot. While he has issued a separate volume for Jaina Epigraphy, I have included it under a separate section in this work. Almost all the references given in this book relate to the books written in English and other European languages.

Calcutta, 25 July, 1945
Śrāvan Kṛṣṇa Pratipada
Vṛ Sambat 2471

Chhote Lal Jain

JAINA BIBLIOGRAPHY

VOLUME II

Jaina Bibliography

VOLUME-II

Section III

1 HISTORY

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VALENTINE CHIROL—*India, Old and New*, London, 1821.

Pp. 27, 43, 53, 54. Jainism and Jain school of architecture.

958

W. ERSKINE—*Observations on the Remarks of the Buddhists in India*, (TLSB, iii, 1823, Pp. 494-537).

General—Comparative antiquity of the Buddhists, Jains, and Brahmanas. Tests by which the excavations of the Buddhists, Jains and Brahmanas may be distinguished.

959

J. TOD—*Comments on an Inscription upon marble, at Madhucarghar*, (Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. I Pp. 207-229). London, 1827.

Remark on the era of Mahāvīra. Reviews and historical notes on the *Bhojacaritra* and the *Kumārapālacaritra*. Additional notes of OLEBROOKE.

960

JAMES FORBES—*Oriental Memories*. Vol. I. London, 1834.

P. 197. Gigantic image of Gommatesvara at Kurkul (Karkal); Gommatesvara at Śravaṇa Belgola.

Pp. 529—31. Cruelty on the Jains—Three classes of Yatis.

Plate Vol. Plate No. 33.

Sculpture in a subterraneous Hindoo temple Cambay. The Shawuck Pagoda—Image of Pārisnaut.

961

W. TAYLOR—*Oriental Historical Manuscripts*. 2 Vols. Madras, 1835.

Vol. I, P. 184. Sambandar and his controversies with the Jains—Naladiyar and its origin.

Vol. ii, P. 83. The Ellora sculptures are in part the work of the Jains.

Vol. ii, P. 86. Jain religion in the South of India above the *Chauts*.

962

J. DOWSON. On the geographical Limits, History, and Chronology of the Chera Kingdom of ancient India (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland (Old Series), Vol. VIII, Pp. 1—29). London, 1846.

Historical reviews relating to the Jains. The king Govindārāya made a gift of land in favour of a Jaina temple in 82 A.D.

A Jain of the name of Nāganandin, was minister of Govindārāya and of his two predecessors Krisṇārāya and Kāla Vallabhārāya. Tiruvikramadeva, son of Caturbhuja Kanaradeva, was converted from the Jainism to the Sivaism (178 A. D.). In 878 A.D. under the reign of Malladeva II, a donation was made to the Jains at Ani.

An Inscription of the dynasty of the Chālukyas, dated of 1071 A.D., relates to the destruction of the Jain temples of Lakṣmeśwar by the Chōlas.

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J. BIRD—*Historical Researches on the Origin and Principles of the Buddha and Jain Religions*—Bombay, 1847.

This work treats specially of the Buddhism. Incidentally however it deals with the Jainism. It serves to point out, among others, the following points :

Resemblances and differences between the Buddhism and the Jainism. Description of the grottoes of Elura. The Digambaras and the Śvetāmbaras. The ascetics and the laic disciples. Jaina doctrines in general. Philosophical principles; the deliverance. Cosmology.

(An analysis of this work has given in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society Vol. II, Pp. 71-108).

964

Histoire de la Vie de Hiouen-Tsang et de ses voyages dans l'Inde, par HOEL-LI et YEN-Tsong, traduite du chinois par Stanislas Julien. Paris, 1853.

P. 224. Customs of the *Nirgranthas*. "They leave their bodies naked and make it a virtue to remove their hairs. Their skin is all cleft and their feet are hard and cracked; one would say of these rotten trees which are near the rivers".

Pp. 228-229. The predictions of the *Nirgrantha Vajra* in the subject of the return of Hiouen-Tsang to China.

965

J STEVENSON—*The Tithyas or Tirthakaras of the Buddhists, and the Gymnosophists of Greeks, Digambar Jains*, (Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. V, Pp. 401-407). Bombay, 1854.

Reviews on Vṛṣabha and Pārśvanātha. Mahāvira (died in 569 B.C.) and his disciple Gautma Indrabhuti, destined to become the Bauddha. The Tirthakaras in the Buddhistic writings. The description which is given of these ascetics permits to consider them as Digambara Jains. The same remark is applied to the Gymnosophists of the Greeks.

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A. K. FORBES—*Kās Malā*. 2 volumes. London, 1856.

Volume I

Pages.

6-18. The Śatruñjaya and the Jaina temples. Jaina legends relating to the Śatruñjaya.

36-40. Jaina relations concerning Vanaraja, founder of the Cāpotkaṭa dynasty or Cāvaḍa of Anahilvād.

52-55. Quotations from the *Dvyāśraya* of Hemacandra, in the matter of Mūlarāja Ist, of the dynasty Caulukya of Anahilvād.

68-72. Cāmuṇḍarāja, son and successor of Mūlarāja Ist; quotations from the *Dvyāśraya*, from the *Prabandhaśaṭṭamaṇi* and from the *Bhojaceritra*.

Pages

- 82-84. Bhimadeva Ist according to the *Dvyāṅga*.
- 100-101. Legend from the *Prabandhacintāmaṇi* relating to Mularāja Ist.
106. Karṇadeva Ist in the Jaina legends.
115. Hemacandra at the court of Jayasimha Siddharāja.
- 157-158. Gīrnār and the Jaina temples.
- 171-174. The Jainism and the Jaina controversy at the time of Jayasimha Siddharāja.
- 176-178. Relations of Merutunga on Jayasimha Siddharāja.
- 180-204. Advent of Kumārapāla ; his conversion to the Jainism. Kumārapāla according to the Jaina chronicles. Hemacandra and Kumārapāla.
- 205-206. The Jaina ideas concerning Ajayapāla.
- 207-208. Reviews of Merutunga on Mularāja II and Bhimadeva II.
- 237-238—Chronological and critical ideas on the *Dvyāṅga* and the *Prabandhacintāmaṇi*.
- 245-246. The Jains under the Caulukyas of Anhilvād.
- 249-250. Description of Anhilvād according to the *Kumārapālacaritra*.
- 263-264. The Jaina ministers Tejahpāla and Vastupāla.
- 264-273. The mount—Ābū.
369. The Jaina sanctuary of Taranga.

Volume II

- 236-237. The Banyās. General customs of the Jains.
- 259-261. Morals of the Banyās.
312. Generalities on the Jaina priests.
- 331-332. The fasting and the suicide by inanition to the Jains.

Mémoires sur les contrées occidentales. par Hiouen-Thsang, traduits du chinois par Stanislas Julien. 2. Volumes. Paris, 1857-1858.

In some passages, Hiouen-Thsang speaks of the heretic monks who go naked, that is to say of the Jains. These passages are the following :

Volume I

Pages

41. In the realm of Kapisa, one finds some heretics who go naked.

69. Among the heretics of India, there are some who have no clothes at all and remain entirely naked.

163-164. At 40 or 50 leagues to the south-east of Simhapura (Panjab) "one sees the place where the founder of the heretic sect who wears some white clothes... commenced to explain the law. Today, one sees there an inscription. Near this place, one has constructed a temple..." Hiouen-Thsang describes afterwards some customs of the Jains.

354. In the realm of Vārāṇṣī, some heretics "preserve a tuft of hairs on the top of the head, go naked and have not any kind of dress".

384. The heretics who go naked "have a large crowd of partisans at Vaiśālī."

Volume II

27. Many of the naked heretics inhabit the Mount Vipula and given themselves up to the most hard austerities.

42. A naked heretic resided in the neighbourhood of Rājagriha who excelled in the art of divination. At last Hiouen-Thsang gives the description of numerous naked heretics in the following realms :

75. Pundravardhana ;

82. Samatāṭa;

93. Kalinga ;

116. Cūlya.

119. Drāviḍa.

121. Malakūṭa.

968

J. PRINSEP—*Essays on Indian Antiquities, with useful tables.* Edited by E. THOMAS. 2 volumes—London, 1858.

Volume II. Useful Tables.

Pp. 165-166. Note on the era of Mahāvira (569 B.C., before the era of Vikramāditya), used by the Jains in some countries of India.

Mention of an era of Pārśvanātha, moreover doubtful.

969

MAX MULLER—*A history of ancient Sanskrit Literature.* Second edition. London, 1860.

P. 261. The Jaina canon written towards the beginning of the 5th century A.D.

The legend of Mahāvira.

970

Rajendralāla MITRA—*Vestiges of the kings of Gwalior*, (Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. XXXI, Pp. 391-424). Calcutta, 1863.

The reviews devoted to these ancient kings and drawn from some epigraphical sources. Among the 19 inscriptions studied, and most of which are reproduced in facsimile, of them 5 Jains, namely :

- N. 5. Samvat 1013 ; the king Mahendrachandra, son of Mādhava.
- N. 6. 1034 ; the Kacchapaghata, Vajradāman.
- N. 16. 1467 ; mutilated inscription, but very probably Jain.
- N. 18. 1497 ; the Jomara Dungarendra Deva.
- N. 19. 1510 ; -do- -do-

The inscription N. 7, of Samvat 1150, that Rājendralāla MITRA considered as Jain, is Vishnuite (cf. F. KIELHORN, *Indian Antiquary*, vol. XV, P. 33).

971

Henry BEVERIDGE—*A Comprehensive History of India*, Civil Military and Social etc. 3 Vol. London, 1865.

Vol. 2, Pp. 80-83. Worship by the Jains. Their practice as to caste. Their partial respect for the *Vedas*. Their Moral system.

Vol. 2, P. 148. Jain temples on Mt. Ābū.

972

M. ELPHINSTONE—*The history of India*. Fifth edition. London, 1866.

Pp. 116-119. Resemblance of the Jainism with the Buddhism and with the Brahmanism. Characteristic of the Jainism. The Tirthankaras. The Jain priests, the temples and the sacred writings.

Pp. 122-123. Some historical notions on the development of the Jainism. The principal regions of India where the Jainism is predominant.

973

Mark Wilks—*Historical Sketches of the South of India in an attempt to trace the History of Mysore, Second Edition*, Vol. I. Madras, 1869.

P. 26. n. Conversion of Viṣṇuvardhana, of the Ballal or Hoysālā dynasty, from Jainism to Vaiṣṇavism in 1133 under the influence of Rāmānuja, an apostle of the Viṣṇuite sect.

Demolition of 101 Jain temples at Calaswaḍi by Timmanna a Vaiṣṇava in 1454.

974

W. W. HUNTER—*Orissa*—London, 1872.

P. 181. Mention of a Jain temple on the top of the Western Khaṇḍagiri Hill.

P. 220. The southern Yavanas originally Jains.

P. 220 (n). Southern Yavanas curiously intermingled with the Ballala or Jain dynasties who spread from Visianagarar to Mysore, if not identical with them (of Mr. CARMICHAEL's Vizagapatam, Madras, 1869).

P. 228. Yavanas—typical Buddhists but became Jains when Buddhism marged into Jainism.

P. 230. Yavanas dissaminated Buddhism, especially in its later form of Jainism.

P. 282. Buddhism's compromise with Vishnu-worship which composite creed took the form of Jainism in strong Aryan Provinces—Mt Ābū—the richest effort of devotion.

P. 284. Jainism one of the successors of Buddhism in Orissa.

P. 302. Jainism springs up frequently wherever Hinduism subjugates the wild tribes.

Plates P. 178. Serpent cave and Rock cells 300-150 B.C.

P. 181. Tiger cave, Udayagiri Circ 300 B.C.

975

Bhāu DĀJĪ—*Merutunga's Theravali ; or Genealogical and Succession Tables, by Merutunga, a Jain Pundit*, (Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. IX, Pp. 147-157). Bombay, 1872.

Brief review on Merutunga and his works. Analysis of the '*Theravali*' which records the historical events that happened since the death of Mahāvīra upto the year Samvat 1371. The Jaina history occupies naturally the first place in this *paññavali*. Remarks and comparative chronological table according to the *Prabandhacintāmaṇi* of Merutunga, the *Kumārāpālāprabandha* of Jinamaṇḍanopādhyāya and an anonymous *paññavali*.

976

Bhāu DĀJĪ—*The Inroads of the Scythians into India, and the Story of Kalakāchārya*, (Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. IX, Pp. 139-146). Bombay, 1872.

History of Kālakāchārya according to :

1. the *Kalakāchāryakāha* ;
2. a commentary of Subhāṣitāgaṇi ;
3. a guzerati manuscript ;

4. a Marwari manuscript ;
5. another Marwari Manuscript by Jinaraṅgasūri ;
6. the *Paryāṇaśataka*, with commentary ;
7. some commentaries on the *Kalpasūtra*.

977

H. KERN—*Over senige Tijdstippen der indische Geschiedenis*. Amsterdam, 1873.

P. 24 Sq. Some historical ideas, in particular according to the *Śatruñjaya-mahātmya* and the *Kalpasūtra*.

978

J. MUIR—*On the Era of Buddha and the Asoka Inscriptions*, (Indian Antiquary, vol. III, Pp. 77-81). Bombay, 1874.

The Buddhists and the Jains seems to have formed only a single sect.

The legend of Buddha and that of Mahāvira offer great resemblances. Mahāvira would have died in 388 B.C. This date would be equally that of the death of Buddha. The edicts of Aśoka relating to the respect for animal life are rather conformable to the doctrines of the Jains than to those of the Buddhists.

979

J. T. WHEELER—*The history of India, Hindu, Buddhist and Brahmanical*—London, 1874.

Pp. 361-362. Principle of the Jainism—Its agreement with the Buddhism and particularly with the doctrines of the Small vehicle. The Tirthankaras—Monks and the laity. Jain temples : the most eminent among them. The Jainism is especially flourishing in the Western India.

980

F. KITTEL—*Old Kanarese Literature*, (Indian Antiquary, vol. IV, Pp. 15-21). Bombay, 1875.

Jaina Literature.

Review on the following Jaina works, written in old Canara :

1. *Chando' mbudhi*, treatise of prosody, relating all-together to the Sanskrit and Canara meters by Nāgavarman.

2. *Kāvyaśāloka*, of the same author ; treatise of poetical rules.
3. *Nighaṇṭu*, of the same author ; vocabulary according to Vararuci, Halayudha, Bhāguri and the Amarakośa.
4. *Rasaratnākara*, treatise on the poetry and the dramatical composition, by Salva.
5. *Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa*, grammar of the Canara language by Keśava or Keśirāja.
6. *Nāṣṭharatnākara*, collection of Sanskrit words having several significations, by Devottama.
7. *Jīnamūrti*, of Nagacandra, explained, in 102 stanzas, some virtuous actions according to the Jaina doctrine.
8. *Śāstrasāra*, explained some Jaina doctrine and refutation of the Brahmanism.
9. *Dharmaparīkṣa*, of Vṛttavilāsa.
10. Commentary on the *Amarakośa*.
11. Commentary on the dictionary of Halayudha.

981 (I)

G. BÜHLER—*On the Age of the Nāṣṭhar-Charita of Śrīharṣa*. (Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. X, Pp. 31—37). Bombay, 1875.

Review on the *Prabandhakōśa* of Rājasekhara. According to the references on Śrīharṣa contained in this work, the *Nāṣṭhar* might have been written between 1163 and 1174 A. D.

981 (II)

G. BÜHLER—*Additional Remarks on the Age of the Nāṣṭhar*, (Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. XI, Pp. 279-287).—Bombay, 1876.

BÜHLER discusses again the theme of the *Prabandhakōśa* of Rājasekhara relating to Śrīharṣa, and upholds his conclusions according to which this author might have lived at the end of the 12th century.

982

E. BURNOUR—*Introduction à l'histoire du Bouddhisme indien*. Second edition.—Paris. 1876.

P. 263. Signification of the word 'arhat' to the Jains.

P. 279. Notes on the Jaina statues which are ordinarily naked.

983

E. THOMAS—*The Early Faith of Asoka*, (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, New Service, Vol. IX, Pp. 155-234).—London, 1877.

Importance of the discovery of Mathura for the history of the Jainism.

Opinion of COLEBROOKE according to which the Buddhism derived from the Jainism. Proofs in favour of this thesis, according to the Buddhistic documents.

List of the 24 *Tirthankaras* with their symbols and colours. The conclusions of STEVENSON'S analogous to those of COLEBROOKE relating to the chronological reports of the Buddhism and Jainism.

Several other opinions or accounts, in particular that of the Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien.

Brahmanism and Jainism. The doctrine of the castes Asoka. The Brahmanism and Jainism. The doctrine of the castes Asoka. The there periods of his religious evolution. Chronological study of the edicts from this point of view. It is in the last period only, after the 27th year of his reign that Asoka was converted to the Buddhism. Researches on the term '*Devānampiya*', which must have been a conventional title about, the Jains.

Study of the Indo-Scythian coins. Information about some archaeological relics of Mathura : statues and inscriptions. The Jaina religion was flourishing at Mathura in the period of Indo-Scythian King Kaniṣka.

984

MONIER, M. Williams—*Modern India and the Indians*. Third Edition. London, 1879.

Pp. 159-160. Jainism is now the only representative of Buddhistic ideas in India proper. Jain system earlier than Buddhism from an independent source.

Characteristics of two sects of the Jains. Jainism, also lays stress on doctrine of transmigration. Jains although dissenting from the *Veda* regard themselves as Hindus.

Pp. 515-518 (Appendix No. 5). The Jain doctrine.

985

J. ALWIS—*The six Tirtaka* (Indian Antiquary, vol. VIII, Pp. 311-314).—Bombay, 1879.

Account, after different Buddhistic works, on the six Tirthakas, who bear the following names :

1. Kāśyapa, surnamed Purna.
2. Makkhaligosāla.
3. Nigantha Nātaputta.
4. Ajita Keśakambala.
5. Sanjayabellance.
6. Kakudha Kātyāyana.

986

MAX DUNCKER—*The History of Antiquity*, (From the German by Evelyn Abbott), vol. 4, London, 1880.

Book VI. Chapter III. The Kingdom of Magadha and the settlement in the south.

Chapter VI; Chandragupta and Magadha.

987

Shoshee Chunder DUTT—*India, Past and Present*. London, 1880.

P. 144. Jainism superior to the general religion of the country. The Jains also repudiate the *Vedas*. Like the Vaiṣṇavas and unlike the Buddhists, they adhere to caste. They explain *Nirvāṇa* more fully by distinctly assigning to the liberated souls a spiritual life for ever and ever. Of the saints worshipped by them Ādinātha, Pārśvanātha and Mahāvīra are the most important.

988

T. W. RHYS DAVIDS—*Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by some points in the History of Indian Buddhism*—London, 1881.

P. 27. Remarks on the origin of the Philosophical theories of the Buddhism and of the Jainism, and particularly of the doctrine of Buddha. Resemblances with the ancient Hindu Philosophical schools.

989

Rajendralāl MITRA—*Indo-Aryans*. 2 vols. Calcutta. London, 1881.

Vol. 1, Pp. 16, 36, 63. Jain temples.

Vol. 2, Pp. 355, 369, Jain temples.

Vol. 2, Pp. 357, 417, 418, Jainism of Asoka.

990

H. JACOBI—*Ueber Kalacoka—Udayin*, (*Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft*, vol. XXXV, Pp. 667-674). Leipzig, 1881.

Critical study of the Jaina ideas relating to Udayin, it admits to identify with Kālāsoka. Text of the *Parisiṣṭaparvan*, VI, 22—40 and 175-252, in which there is talk of Udayin.

991

J. KIATT—*Extracts from the historical records of the Jains*. (*Indian Antiquary*, vol. XI, Pp. 245-256). Bombay, 1882.

A very important work of great interest for the history of the Jaina schools. The matter is of the *pattāvalis* of the Kharatara and Tapa sects, established according to the unpublished works, in particular the *Gurvāvalisūtra* of Dharmasāgara.

The essential elements of these chronological lists are given in the following lists :

I. Paṭṭavali of the Kharatara Gaccha.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Works</i>	<i>Diverse notes</i>
1. Mahāvira	...	...	Mahāvira had eleven disciples, the first of which was Gautama, still called Indrabhuti, and the fifth Sudharman. The first schism had taken place 14 years after the death of Mahāvira, with Jamali, and the second, two years later, with Tisyagupta (Prādesika).
2. Sudharman	Died 20 years after Mahāvira.		
3. Jambu	64 years after Mahāvira.		
4. Prabhava	75 -do-		
5. Sayyambhava	98 -do-	<i>Daṭavikali-kāśūtra.</i>	
6. Yaśobhadra	148 -do-		
7. Sambhutivijaya	156 -do-		
8. Bhadrabāhu	170 -do-	<i>Upasargaharastotra ; Kalpasūtra ; Niryuktis on 10 canonical treatises.</i>	
9. Sthulabhadra	219 -do-	...	Was the last who knew the 14 Purvas. The 3rd, 4th and 5th schisms had taken place respectively 214, 220 and 228 years after the death of Mahāvira.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Works</i>	<i>Diverse notes</i>
10. Mahagiri	249 years after Mahāvira.		
11. Suhastin	265 -do-		
12. Susrthita	313 -do-	...	The Koṭika sect took birth with him.
13. Indradinna			
14. Dinna			
15. Simhagiri.			
16. Vajra	584 years after Mahāvira.	...	Founder of the Vajra-śākhā. In 544 after the death of Mahāvira, Roha-gupta provoked the 6th schism. The 7th schism had taken place in 584 after the death of Mahāvira. In 609, origin of the Digambaras.
17. Vajrasena.			
18. Candra.			
19. Samanta-bhadra.			
20. Deva (Vrid-dhadeva).			
21. Pradyotana			
22. Mānadeva	...	Śāntistava	
23. Mānatuṅga	...	Bhaktāmara-stotra ; Bhayaharastotra.	
24. Vira	...	...	In 980 after Mahāvira, translation of the <i>Siddhānta</i> with Devarddhigani.
25. Jayadeva			
26. Devānanda.			

<i>Names</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Works</i>	<i>Diverse notes</i>
27. Vikrama.			
28. Narasimha.			
29. Samudra.			
30. Manadeva.			
31. Vibudhaprabha.			
32. Jayānanda.			
33. Raviprabha.			
34. Yaśobhadra.			
35. Vimalacandra.			
36. Deva.	...	...	Founder of the Suvihitapakṣa sect.
37. Nemicaṇḍra.			
38. Uddyotana.	—	...	They were its disciples who created the 84 gacchas still existing.
39. Vardhamāna.	...	...	The first Suri particular to the Kharatara sect.
40. Jinatva.			
41. Jinacandra.	...	<i>Samoggarangakāṭhāprakaraṇa.</i>	
42. Abhayadeva.		...	The famous commentator of the Aṅgas.
43. Jinavallabha.	Died in Samvat 1167.	<i>Pinḍavisuddhiviprakaraṇa ; Ganadharasardhasatka ; Sadatīti</i> etc,	Foundation of the Madhukharatara śākhā.
44. Jinadatta.	Samvat 1132-1211.	<i>Samśhodolāvali,</i> etc.	In Samvat 1204, the Rudrapalliyakharatara śākhā was founded by Jinasekharācārya.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Works</i>	<i>Diverse notes</i>
45. Jinacandra.	Samvat 1197-1223.		
46. Jinapati.	Samvat 1210-1277.		
47. Jinesvara.	Samvat 1245-1331.	...	In Samvat 1331, foundation of the Laghukharatara śākhā by Jinasimhasūri.
48. Jinaprabodha.	Samvat 1285-1381.	<i>Durgāprahodhavyākhyā.</i>	
49. Jinacandra.	Samvat 1326-1376.		
50. Jinakuśala.	Samvat 1337-1389.		
51. Jinapadma.	Died in Samvat 1400.		
52. Jinalabdhi.	Died in Samvat 1406.		
53. Jinacandra.	Died in Samvat 1415.		
54. Jinodaya.	Samvat 1375-1432.	...	In Samvat 1422, Dharmavallabhagani founded the Vegadakharatara śākhā.
55. Jinarāja.	Died in Samvat 1461.		
56. Jinabhadra.	Died in Samvat 1514.	...	Jinavardhansūri founded the Pippalakakharatara śākhā in Samvat 1474.
57. Jinacandra.	Samvat 1487-1530.		
58. Jinasamudra.	Samvat 1506-1555.		
59. Jinahamsa.	Samvat 1524-1582.	...	In Samvat 1564, foundation of the Acaryiyakharatara śākhā by Śāntisāgara.
60. Jinamanikya.	1549-1612.		

<i>Name</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Works</i>	<i>Diverse notes</i>
61. Jinacandra.	Samaat 1595-1670.	...	It is said he converted the emperor Akbar to the Jaina religion. In Samvat 1621, Bhavahareopādhyāya founded the Bhavaharī-yakharatara śākhā.
62. Jinasimha.	Samvat 1615-1674.		
63. Jinarāja.	Samvat 1647-1699.	<i>Jinarājī</i> , commentary on the <i>Naiṣadhīya</i> .	Jinasagarasuri founded in Samvat 1586 the Lagh-vacariyākharatara śākhā; and Rangavijayagani the Rangavijayākharatara śākhā in Samvat 1700. From this last sect comes of the Srisariyākharatara śākhā.
64. Jinaratna.	Died in Samvat 1711.		
65. Jinacandra.	Died in Samvat 1763.		
66. Jinabhakti.	Samvat 1739-1780.		
67. Jinabhakti.	Samvat 1770-1804.		
68. Jinalābha.	Samvat 1784-1834.		
69. Jinacandra.	Samvat 1809-1856.		
70. Jinaharja.	Named Sūri in Samvat 1856.		

II. Paṭṭivāḍi of the Tapāgaccha.

Besides some little differences, the list of the Tapa sect is similar to the previous upto Uddyotana inclusively. Then the series of Jaina masters continue thus :—

<i>Names</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Diverse notes</i>
36. Sarvadeva	...	...	Samvat 1029, Dhanapāla composed his dictionary. Samvat 1096, death of Śānti-sūri.
37. Deva (Rūpaśri)	...	...
38. Sarvadeva.			
39. Yaśobhadra & Nemicaṇḍra.	...	...	Samvat 1135, death of Abhayadeva the famous commentator.
40. Municaṇḍra	...	...	Municaṇḍra had as disciple Devasūri (Samvat 1143-1226), author of <i>Syādvadarsanākara</i> , Hemacaṇḍra lived in the same period (Samvat 1145-1229).
41. Ajitadeva			
42. Somaprabha & Maniratna.			
43. Vijayasimha			
44. Jagacaṇḍra	...	...	Founder of the Tapāgaccha.
45. Devendra.	Died in Samvat 1327.	Author of several commentaries.	
46. Dharmaghoṣa	Died in Samvat 1337.	Author of diverse stanzas & ślokas.	
47. Somaprabha	Samvat 1310-1373		

<i>Names</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Works</i>	<i>Diverse notes</i>
48. Somatilaka	Samvat 1355-1424.		
49. Devasundara	Born in Samvat 1405.		
50. Somasundara	Samvat 1430-1499.		
51. Munisundara	Samvat 1436-1503.	<i>Upadśaratna-kara</i> , etc.	
52. Ratnaśekhara	Samvat 1457-1517	<i>Ācārapradīpa</i>	In Samvat 1508, origin of and several the Lumkā or Lumpaka sect. commentaries.
53. Laksmisāgara			
54. Sumatisādhū	Born in Samvat 1464.		
55. Hemavimala			
56. Ānandavimala	Samvat 1547-1596.		
57. Vijayadana	Samvat 1553-1622.		
58. Hiravijaya	Samvat 1583-1652.		
59. Vijayasena	Samvat 1604-1671.		
60. Vijayadeva	Samvat 1634-1713.		
61. Vijayaprabha	Born in Samvat 1677.		

992

H. DHURVA—*Prasasti of Nārāka, a Court Poet of King Viśāladeva of Gujarat*, (Indian Antiquary, vol. XI, Pp. 98-108.—Bombay, 1882.

Historical and literary ideas relating to the kings Virādhavala and Viśāladeva of the Vaghela dynasty of Dholka and to the ministers Vastupāla and Tejahpāla. These information are taken from some Jaina sources, in particular from *Vastupāla-carita* of Harśagaṇi and *Prabandhakośa* of Rājāśekhara.

993

K.B. PATHAK—*The date of Mahāvīra's Nirvāṇa, as determined in Śaka 1175* (Indian Antiquary, vol. XII, Pp. 21-22).—Bombay, 1883.

Study of a passage from the *Śrāvakaśāstra*, equally called *Māghanandīśrāvakaśāstra*, because Māghanandin wrote its first chapter.

According to this passage, the Śaka era commenced 605 years after the death of Mahāvīra. This had, then, taken place in 527 B.C. It is exactly the same date that the Śvetāmbaras of the north admit.

994

Lewis RICE—*Early Kannada Authors*, (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, New Series, vol. XV, Pp. 295-314). London, 1883.

The ancient Canara literature is of Jain origin. It counts a very great number of representatives, of which the following are important :

Samantabhadra 650 A.D. (?), to whom are attributed the *Devāgamastotra*, the *Nyāyanīśayavārttikalaṅkāra*, the *Uktyanuśāsana*, the *Bhāṣāmāhārī*, the *Cintāmaṇīpīṭha* and the *Aṣṭasahasraṭīpāṇi*, *Kavīparimeṣṭhin*, 670 A.D. (?)

Pūjyapāda, towards 690 A.D. known as grammarian and author of the *Jainendra-vyākaraṇa*, of the *Pāṇinīśabdāvatāra*, of the *Kārikāvṛtti*, of the *Sūtrasaṅgraha* and of the *Sarvārthosiddhi*. Akalankacandra, native of Śrāvapa-Belgoḷa; in 788 A.D., in presence of Hemasītala, king of Kanci, he held up a controversy against the Buddhists and provoked their banishment. His works are the *Devāgamastotranyāsa* and the *Pramāṇaratnapradīpa*.

Pampa or Hampa born in 902 A.D., of a brahmanical family converted to the Jainism. Author of the *Ādipurāṇa* and of the *Pampa Bhārata*.

Jinacandra, towards 950 A.D., author of the *Pūjyapada-carita*.

Poona or Honna, towards 950 A.D. converted from the Brahmanism to the Jainism.

Raṇṇa, author of the *Ajīta-vṛthakarapurāṇa*, born in 949 A.D.

Nemichandra, towards 990 A.D., author of the *Līlavatī*.

Guṇabhadra, author of the *Uttarapurāṇa*.

Gunacandra, towards 1070 A.D., author of *Parivābhyudaya* and of the *Maghanandīśvara*.

Guṇavarman, who constructed probably the famous Jaina temple of the Gangas at Lakṣmeśwar. He lived likewise towards 1070 A.D. He composed the *Puṣpadantapurāṇa* and the *Devacandraṣṭabastotra*.

Nayasena, 1115 A.D., author of the *Dharmamṛṣa*. Nāgavarman, surnamed Kavirāja about 1070-1120. His works are: the *Kāryavalakana*, the *Chandambudhi*, the *Karnatakabhāṣaṣaṇa*, the *Vastukośa* and a translation in Canara of the *Kadambari*. Balacandra, towards 1120, author of the *Tattvartanadīpika* and of the *Parabhrtakratavayākhyāna*. Nāgacandra, surnamed Abhinava Pampa, towards 1170, author of the *Pampa—Rāmāyaṇa*, of the *Mallināthapurāṇa*, and of a short treatise of Ethics entitled *Jinamūṇanava*. Aggala. Digambara of the Desi gaṇa. Pustaka gaccha and Kuṇḍakuṇḍa anvaya; he finished his *Candraṣṭabhapurāṇa* in Śaka 1111. Keśirāja about 1160-1200, author of the *Śabdamanidarpaṇa*. Kamalabhava, author of *Śāntiśvarapurāṇa*, towards 1200. Karnaparya, towards 1200, author of the *Nemināthapurāṇa*. Salva, towards 1300, author of the *Rasaratnākara*. From the outset of 1300, the Jaina writers are supplanted by the Lingāyats, until towards 1508, period to which preponderance commences to belong to the brahmanical works.

995

A. CUNNINGHAM—*Book of Indian Eras*.—Calcutta, 1883.

P. 5. The era of Mahāvira must have been in usage among the Jains in an ancient period, probably at the time of Aśoka.

P. 37. The death of Mahāvira had taken place, according to the Digambaras, 605 years before Vikrama, and according to the Śvetāmbaras, 470 years before the same Vikrama. This last date, may be 527 B.C., is most generally admitted.

P. 49. The ideas of the Jaina books relating to the era Vikrama.

996

K. B. PATHAK—*The date of Trivikrama*, (Indian Antiquary, vol. XII, P. 150). Bombay, 1883.

According to the *Ādipurāṇa*, *Uttarapurāṇa* and the grammar of Trivikrama, the latter would have been contemporary of the emperor Rāṣṭrakūṭa Amoghavarṣa Ist.

Robert SWELL—*A sketch of the Dynasties of Southern India*. Madras, 1883.

P. 17. The Cholas destroyed a number of Jain temples at Puligere or Lakmeśvara in the reign of Someśvara I of the Western Chālukyas.

P. 39. The Kadambas of Palāsikā or Halśi in Belgaum, were Jaina and of the Manavya gotra, 'sons of Hariti'.

P. 49. A Jain named Nāganandi was minister to the Kongu or Gaṅga Kings Kalavallabha Rāya Govinda Rāya, and his successor Kamāradeva.

P. 50. A forged inscription dated A.D. 178 mentions that Kongu King Tiru Vikramādeva was converted from the Jain to the Śaiva faith by Śankarāchārāya.

P. 72. At the time when Yuan Chwang visited Kanchi in A.D. 640 there were numerous Jains.

P. 73. In A.D. 788 the Buddhists were finally expelled from the neighbourhood of Kanchi to Ceylon by Prince Hemaśīta who became a Jaina.

P. 94. The Raṭṭa Mahāmaṇḍaleśvaras, at first feudatories of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas, were Jains.

P. 95. The Santara kings in Maisur, feudatories of the Chālukyas, were Jains.

P. 105. Endowment of some Jain temples by Harihara I.

P. 118. Amoghavarṣa I, who was surnamed "*Atiśayadhavala*" and Nṛpatunga I, he defeated the Chālukyas, and built the city of Mānyakheta. He came to the throne in A.D. 814-15 or 815-16 and enjoyed a long reign.

Kīrtikaumudī by Someśvaradeva, edited by A.V. KATHAVATA. (Bombay Sanskrit Series, n.XXV)—Bombay, 1883.

Introduction.

Review on Someśvara. He was the priest of Bhimadeva II, king of Anahilvāḍ—Pāṭan and of Lavanaprasāda, prince of Dholka.

Resemblance of Someśvara with the Jain Harihara, according to the '*Prabandhakośa*'. of Rājasekhara (Samvat 1405).

Analysis of the '*Kīrtikaumudī*'. This is a history of the kings of Anahilvāḍ, and particular of Vastupāla, the celebrated Jaina minister of the princes Lavanaprasāda and Viradhavala. But the account of Someśvara stops at the time of the Zenith of Vastupāla.

Last years of Vastupāla.

Biography of Vastupāla according to the Jaina sources, principally the *Vastupālacarita* of Harṣagani and the *'Prabandhakośa'*.

Text of the *'Kirtikaumudī'*.

Notes.—

Index of the names of persons and of localities. Appendices A and B. Text of two inscriptions in the temple of Tejahpāla on the mount Ābū. The first of these two inscriptions has been translated. Appendix C. Aphorism of the doctrine of the *Syādvāda*. Text and translation.

999

W. W. ROCKHILL—*The life of the Buddha and the early history of his Order*—London, 1884.

The first appendix consists in a translation, by M.E. LEUMANN, of extracts from the *Bhagavati* XV, concerning the resemblances of Mahāvira with Gosāla.

1000 (i)

H. KERN—*Geschiedenis van het Buddhisme in Indie*. 2 volumes—Haarlem, 1882-1884.

1000 (ii)

H. KERN—*Der Buddhismus und seine Geschichte in Indien*. Uebersetzung von H. Jacobi. 2 volumes—Leipzig, 1882-1884.

1000 (iii)

H. KERN—*Historie du Bouddhisme dans l'Inde*. Traduite du neerlandais par G. Huet. 2 volumes (Annales du Musee Guimet. Bibliotheque d'etudes, vols. X and XI). Paris, 1901-1903.

Volume I

Information relating to the Jains.

Pages Edition of the—

Netherlands.	German	French	
1	2	3	4
14	16-17	15-16	The Jains have been mentioned in the most ancient Buddhistic writings. The Jains and the Buddhists presented only a few exter-

1	2	3	4
			nal differences. Mahāvira was the contemporary a little anterior to Buddha.
			In note, references to COLEBROOKE and to M. JACOBI.
	17-18		Additional note of M. JACOBI : (1) In the introduction to his edition of the <i>Kalpasūtra</i> , he has furnished the proof that Buddha and Mahāvira were contemporaries. (2) In the article "On Mahāvira and his Predecessors", he has sought to demonstrate that Mahāvira was not the founder of Jainism, but the reformer of an already existing sect.
94	120		Note with respect to the Digambaras.
111	142	119	Episode of Viśākhā.
113	144	121	Note on the domination of Gymnosophists applied probably to the Jains by the Greek authors.
143	181- 182	151	The Nirganthas having at their head Jñātṛputra (Nātaputta), constitute one of the six sects hereticals in comparison with the Buddhism.
429- 430	546- 547	460- 461.	The Jain partisans of the doctrine of the salvation by the works : episode of Simha, adept of the Jainism at Vaiśālī.
442	561	474	The sentiment of the universal compassion characterise the Jainism and the Buddhism.
445	565	477	Note relating to intolerance and to the hatred of the Buddhists in comparison with the Jains.

1	2	3	4
445	566	478	Note on the characters common to the Jainism and to the Buddhism.

Volume II

6	6-7	6-7	The Jains signalised by Asoke by the side of the Buddhists : dangerous rivals of the Buddhists after the most ancient books of the latter.
61	76	66-67	Sharp rivalry of the Jains with regard to the Buddhists at Vaisâli.
	76		Additional note of M. JACOBI on the importance of Vaisâli as Jain Centre.
161	201	175	History of the king Udayana who got the statue of Mahāvira sculptured. The statues of Mahāvira at Mathura.
192	240		Note on the sanctuary of Khandagiri founded by the Jains of the marathi country.
194	242	211	Schematic representations of the sacred tree on the Jain inscriptions of Khandagiri.
196	245	213	The symbol of the bull to the Jains.
310	386	337	Institutions of Asoke in favour of the Jains.
338-	422-	368-	Historical ideas on the Jain monastery of Abhayagiri, at Ceylon.
339	423	369	
427	534	465	Predominance of the Jainism at Mathura from 83 to 360 A.D. after the votive inscriptions uncovered in this place.
438	548	477	Persistence of the Jainism in India, inspite of persecutions.

1001

Robert BROWN—*The people of the World*. Vol. 4. London, 1885.

Pp. 82-83. Jainism—A secession from Buddhism—Home of this faith—Mysterious character—Number of Believers—Tenets—Temples.

1002

SI-YU-KI.—*Buddhist Records of the Western World*. Translated from the Chinese of Hiuen Tsiang by S. BEAL. 2 volumes—Boston, 1885.

Here is, as regards the passages relating to the Jains, the agreement between the translation of St. JULIEN and that of S. BEAL.

	St. JULIEN.		S. BEAL
	Vol. I.		Vol. I.
Page	41	...	55
Page	69	...	76
Pages	163-164	...	144-145
			Vol. II.
Page	354	...	45
Page	384	...	66
	Vol. II.		
Page	27	...	158
Page	42	...	168
	Vol. II.		Vol. II.
Page	82	...	199
Page	93	...	208
Page	116	...	227
Page	119	...	229
Page	121	...	231

Besides, in the vol. I of his translation S. BEAL has devoted a note to the Śvetāmbaras, P. 144, and another to the Digambaras, P. 145.

1003

L. FEER.—*Tīrthikas et Bouddhistes ; Polemique entre Nigantha et Gautama*, (Actes du VI. Congres international des Orientalistes, III Partie, Section II, Pp. 69-80).—Leide, 1885.

Summary of the Paragraphs

1. Charges directed against Buddha. Texts relating to the question. 2. The ten prohibited actions and their tripartite division. 3. Reproach addressed to Buddha for considering the actions of the body as immaterial. 4. Who made this reproach to Buddha? Was this an error or a calumny? 5. Respective opinions of Nigantha and of Buddha on the actions of the body and those of the mind. 6. Reasoning of Buddha against Nigantha. 7. Subordination, according to Buddha, of the actions of the body to those of the mind. 8. Conclusion : Superiority of the system of Buddha.

1004

Th. FOULKES—*The Pallavas*, (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, New Series, vol. XVII Pp. 183-220).—London, 1885.

Date A.D.	Events interesting to the History of the Jainism.
about 777	Erection of a temple to the north of Śrīpura, by Kundawe, daughter of a king Pallava.
about 788	Hemaśitala established an important Jain colony at Kanchi. He was converted to the Jainism.
1064	Ādonḍai, of the Chola dynasty, transform the Jain temples into Hindu temples, with the exception of five.

1005

K. B. PATHAK—*A Passage in the Jain Harivaṃśa relating to the Guptas*, (Indian Antiquary, vol. XV, Pp. 141-143).—Bombay, 1886.

The *Harivaṃśa* was composed in Śaka 705 by Jinasena. Citation of the Colophon.

Text and translation of the passage LX. 83-88, according to which the Guptas must have commenced reign 720 years after the death of Mahāvira, may be towards 193-194 A.D.

Note of M. FLEET. If one admits that the Gupta era may have commenced in 319-320 A.D., the calculation of Jināsena gives the date of 401-400 B.C. for the *nirvāṇa* of Mahāvira.

1006

J. F. FLEET.—*Two Passages from the Ācārāṅkī*, (Indian Antiquary, vol. XV, P. 188)—Bombay, 1886.

Citation of two passages of the *Ācārāṅkī* (commentary on the *Ācārāṅgasūtra*), according to which the author, Śīlaṅka, considers as identicals the Gupta era and the Śaka era.

1007

Shyāmal DAS—*The Antiquity, Authenticity, and Genuineness of the Epic called 'The Prithvi Raj Rasa'*, (Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. LV. Pp. 5-65).—Calcutta, 1886.

This article contains three inscriptions in Sanskrit which interest the history of Jainism.

- I. Inscription issuing from Bijoli in Mewar. Gift of a village in favour of a temple of Pārśvanātha, by the Cāhamāna Someśvaradeva; Samvat 1226-1169 A.D.—Analysis, Pp. 14-15; translation, Pp. 28-32; text Pp. 40-46.
- III. Inscription issuing from Chitor, dated Samvat 1324—1267 A.D. Dedication of a temple (?) by Ratnaprabhasūri and Hemaprabhasūri, of the Caitra gaṇa—Text, Pp. 46-67.
- V. Other inscriptions issuing from Chitor; Samvat 1335-1278 A.D. Gift of land, by the prince Guhila Samarasimha, in favour of a temple of Pārśvanātha which his mother Jaitalladevi had constructed.—Analysis, p. 18; text, Pp. 48.

1007 (i)

The Gaudavaho, a historical Poem in Prakrit, by Vakpati. Edited by Shankar Pandurang Pandit (Bombay Sanskrit Series, n. XXXIV). Bombay, 1887.

The critical review from the commencement contains some information on a commentary of the '*Gaudavaho*' by Haripāla, son of Upendra. It is not absolutely certain that this Haripāla may be a Jaina. However his style is Jain.

INTRODUCTION

P. XLIX. Remarks on the importance of the Jain literature.

P. CXXXV-CLXI.—Note II. Jaina accounts on Vākpati and his master, the prince Yaśovarman of Kanauj, according to the following works :

Bappabhaṭṭisūricarita ; *Prabandhakośa* of Rājasekharasūri ; *Prabhāvakacarita*, composed by Prabhācandrasūri and reviewed by Pradyumnasūri ; *Tīrthakalpa* of Jinaprabhasūri ; *Gāthasahasri* of Samayasundara ; *Vicārasāraprakaraṇa* of Pradyumnasūri. *Paṭṭavali* drawn up in Samvat 1739 by Ravivardhanagani. Criticism of these documents.

1008

O. T. BETTANY—*The World's Inhabitants or Mankind, Animals and Plants*. New York, 1888.

P. 307. The Jains temples and pilgrimage. Their holy men of the past are admitted as true deities. One half the mercantile wealth of India passes through their hands.

1009

J. KLATT. *Fine apokryphe Paṭṭavali der Jainas*. (Festgruss an Otto Von Bohtlingk, Pp. 54-59).—Stuttgart, 1888.

Analytical or critical study of the '*Yugapradhānasvarūpa*' a short work in 88 Prakrit stanzas, on which Kalyāna wrote a Sanskrit commentary in Samvat 1685.

The '*Yugapradhānasvarūpa*' contains some chronological data on 141 Jaina patriarcho. But 49 (or 48) only among them belong to the history. The others are only indicated to prophetic title.

Here is a list of the first :

<u>Names.</u>	<u>Date of the Nirvāṇa.</u>		
1. Sudharman	20 years after the <i>nirvāṇa</i> of Mahāvira,		
2. Jambu	64	-do-	-do-
3. Prabhava	75	-do-	-do-
4. Śāyyambhava	98	-do-	-do-
5. Yaśobhadra	148	-do-	-do-

<u>Names.</u>	<u>Date of the Nirvana.</u>		
6. Sambhutivijaya	156	years after the <i>nirvāṇa</i> of Mahāvira.	
7. Bhadrabāhu	170	-do-	-do-
8. Sthūlabhadra	215	-do-	-do-
9. Mahāgiri	245	-do-	-do-
10. Suhastin	291	-do-	-do-
11. Guṇasundara	335	do-	-do-
12. Śyāmārya (Kālakācārya)	376	-do-	-do-
13. Skandila	414	-do-	-do-
14. Revatimitra	450	-do-	-do-
15. Aryadharmā	24	Sāṃvat.	
(In this period lived Kalakacharya, the conqueror of Gardabhilla).			
16. Bhadrāgupta	63	Sāṃvat.	
17. Śrīgupta	78	-do-	
18. Vajra, the last dasapuram	114	-do-	
19. Āryarakṣita	127	-do-	
20. Durbalikapūsyamitra.	147	-do-	
21. Vajrasena	150	-do-	
22. Nāgahastin	219	-do-	
23. Revatimitra	278	-do-	
24. Simha	356	-do-	
25. Nāgārjuna	434	-do-	
26. Bhutadinna	513	-do-	
27. Kālakācārya	524	-do-	
28. Satyamitra	531	-do-	
29. Harillasūri	585	-do-	
30. Jinabhadragaṇi	645	-do-	
31. Umāśvāti	720	-do-	

<u>Names.</u>	<u>Date of the Nirvāṇa</u>
32. Puṣyamitra	780 Samvat
33. Sambhūtiśūri	829 -do-
34. Māḍharasambhūti	889 -do-
35. Śrīdharmasvāmin	929 -do-
36. Jyeṣṭhāṅgasūri	1000 -do-
37. Phalgumitra	1049 -do-
38. Dharmaghoṣa	1127 -do-
39. Vinayamitra	1213 -do-
40. Śīlamitra	1292 -do-
41. Revatimitra	1370 -do-
42. Sumanimitra	1448 -do-
43. Arihamitra	1493 -do-
44. Pāḍivayasūri	1502 -do-
45. Viṣnumitra	1547 -do-
46. Harimitra	1597 -do-
47. Śaṇḍilasvāmin	1627 -do-
48. Jinapatisvāmin	1667 -do-
49. Jinacandrasūri.	

1010

ATMARAMAJI ANANDAVIJAYAJI—*Genealogical Tree illustrating the Chronology of the Jain Religion, and all its divisions and subdivisions.*

This chronological table in colours has been communicated by M. HOERNLE to the Asiatic Society of Bengal in February, 1889. (See—proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal 1889, p. 131).

1011

J. F. HEWITT—*Notes on the early History of Northern India*. Part II, (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, New Series, Vol. XXI, Pp. 187-359).—London, 1889.

Pp. 258-262. The Jainism and the country of the Suvarṇas. The three great Jaina sanctuaries of West India, Śātrunājaya, Gīrnār and the Mount Ābū. The Jainas of West India are in general tradesmen.—The Jaina doctrine based on some brahmanical rules. The Licchavis were probably adepts of the Jaina religion before being converted to the Buddhism.

1012

R. CH. DUTT—*A History of Civilization in Ancient India*. 3 volumes—Calcutta—London, 1889-1890.

Vol. II. Pp. 315-327. Review on the Jainism. Diverse opinions on the antiquity of the Jainism : LASSEN, WEBER, BÜHLER, M. M. BARTH and JACOBI.—Life of Mahāvira. Origin of the Śvetāmbaras and of the Digambaras, the separation of which would be accomplished in 79 or 82 A.D. Council of Valabhi in 454 or 467 A.D. ; ultimate drawing up of the Jain canon. Discussion on the age of the Jainism. Resemblance between the Buddhism and the Jainism. The canonical writings. Translation of extracts from the *Ācārāṅgasūtra* relating to Mahāvira. Rapid analysis of the *Upasakadasā*; episodes relating to Ānand.

Volume III

Pp. 84-85 Account of Hiouen Thsang on the Jains.

Pp. 344-372. Review on the Jain architecture in the different regions of India.

1013

L. de MILLOUE—*Histoire des religions de l'Inde*, (Annales du Musée Guimet. Bibliothèque de vulgarisation, vol. II).—Paris, 1890.

CHAPTER III—Jainism.

Origin of the Jainism. According to the author, the Jainism is more ancient than the Buddhism. Dogmas of the Jains. Creation of the world. Cosmogony. Immortality of the soul. Transmigration. The *mukṭi*. Divinities and demons.

The Tirthakaras or Jinas. Vṛṣabha, Nemi, Pārśvanātha, Mahāvira. The *Arhats*, the *śramavas*, the *yatis* and the *śrāvakas*. Religious duties of the priests and of the laity. Dharma and karma. The *ahiṃsā*. Pious readings, Meditation. Abstinence, Ablutions. Confession and absolution. Sacrificed and festivals. Pilgrimages. Temples and images. Funeral ceremonies. Sects. The Digambaras and the Śvetāmbaras. The actual state of the Jainism. Its importance.

Pp. 328-329. Short bibliographical index.

1014

SOMESVARADEVA—*Kirtikaumudī*. Übersetzt von. A. Haack—Breslau, 1892.

German translation, preceded by an introduction.

1015

A.F.R. HOERNLE—*The Paṭṭāvalī or Lists of Pontiffs of the Upakeśa—Gachchha*. (Indian Antiquary, vol. XIX, Pp. 233-242).—Bombay, 1890.

This *paṭṭāvalī* is borrowed from the "*Ajñānatimirabhāskara*", a Hindi work on the Jainism, by Atmārāmaji Ānandavijayaji, pontiff of the Vijaya śākhā, founded from Tapā gaccha by Vijayasimhasūri.

The laic adherents of the Upakeśa gaccha call themselves Oswāls. They constitute one of the principal commercial casts of Rajputana. It is said that they drew their name from the town of Osanagari, in Marwar, where is found an ancient temple of Mahāvira.

The list of the pontiffs established by the *paṭṭāvalī* goes back to Pārśvanātha and comprises the following names :—

1. Subhadatta, disciple of Pārśvanātha.
2. Haridatta.
3. Āryasamudra.
4. The ganadhara Keśin.
5. Svayamprabhasūri. Summary of the legend in this matter.
6. Ratnaprabhasūri, who died 84 years after Mahāvira.
7. Yakṣadeva,

8.—32. Succession, repeated five times, of :

Kakkasūri,
Devaguptasūri,
Siddhasūri,
Ratnaprabhasūri, and
Yaksadevasūri.

Among which, the 17th master, a Yaksadevasūri, died 585 years after Mahāvira.

33-74. Succession, repeated 14 times, of :

Kakkasūri,
Devaguptasūri, and
Siddhasūri.

In this list, the following masters are specially mentioned :

- 40. Devagupta, Samvat 885.
- 42. Kakkasūri, author of the *Pancapramāṇa*.
- 43. Devagupta, Samvat 1072, composed the *Navapadaṇḍa*.
- 49. Devagupta, Samvat 1108.
- 51. Kakkasūri Do. 1154.
- 54. Do. Do. 1252.
- 65. Siddhasūri Do. 1330.
- 66. Kakkasūri Do. 1371, author of the "Macchaprabandha".
- 67. Devagupta Do. 1409.
- 68. Siddhasūri Do. 1475.
- 69. Kakkasūri Do. 1498.
- 70. Devagupta Do. 1528.
- 71. Siddhasūri Do. 1565.
- 72. Kakkasūri Do. 1595.
- 73. Devagupta Do. 1631.
- 74. Siddhasūri Do. 1655.

1016

Lewis RICE—*Early History of Kannada Literature*, (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland for 1890, Pp. 245-262).—London, 1890.

The Canara language and its different forms. Quotations from the *Subhāṣita* or *Nītikanda*, an ancient Jaina work and from the *Rājavalikathe*, of Devacandra.

The ancient Canara literature. The most ancient poets : Samantabhadra, Kaviparimeṣṭhin and Pūjyapāda. Samantabhadra must be placed in the 2nd century A.D. He was born at Utkalikagrāma and was an active promoter of the Jaina religion.

Pūjyapāda, of his real name Devanandin, is the author of the *Jainendavyakaraṇa*. He lived towards the middle of the 5th century. Other authors worthy of interest are : Śrīvardhadeva (about 6th century), Ravikīrti (7th century), the king Amoghavarṣa 1st, who reigned from 814 to 867 and composed the *Kavirājamārgālamkāra*, precious work for the literary information it contains.

1017

J. KLATT—*The data of the post Māgha*, (Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, vol. IV, Pp. 61-71).—Wien, 1890.

Study of the Jaina *Prabhāvakacarita*.

I. Māgha might have been born at Śrīmāla, in the Guzerat, and might have been the cousin of Siddharṣi, according to the following genealogy :

Suprabhadeva (minister of the king Carmalāta).



II. Biography of Siddharṣi.

III. Period of Siddharṣi : he composed the *Upamitabhavaprapaṇcākatā* in Samvat 962-906 A.D.

IV. Māgha might have then lived towards 906 A.D. But according to the references of several authors, he should have been placed to a period more ancient.

V. Attempt of conciliation.

1. Māgha was probably a little older than Siddharṣi, because his father was the eldest of the two brothers.

2. Siddharṣi was undoubtedly an old man when he finished the *Upamitabhavaprapaṇcūkathā*.

3. Māgha could be considered as the contemporary of the king Bhoja of Kanauj (862 and 876 A.D.).

4. Perhaps he composed his poem early, that which was worth his renown since his youth.

1018

H. JACOBI.—*Ānandavardhana and the date of Māgha*, (Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, vol. IV, Pp. 236-244).—Wien, 1890.

Criticism of the authority of the Jaina *Prabhāvakacaritra* relatively to the period of Māgha : the tradition which recalls this work is legendary. As regards Māgha, two principal facts are to be pointed out :

1. The poet is mentioned by Ānandavardhana, who, according to the *Rajatarangini*, became famous under the reign of Avantivarman of Kashmir (855-884 A.D.).

2. He was imitated by Ratnakara, the poet of the king Bālabrihaspati of Kashmir (835-847 A.D.).

It follows from this, that Māgha must have lived towards the beginning of the 9th century, and even previously.

1019

A.F.R. HOERNLE.—*Two Paṭṭavālīs of the Sarasvatī Gacchhā of the Digambara Jains*, (Indian Antiquary, vol. XX, Pp. 341-361).—Bombay, 1891.

INTRODUCTION

Study of the manuscripts containing these *Paṭṭavālīs*. The manuscript A begins by an introduction in verse recalling the ancient pontiffs from Mahāvira to Bhadrabāhu II. It gives afterwards the list of the pontiffs of the Sarasvatī sect up to the 108th, Bhuvanakīrti (Samvat 1840).

The *paṭṭāvalī* of the manuscript B stops at the 102nd pontiff, Mahendrakīrti (Sarpvat 1938).

The two manuscripts have a common list upto 87th pontiff (Sarpvat 1572—1581). Afterwards A gives the series of the masters belonging to the line of Nāgar, and B that of the masters of the section of Chitor.

The Sarasvati gaccha is still known by the name of Kuṇḍakuṇḍa anvaya. However, the founder of it was not Kuṇḍakuṇḍa, but Māghanandin. It is why the sect is called also Nandi gaccha or Nandi *anvaya*. At last, it is equally designated by the terms of Balātkāra gaṇa and of Pārijāta gaccha. It is a branch of the Mūlasaṅgha, that is to say of the community founded by Mahāvīra himself (Digambaras).

Information about other Digambara *Paṭṭāvalīs*. Text and translation of the introduction to the *Paṭṭāvalī* A. List of the masters of the Sarasvati sect. This list includes :

1. The series common to the two *Paṭṭāvalīs*;
2. The section of Nāgar ;
3. The section of Chitor.

In each of these three parts, the name of the different masters is accompanied by detailed and precise chronological data and by varied remarks.

Index of the names of pontiffs.

NOTES

1 Chronology—Critical study of the chronological data contained in the introduction to the *Paṭṭāvalī* A.

2. History of Vikrama.—According to the same introduction, Vikrama was born in 470 of the era of Mahāvīra and ascended to the throne at the age of 24 years.

3. On the title of *Bhaṭṭāraka*.—This title must have been conferred to the pontiff Padmanandin in Sarpvat 1375.

INTRODUCTION

These three new *paṭṭāvalis* designated by the letters C, D, E, are of the same kind as the two precedents A & B, published by M. HOERNLE. The comparison between them of these five documents proves that there were two distinct traditions among the Digambaras, relating to the succession of their pontiffs.

Indeed, the *paṭṭāvalis* differ between them on several points.

1. The period of 683 years which followed the death of Mahāvīra is subdivided in a diverse manner following one or the other of the traditions. The *paṭṭāvalis* A and C representing one of these traditions, and the *paṭṭāvalis* E the second.

2. The tradition, to which A & C testify, appeared to be the only authentic. It results from it that before Bhadrabāhu I, the Jaina community must have been undivided. The division between the Digambaras and the Śvetāmbaras as brought about towards Samvat 136 or 139. Afterwards, with Māghanandin, the Digambaras were divided into four sects.

3. Another important difference consists in the varied designation of the residences of the Digambara pontiffs. A list indicates these diverse residence according to the *paṭṭāvalis* A, B & D of one part, E of another part, and at last C.

4. The succession of the pontiffs is narrated in two ways : by A, B & D of one side, and by C & E of other side.

5. At last, one ascertains a difference in the dates in comparing the recensions A and D with the recension C.

Paṭṭāvali C.

This *paṭṭāvali* commences by an introduction relating to the Jaina masters before the constitution of the Sarasvati sect. The chronological list, that it includes extends from Bhadrabāhu II (Samvat 4) of to Śubhacandra (Samvat 1450).

Text and translation of the introduction to this *paṭṭāvali*.

Table of the succession of the pontiffs of the Sarasvati gaccha according to this *paṭṭāvali*.

Paṭṭāvali D.

Indication of the principal differences between this *paṭṭāvali* and the others.

List of the succession of the pontiffs following this *paṭṭāvali*, but only according to the passages where it differs from A and E.

Paṭṭavali E.

Text and translation of the introduction.

General list of the pontiffs, from Bhadrabāhu III (Samvat 104), upto Prabha-candra (Samvat 157T).

Appendix.

1. Review on a manuscript of the *Vikramaprabandha*. This work is identical with the *Pancadandachaitraprabandha* published by WEBER.

2. Note on the *Nitisāra* and the author of this work, Indranandin, who must have lived between 1524 and 1565 A.D.

1021

William Wilson HUNTER—*The Indian Empire : Its peoples, history and products*. New and Revised Edition. London, 1892.

Pp. 205-208. The Jains—Jain doctrines. Jain temple cities. Relation of Jainism to Buddhism. Jains earlier than Buddhists. Antiquity of the Jains. JACOBY's investigation of the question. Jainism older than Buddhism—Date of Jain Scriptures. Jains an independent sect. Modern Jainism, etc.

1022

G. T. BETTANY—*The World's Inhabitants; or, Mankind, Animals, and Plants*. Third Edition. London etc., 1892.

Pp. 307-308. Representation of Buddhism in India by the Jains. Their difference from Buddhism. Their belief in a sort of pantheism. Their wealth and influence. Their tenderness to animal life. Their temples and pilgrimages.

1023

Gustav OPPERT—*On the Original Inhabitants of Bhāratavarṣa or India*. Westminster and Leipzig, 1893.

P. 62. Influence of the Jains strongest in towns where the artisan classes form an important and powerful portion of the population, while the Brahmins appealed to the land-owning and the agricultural classes, whom they won over by entreaties or by threats.

P. 67. Tiru Vallava Nayanar, author of the Tamil work, the *Kural*, showed in his writings a knowledge of, and tendency towards, Jainism. The Jains use the title Nayanar as an honorific appellation.

P. 100. Buddhist and Jain missionaries the first preachers and religious teachers devoted to the indigenous population. This is, perhaps, why a temple, more particularly of Buddhistic and Jain, is called a *palli*.

P. 236. Adoption of the Jain faith by the Kurumbas who became bigoted adherents of this sect. Campaign of Ananda Chola to crush the supremacy of Jainism. Ascendancy of Śaivism, the result. Jainism by no means extinct among Kurumbas.

P. 243. Success of a Jain priest to convert a great number of the Kurumbas to Jainism. Erection of a Jain *basti* by the king of Pulai. Destruction of Jain sculptures found in rice-fields. Many Kurumbas resemble in their present manners and customs e.g., marriage ceremonies, the Jains of former times.

P. 248. Existence of a Jain *basti* dedicated to Ādiṛthankara in the village Pulai.

1024

John STRACHEY—*India*. London, 1894.

P. 245. Jain doctrines, similar to the more orthodox forms of Buddhism—a tendency for Jainism to become virtually a sect of Brahmanism. "In the north and west of India the Jains are still a cultivated class, mostly engaged in commerce, whilst in the south they are, as a rule, agriculturists."

1025

J. KLATT—*Sāmācārī-Śatakam of Samayasundra and Paṭṭāvalis of the Anchala-Gachchha and other Gachchhas*. Revised with additions by E. Leumann, (Indian Antiquary, vol. XXIII, Pp. 169-183).—Bombay, 1894.

I. The *Sāmācārī Śatakam*.

The "*Sāmācārīśataka*" was composed in Samvat 1672, by Samayasundavagani, disciple of Sakalacandra, himself disciple of Jinacandrasūri (Samvat 1612-1670) of the Brihatkharatara gaccha.

The work is divided into 5 *prakāśas* and 100 chapters. It is still designated under the name of '*Prasnottarasata*'. A very large number of chapters bear a title. One of the most important chapters relates to the discussion happened in

Samvat 1617, between Jinachandrasūri and Dharmasāgara, at Anhilvād-Pāṭan. This chapter recalls a series of gacchas and of Jaina masters, and enumerate 17 *paṭṭāvalis*. The other chapters mention equally some authors and some works, the list of which has been given by KLATT following the alphabetical order.

II. *Paṭṭāvali* of the Anchala-Gachchha. This *paṭṭāvali* agrees with those of the Tapā and Kharatara sect up to the 35th pontiff, Uddyotanasūri. The 36th and 37th Pontiffs were Sarvadevasūri and Padmadevasūri, both disciples of Uddyotana. The list continues afterwards upto the 83rd pontiff, Vivekasāgarasūri (Samvat 1940-A.D. 1884).

III. *Paṭṭāvali* of the Goyaraksha-Śākhā. After Bhavasāgara (Samvat (1560-1583), 61st (62nd) pontiff of the Ancala gaccha, the Goyaraksha sect commences with Sumatisāgara (63rd) to continue up to Gulabasāgara (75th).

IV. *Paṭṭāvali* of the Tapā-Gachchha. List of the different *paṭṭāvalis* of this sect, namely ;

1. Gurvāvali of Munisundarasūri, Samvat 1466.
2. Last chapter of the '*Kriyāratnasamuccaya*' of Guṇaratnasūri, Samvat 1466.
3. *Gurvāvalisūtra* of Dharmasāgara, Samvat 1629.
4. The same work revised by order of Hiravijayasūri, Samvat 1648.
5. The *paṭṭāvali* contained in the Hiravijayacaritra (Sarga IV) of Devavimala.
6. Gurvāvali of Jayavijayagaṇi, Samvat 1680.
7. *Paṭṭāvalisāroddhāra* of Ravivardhanagaṇi, Samvat 1739-1749.

V. *Paṭṭāvali* of the Vijayānanda-Gachchha. Vijayasena (died in Samvat 1971), 59th pontiff of the Tapā sect is given as successor. Vijayatīlakasūri, under which three subordinate new sects took birth : the Poravāḍa gaccha, the Osavāla gaccha and the Sāgara mātā.

The Poravāḍa gaccha, from Vijayānanda (died in Samvat 1717) to Surendrasūri (Samvat 1908), counts eleven masters.

VI. *Paṭṭāvali* of the Vijaya-śākhā. After Vijayadeva, 60th sūri of the Tapā sect, eight masters have been cited, up to Vijayasūri (Samvat 1940).

VII. *Paṭṭāvali* of the Vimala-Gachchha. The sect took birth with Hemavimala, 55th pontiff of the Tapā gaccha. It was followed by Saubhagyaharṣasūri (Samvat 1583), who had himself six successors.

VIII. *Paṭṭavali* of the Pārsvachandra-Gachchha. The paṭṭavali of this sect, still called Nagapuriya-Tapā, is analogous to that of the Tapā Gaccha up to the 40th pontiff, Municandra. A Municandra succeeded Devasuri (Samvat 1143-1226), then 26 other sūris.

IX. Notes on an inscribed Statue of Pārivanātha. Text and translation of an inscription dated Samvat 1503 and recalling the dedication of a statue in bronze of Pārivanātha by Udayacandrasūri, disciple of Śalibhadrāsūri, of the Jirapalli gaccha. This sect Jirapalli or Jiraula was founded by Sarvadevasūri in Samvat 994 or 1109.

1026

R. G. BHANDARKAR—*Early History of the Deccan*. Second editions.—Bombay, 1895.

Pages :

1. The Jaina literature contains some information relating to the history of Guzerat and Rajputana.

III. Principal works of the Digambaras utilised as sources for the history of the Deccan : *Harivamsapurāṇa*, *Uttarapurāṇa*, *Yāśastilaka*, *Praśnottararatnāmālika*, etc.

59. The princes of the first Cālukya dynasty were some devoted protectors of the Jainism. The latter was specially flourishing in the south Maratha.

65. The *Harivamsapurāṇa* was composed by Jinasena in Śaka 705, under the reign of Vallabha (Govinda II, Rāṣṭrakūṭa ?).

68-69. Amoghavarṣa I, prince of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa dynasty (above Śaka 760). was a fervent adept of the Jainism. There is a talk of him in the *Uttarapurāṇa* of Guṇabhadra, in the *Pārśvabhūdaya* of Jinasena (author of the *Ādipurāṇa* and preceptor of Guṇabhadra), in a philosophical treatise entitled *Jayadhavala* and in the *Sārasaṃgraha*, mathematical treatise of Virācārya. At last the Digambaras attribute to him the *Praśnottararatnāmālika* the author of which should be Vimalachandra for the Śvetāmbaras and Śankarācārya for the Brahmins. A Tibetan translation of the *Praśnottara-ratnāmālika* consider equally Amoghavarṣa I, as the author of this work.

69. Under the reign of Akālavarṣa, or Kriṣṇa II, son and successor of Amoghavarṣa I, several Jaina temples were constructed.

69-70. In Śaka 820, consecration of the *Uttarapurāṇa* by Lokasena disciple of Guṇabhadra.

Pages :

75. The *Taṣṭilaka*, of Somadeva, finished in Śaka 881.
76. Under the Rāṣṭrakūṭas, the Jainism, and particularly the Digambara community, continued its progress.
- 79-80. The Jaina *Bhārata*, composed in Śaka 863, by the Canara poet Pampa, furnished a genealogy of the Cālukyas of the posterior dynasty.
- 93 & 95. Narration of a Jaina work entitled *Vijjalarāyacarita* concerning the reign of Bijjala (Vijjala, Vijjana), of the dynasty of the Kalacuris.
96. Under the second dynasty of the Cālukyas and that of the Kalacuris (973-1188 A.D.), the Jainism was attacked vehemently by the sect of the Lingāyat.
103. Different donations made to a Jaina temple in Śaka 1063 by a Yādava prince.
- 123-124. The Śilāhāras of Kolhapur gave proof of great religious tolerance and patronised the Jainas several times.
- 133-134. Historical table in which are recalled some dates of Jaina events.

1027

R. CHALMERS—*The Jains*, (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland for 1895, Pp. 665-666).—London, 1895.

Translation from the commencement of the Sūtra 104 of the *Majjhimanikāya*. The question is of the position of the Nirgranthas immediately after the death of Mahāvira.

1028

V. R. GANDHI—*History and Religion of the Jains*, (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland for 1895, Pp. 679-680).—London, 1895.

The opinion that made Jainism a sect of Buddhism is abandoned to-day. The identification between Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta and Mahāvira is legitimate. Considerations on the word Nigaṇṭha.—Among the Jain gacchas, one bore the name of Nigaṇṭha, which was afterwards changed in Koṭika. The Jain doctrines: comparison with the doctrines of the Vedantists and of the Buddhists. The moral doctrines: the formula of universal pardon.

1029

Hon. P. COOMARSWAMY—*Gleanings from Ancient Tamil Literature*. (JCBRAS, xiv, 1895-96, Pp. 17-40).

P. 20. Pāṇḍya king's conversion from Jainism to Hinduism by Jñāna Sambandar.

P. 39 E.S.W. Senathi Raja's remarks on Jainism and Buddhism, and the overthrow of Jainism by Sambandar.

1030

Sylvain LEVI—*Les donations religieuses des rois de Valabhi*. (Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes. Vol. VII. Etudes de critique et d'histoire, Deuxieme Serie, Pp. 75-101). Paris, 1896.

The princes of Valabhi in the Jaina tradition. The king Śīlāditya Iṣṭ and the restoration of the Jainism. The lecture from the *Kalpasūtra* before Dhruvasena Iṣṭ and his court. Devarddhigani and the council of Valabhi.

1031

G. BÜHLER—*A Jaina account of the End of the Vaghelas of Gujarat*, (Indian Antiquary, vol. XXVI, Pp. 194-195).—Bombay, 1897.

Text and translation of a passage from the *Tīrthakalpa* or *Kalpaprādīpa* of Jinaprabha.

According to the last verses of the section entitled *Śatruñjayakalpa*, this part of the *Tīrthakalpa* was composed in Samvat 1384.

1032 (a)

The Raghuvamśa of Kalidasa, Edited by G. R. NANDARGIKAR. Third edition.—Bombay, 1897.

The preface of this edition contains reviews on some Jaina commentators of the "*Raghuvamśa*", namely :

Pages.

15-20 Caritravardhana, of great renown among his co-religionists; his commentary bears the name of "*Śīkhāṭṭha*".

22-23 An anonymous person, disciple of Vijayānandasūri, and who lived after Caritravardhana, towards 1385 A.D.

Pages.

- 23-24 Vijayagani, disciple of Rānavijaya of the Tapā sect, the comment which he composed is called "*Svobhika*".
- 24-25 Sumativijaya, author of the *Sugamānvaya*; it is a modern commentary.
- 25-26 Dharmameru, another modern commentator, wrote a "*Raghufika*".

1032 (b)

E. W. HOPKINS—*Notes from India*. (Journal of the American Oriental Society, vol. XIX, Pp. 29-41). New Haven, Connecticut, 1898.

P. 38. Notes on the arrangement of the hair on some Jain statues of Elura.

P. 39. Description of a veiled Jain statue at Badāmi (see—Vol. XX. P. 223, a slight correction to this review.).

1033

Friedrich RATZEL—*The History of Mankind*. (Tr. from the Second German Edition by A. J. Butler). Vol. 3. London, 1898.

P. 524. The religion of the Jains is a development from Brahmanism resembling the old Buddhism, but tending more to the worship of saints.

1034

Abdul KARIM—*The Students' History of India*. Calcutta, 1899.

P. 28. Jainism—Its history and chronology.

1035

A. M. BOYER—*L'époque de Kaniska*, (Journal Asiatique, IXth Serie, Tome XV, Pp. 526-579).—Paris, 1900.

The fourth part of this treatise is devoted to the study from graphic point of view, of some Jaina inscriptions of Mathura. This examination, being added to the indications furnished by the Chinese and the numismatic documents, permits to the author to conclude that Kaniska commenced reign towards the end of the 1st century of the Christian era.

1036

J. F. FLEET—*Notes on Indian History and Geography*—The Places mentioned in the spurious Altem grant, (Indian Antiquary, vol. XXIX, Pp. 273-278).—Bombay, 1900.

Study of a Jaina document recalling some gift made by Pulikesin Ist, of the dynasty of the Chalukyas of the West. It contains, moreover, the following information: Construction of a temple at Alaktakanagar (Altem), in Śaka 411. Mention of Jaina masters: Siddhanandin, Citakāchārya, Nāgadeva, Jinanandin. It is to this last that the gifts attributed to the temple were made and which consisted of villages and lands.

The study has the object to identify these different villages.

1037

A. WEBER—*On the history of religion in India*; a brief review. Translated by G. A. GRIERSON, (Indian Antiquary, vol. XXX, Pp. 268-288).—Bombay, 1901.

P. 280. Review on the Jainism.

1038

H. L. FANSHAWE—*Delhi Past and Present*. London, 1902.

P. 67. About 200 yards to the northwest from Jumma mosque is the Jain temple or Sarawogi temple of Dehli, the elegant decorator of the porch of which is specially commended by Mr. FERGOUSON.

1039

R. G. BHANDARKAR—*A Peep into the early History of India from the foundation of the Maurya Dynasty to the fall of the Imperial Gupta Dynasty*—B.C. 322—circa 500 A.D. (Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. XX, Pp. 356-408).—Bombay.

Pp. 395-396. One possesses only three Jaina inscriptions dating from the commencement of the 5th century A.D.

1. Udayagiri, 424 A.D. ;
2. Kahaun, 459 A.D. ;
3. Mathura, 115 of the Gupta era=431 A.D.

1040

V. A. SMITH.—*The Kushān, or Indo-Scythian, Period of Indian History, B.C. 165 to A.D. 320.* (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland for 1903, Pp. 1-64).—London, 1903.

This treatise contains the complete list of the inscriptions of the Indo-scythian kings. Here is the series of the Jaina Inscriptions :

<u>No.</u>	<u>Annee</u>	<u>King</u>	<u>Locality.</u>
1	4		Mathura
2	5		Mathura
3	5		Mathura
4	5		Mathura
5	6	Kaniṣka	Mathura
6	7	Kaniṣka	Mathura
7	9	Kaniska	Mathura
10	15		Mathura
11	18		Ramnagar
12	18		Mathura
13	18		Mathura
15	19		Mathura
16	20		Mathura
17	20 (?)		Mathura
18	22		Mathura
19	22 (?)		Mathura
20	25		Mathura
22	29	Huviṣka	Mathura
23	29 (?)	-do-	Mathura
24	31		Mathura
26	32		Mathura
28	35		Mathura

<u>No.</u>	<u>Année</u>	<u>King</u>	<u>Locality.</u>
29	39	Huviṣaka	Mathura
30	44	-do-	Mathura
32	45	-do-	Mathura
37	48	-do-	Mathura
39	50		Mathura
40	50		Mathura
41	50 (?)		Mathura
44	52		Mathura
45	54		Mathura
46	57		Mathura
47	60	Huviṣaka	Mathura
49	62		Mathura
50	62		Mathura
54	74		Rāmanagar
58	79		Mathura
59	80	Vāsudeva	Mathura
60	81		Mathura
61	83	Vāsudeva	Mathura
63	85 (?)		Mathura
64	86		Mathura
65	87		Mathura
66	87	Vāsudeva	Mathura
67	90		Mathura
68	93		Mathura
69	98		Mathura
70	98	Vāsudeva	Mathura
71	299	-do- (?)	Mathura

According to the author, the date of these inscriptions should be fixed according to the Laukika era, or the common era. One must have thus, the following agreement :

<u>Inscriptions</u>	<u>Laukika</u>	<u>Kaliyuga</u>	<u>A.D.</u>
4	(32)04	3229	128-129
98	(32)98	3328	222-223.

Thus, the advent of Kaniska must have taken place towards the year 125 A.D.

A complimentary note to this article is given by the author in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1905. Pp. 151-152.

1041

T. W. RHYS DAVIDS.—*Buddhist India*. Second Impression. London, 1903.

P. 143. Jains an organised community all through the history of India from before the rise of Buddhism down to the present time.

P. 163. The Buddhist and Jain records about the philosophic ideas current at the time of the Buddha and the Mahāvira.

P. 285. Illustration of the Jain temple at Khajurāho.

P. 318. Three-fourths or more of the persons named, and objects of donation specified in all the inscriptions throughout India, from Asoka's time to Kaniska's, are Buddhists, and the majority of the remainder are Jain.

1042

P. D. CHANTEPLE de la Saussaye—*Manuel d'Histoire des Religions*. Traduction française sous la direction de H. Hubert etc. I. Levy.—Paris, 1905.

Pp. 363-67. Devoted to the Jainism.

1043

H. F. HELMOLT.—*The World's History*. Vol. 2. London, 1904.

Pp. 402-404. Jainism and its tenets.

Pp. 405-406. The kingdom of Magadha; Chandragupta and Asoka.

V. A. SMITH—*The early history of India*.—Oxford, 1904.

Pages

8. The Jaina books contains some historical information of considerable value.

24. Short review on Mahāvira, born at Vaiśālī and died at Pāvā.

27-28. Mahāvira preached the Jainism in Magadha during the reign of Bimbisāra.

39-40. Mahāvira and Gautama Buddha were contemporaries. They both died in the reign of Ajātaśatru, Mahāvira, few years before the Buddha. Discussion on the date of the death of Mahāvira; cf. particularly the note I of the page 40.

41. Chronological table in which the death of Mahāvira is referred to the year about 490 B.C., and that of the Buddha to the year 487.

145, 148, 158.—The Ājivikas presented close analogies with the Jains.

163, N. 2. The Hospital for animals, called "Banyan" at Surat was the common work of the Jains and of the Viṣnuites.

176, N. 2. Khāravela, king of Orissa towards 157 before the Christian era, was a Jaina prince, but had the greatest toleration in respect of other religions.

264. The Jaina cult in the beginning of the Christian era. Mathura was one of its principal centres.

291. The Jains cult in the 7th century is specially flourishing at Vaiśālī and in the East Bengal.

326-328. During the two centuries of reign of the ancient dynasty of the Chālukyas of Vātāpi, the Jainism made considerable progress; he was particularly popular in the southern Marāthā. Amoghavarṣa Iṣṭ (815-877 A.D.) was a very generous king with respect to the Jainas, specially with respect to the Digambaras, whose community made a rapid extension in the 9th and 10th centuries, with some pontiffs such as Jinasena and Guṇabhadra.

330-331. Decline of the Chālukya dynasty (1156-1190 A.D.). Reign of Bijjala (Kalacuri), who professed the Jaina religion. Formation of the sect of the Lingāyats who thwarted in a large measure the scope of the Jainism.

331. In the province of Mysore, under the reign of Viṣṇuvardhana, of the Hoysala dynasty (1117 A.D.), the Jainism enjoyed a great favour. Thanks to the minister Gangarāja, the temples destroyed by the Choḷas were repaired.

334. Note on the development of the Jainism in South India.

338 & 355. The Jainism counted numerous followers in the Southern India when Hiouen-Tsang visited this country in 640 A.D.

339. Persecution of the Jainism by the Choḷas in the 11th century.

1045 (i)

J. F. FLEET—*Notes Indian history and Geography*—Amoghavarsha I, as a patron of literature, (*Indian Antiquary*, vol. XXXIII, Pp. 197-200).—Bombay, 1904.

It is probable that the author called by the name of Nripatunga is identical with the prince Amoghavarsha Ist, of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa dynasty and who reigned from about 814-815 to 877-878 A.D.

1045 (ii)

J. F. FLEET—*Notes on Indian History and Geography*.—Kaviśvara's *Kavirājamārga*, (*Indian Antiquary*, vol. XXXIII, Pp. 258-280).—Bombay, 1904.

Study on the author and the composition of *Kavirājamārga*. This work would have been due to the king Amoghavarsha Ist, but it would have been written under the patronage of this prince by a certain Kaviśvara.

1046

D. R. BHANDARKAR—*Gujaras*. (*Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. XXI, Pp. 413-433). Bombay, 1904.

Pp. 425-426. To what period the province of Guzerat took this name? Jaina ideas in this matter according to some inscriptions and *paṭṭāvalis*.

1047

R. HOERNLE—*Some Problems of ancient Indian History*.—II. The Gurjara Empire. (*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland* for 1904, Pp. 639-662).—London, 1904.

P. 644. The theme of *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* of Jinasena, about the history of Guzerat.

1048

R. HOERNLE and A. STARK—*A History of India*.—Cuttack, 1905.

Pp. 26-28. Origin of the Buddhism and of the Jainism. Life of Mahāvira.

Pp. 34-35. The language and the Jaina literature.

Pp. 75-76. Religious state of Indian towards 800-1000 A.D. The Hinduism.

1049

Purna Ch. MAJUMDAR—*The Munind of Murshidabad, (1704-1904)*, Murshidabad, 1905.

P. 276. Azimgunj is the home of the Jains, whose ancestors emigrated from Bikanir in the latter half of the 18th cent.

1050

R. SHAMASASTRI—*Chanakya's Law and Revenue Policy*. (IA, xxxiv, 1905, Pp. 5-10).

P. 5. Hemachandra's account of Chānakya in his *Sthavirāvalīcharita*, though legendary agrees with Viṣṇupurāṇa in making him the destroyer of Nanda and supporter of Chandragupta.

In the *Nandisūtra*, a Jain religious work, Chānakya is extolled for the success which he achieved as Finance Minister to Chandragupta.

1051 (I)

R. C. DUTT—*Early Hindu Civilisation, B.C. 2000 to 320*. Calcutta, 1906.

Pp. 381-390. History of Jainism.

1051 (II)

R. C. DUTT—*Later Hindu Civilisation, B.C. 320 to A.D. 800*. Calcutta, 1906.

Pp. 93-95. Religious toleration of the emperor Harṣavardhana. The Jains in his court.

Pp. 127-128. Manatunga. The legend relating to the composition of the Bhaktamarastotra. The other poems of Manatunga.

Pp. 226-227, 232. Jain Architecture, its special characteristics.

1052

M. L. ETTINGHAUSEN—*Harṣa Vardhana empereur et poète de l'Inde septentrionale (606-648 A.D.)*.—Londres—Paris, 1906.

Pp. 93-95. Religious toleration of the emperor Harṣavardhana. The Jains in his court.

Pp. 127-128. Mānatunga. The legend relating to the composition of the Bhaktāmarastotra. The other poems of Mānatunga.

P. 131. Review on the poet Ravikīrti and on the *Śatruṅḡjayamāhatmya*.

1053

William CROOKE—*Things Indian*. London, 1906.

270. Colossal images are common both to Buddhists and Jains. The largest Jain figure at Gwalior is 57 ft. high, while that at Śravaṇa Belgōḷa in Mysore, the colossal statue of Gommatesvara, cut out of a single rock, is 60 ft.

Pp. 283-286. Vardhamāna of Mahāvīra, born in about 599 B.C., the founder of Jainism—Absolute nudity was one of his chief rules—Difference between Jainism and Buddhism—Jainism remarkable for the magnificence and profuse ornamentation of its shrines. Jain temples at Palitana, Girnar, Mt. Ābū, Pārasnātha and Khajūrāho—Two kinds of Jain temples *bastis* and *beṭṭus*. Jainism not a separate religion, but rather a sect of Hinduism.

P. 397. Disturbances between Jains and orthodox Hindus in connection with Jain processions.

1054

C.V. VAIDYA—*Epic India*; or, India as described in the Mahābhārata and the Rāmāyana. Bombay, 1907.

P. 347. Idol worship the outcome of Buddhism and Jainism.

P. 359. Jainism borrowed two planks from the orthodox religion of India, viz., fasting and abstention from slaughter.

P. 369. The only philosophical discourses in the Rāmāyana throws light on the state of orthodox feeling towards Jainism and Buddhism, about 1st cent. B.C.

P. 377. The Rāmāyana refutes the doctrines of Jainism and Buddhism not by argument but by down-right condemnation.

P. 447. Buddhism and Jainism followed by a resuscitation of the *Karmakāṇḍa* and Vedic sacrifices.

P. 505. The *ahiṃsā* doctrine was a part and parcel of Hinduism long before it was taken up by the Jains and the Buddhists.

1055

C. W. WHISH—*India*. London, 1907.

P. 15. Rise of Buddhism and Jainism may be dated in about 500-450 B.C.

1056

Alfred MERBOLD—*Indien (India)*. Munchen, 1908.

The work, written in German, in eight chapters, describes India in all its different aspects, religious, philosophical and even topographical. Contains Pp. 1-322, and is illustrated.

Pp. 71, 75, 80, 106, 107, 109, 117. About Jains and Jainism.

1057

V. VENKAYYA—*Ancient History of the Nellore District*. (L.A., xxxvii, 1908, Pp. 199-210).

P. 201 n. Jain buildings at Patalipuram replaced by a Śaiva temple.

1058

R. D. BANARJI—*The Scythian Period of Indian History*. (IA, xxxviii, 1908, Pp. 25-75).

P. 52. The Jain recods of the Kuśāṇa period form an unique series of Indian epigraphs showing very advanced forms of characters, the parallel of which has not yet been found in India.

1059

C.E. LEWARD and Kīṣṭanāth Kṛishṇa LELE—*The Paramāras of Dhar and Malwa*. Bombay, 1908.

A treatise giving an account of the Paramāra rulers of Malwa.

1060

V. A. SMITH—*The Early History of India*, second edition revised and enlarged.—Oxford 1908.

P. 9. The Jaina books contain some historcal information of considerable value.

P. 26. Brief review on Mahāvīra.

P. 30. Mahāvīra preached Jainism in Magadha during the reign of Bimbisāra.

Pp. 41-42. Mahāvira and Gautama Buddha were contemporaries. They both died in the reign of Ajātaśatru, Mahāvira a few years before the Buddha. Discussion on the date of death of Mahāvira; see particularly the note 1 of page 42.

Pp. 137. n. 3. Jaina legend (spurious) on the subject of Chandragupta.

Pp. 156, 167. The Ājivikas presented close analogies with the Jains.

P. 172. The hospital for animals, said "Banyan", at Surat, was the common work of the Jains and the Vishnuites.

P. 181. Jain legends relating to Samprati, grandson of Aśoke.

P. 187. n. 2. Khāravela, King of Orissa towards 157 B.C. was an initiate of the Jainism, but with the great tolerance with regard to other religions.

P. 191, n. 1. Note on some persecutions directed against the Jains.

P. 285. The Jain cult, at the beginning of the Christian era. Mathura was one of the principal centres of it.

P. 319. The Jainism in the 7th century is specially flourishing at Vaiśālī and in the east of Bengal.

Pp. 386-388. The Jainism in the Deccan. It made considerable progress under the Chālukyas of Vātāpi; it was particularly popular in the southern Marāṭhā. Amoghavarṣa 1st (815-877 A.D.) was a king very liberal with regard to the Jains, especially with regard to the Digambaras, the community of which took a rapid extension in the 9th and 10th centuries, with the pontiffs such as Jinasena and Guṇabhadra.

P. 391. The prince Bijjala (Kalacuri) professed the Jain faith. Formation of the sect of the Lingāyats which hindered in a large measure, the scope of Jainism.

P. 392. In the province of Mysore, under the reign of Hoysala Viṣṇuvarḍhana, Jainism enjoyed a great favour. Thanks to the minister Gangarāja, the temples destroyed by the Cholas were restored.

P. 398. Jainism in the south of India.

Pp. 409, 417. Jainism counted numerous adherents in the Southern India, where Hiouen-Tsang visited that country in 640 A.D.

P. 410. Persecution of Jainism by the Cholas in the 11th century.

P. 429. The Pallava Kings showed themselves very tolerant with regard to Jainism.

1061

R. D. BANERJI.—*'The Scythian period of Indian History'* (Indian Antiquary, vol. XXXVII, Pp. 25-75). Bombay, 1908.

Pp. 33-34. Critical study of the Jaina inscription found at Mathura and dated of the year 299 (era?). Text and facsimile of this inscription.

Pp. 35-39. List of the inscriptions in Brahmi writing relating to Indo-Scythian Kings. Critical observations.

P. 49. Remarks on the inscription of Mathura, undated (G. BÜHLER. *'Epigraphia Indica'*, vol. I. p. 396, No. 33), where the question is of Gotiputra, 'a black serpent for the Pothyas and the Śakas'.

Pp. 51-52. General characters of the Jaina inscriptions belonging to the Indo-Scythian period.

P. 63. Remarks on the Jain inscription found at Mathura and dated of the year 72 (era?) under the satrap Sodasa.

1062

Vincent, A. SMITH—*The Gujaras of Rajputana and Kanauj*. (JRAS, 1909, Pp. 247-281).

Pp. 253-255. *Śakeṣvabhaṣateṣu..... varāhe "vati"*. This passage of the Jain *Harivamśa* is of exceptional value on account of the firm chronological standpoint it affords.

P. 274. A Jain tradition of about the year 953 A.D. records that about 18,000 inhabitants migrated from Bhilmal (Bhinamala), the ancient capital of Rajputana.

1063

V. D. BARODIA—*History and Literature of Jainism*. Bombay, 1909.

1064

V. A. SMITH—*The Buddhist Emperor of India*—Oxford 1909 (2nd Edi.)

P. 58. Regard for the sanctity of animal life, practised more strictly by the Jains,

Pp. 60-62. Minor Rock Edict I, the earliest in date records his (Asoka's) impartial consideration for all denominations, including Jains and Ājīvika he did honour in various ways to Jains and Brahmanical Hindus as well as to Buddhists; cave-dwellings for the Ājīvika naked ascetics, liberal benefactions were bestowed on the Jains and Brahmanas.

P. 70. Asoka's grandson Samprati, an eminent patron of Jainism—in fact, a Jain Asoka, according to Jain traditions.

P. 193. Edict. VIII, I have employed my censors of the Law of Piety among the Jains also.

1065

C. S. SRINIVASCHARI—*History of Madras and Ananda Ranga Pillai*—The 'Pepys' of French India—Madras.

Mylapore—San Thome—There appears to have been an early Jain temple dedicated to Neminātha which was later on swallowed up by the encroaching sea. Mylapore served as a port for the Pallava Kingdom of Kanchi.

1066

R. SLATER—*The ruins of Vijayanagara*. (QJMS., ii, 1911, Pp. 49-56).

P. 55. Hanpi : That Jains formed a large community is evident from the group of Jain *bastis* overlooking the Pampapati temple.

1067

R. NARASIMHACHARI—*The Chalukya Genealogy according to the Kannada poet Ranna*, (IA, xi., 1911, Pp. 41-45).

Jain religion and the Poet Ranna.

1068

S. KRISHNASWANI Aiyngar—*Ancient India*. London, Madras, 1911.

P. 32. Abode of the deities of the Jains.

P. 34. Great patrons of the Jains and Buddhists.

P. 77. Jain tradition that Chandragupta retired from the world and spent the evening of life in contemplation at Śravaṇa Belgola.

P. 219. Persecution of the Jains ascribed to Viṣṇuvardhana is hardly supported by facts.

Pp. 208, 258. In Bitti Deva's presence Rāmānuja had a whole body of Jain ascetics and laymen ground in an oil mill.

P. 255. The Ganga rulers appear to have been Jains.

P. 260. Jainism versus Vaiṣṇavism.

1069

A. M. TABARD—*Talkad, the buried city*. (QJMS, ii, 1911, Pp. 131-140).

P. 133. The religion of almost all the rulers of Talkad, a city buried under the sands of the Cavary, Mysore Prov., was Jainism.

1070

C. Gopālan NAIR—*Wynad, its Peoples and Traditions*. (Malbar Series). Madras, 1911.

Pp. 50-51. Under the head predial slaves the author includes Jain or Then Kurumbers.

P. 53. The Jains consisting of Gowdas and Taragans migrated from purposes of trade.

Adoption of the title Taragan in Wynad by those Jains who settled here under "Tarakun", (Royal mandate) of the Kottayam Raja.

P. 144. At Sultan's Battery in the Wynad tāluq stands a *viati* temple, a magnificent and an interesting relic of a Jain colony now extinct.

1071

A. Govindacharya SVAMIN—A Note on Ājivikas. (IA, xli, 1912, p. 296).

Ājivikas are neither Buddhist *Bhikkhus* nor Jain, but they form a distinct sect.

1072

D. R. BHANDARKAR—*Ājivikas*. (IA, xli, 1912, Pp. 286-290).

Ājivika, According to Utpala, does not signify Nārāyaṇ-āśrita, Keśava Bhakta or Bhāgavata, as Prof. KERN, supposes. The theory Prof. KERN, supported by BÜHLER, that the Ājivikas are Vaiṣṇavas, is baseless.

1073

N. N. LAW—*The Law of Contract in Chandragupta's time*. (MR, May, August and December, 1912).

Pp. 507. (Vol. XI); 124-128, 586-588. (Vol. XII). Sale and Pre-emption Loans.

1074

W. BELL—*The Oxford India Reader*, Oxford, 1912.

Pp. 62, 63. Jainism—The religion.

P. 97. Jain images and sculptures.

P. 112. Jain temples in Kanara.

1075

K. B. PATHAK—*The Ājivikas, a sect of Buddhist Bhikṣus*. (IA, xli, 1912, Pp. 88-90).

Ājivikas were well-known to the Jain authors of the later—Chālukya and Yadava periods as a sect of Buddhist *Bhikṣus* who lived solely or chiefly on *Kāṃji*.

P. 8. Jainism an offshoot of Brahmanism, population 1,333,320.

Pp. 33-34. The Śrīmāli, Porvāl and Osvāl are of the Jain religion a creed which seems to have commended itself to the mercantile community at a comparatively early period.

In the present day, except in Delhi, the Maheari, or Brahmanic section of the Rajput caste, inter-marries with the Śrāvaka of Jain, and the latter, in turn, employ for their caste and domestic ministration, the *Bhojak*, or *Sevak*, a subdivisions of Brahmanas not in high repute among the priestly orders.

1076

A. Vovindachārya SVAMIN—*Brahmana Immigration into Southern India*. (IA, xli, 1912, Pp. 227-232).

Jainism to make the first southward march bringing down more "Aryan"s of the north into the Carnatic and Tamil lands.

The traditions of twelve years' famine in Hindusthan in the 3rd century B.C. is attested by the Jain inscriptions at Śravaṇ Belgola.

1077

K. B. PATHAK—*On the age of the Sanskrit poet Kaviṛāja*. (JBBRAS, xxii, 1913, Pp. 11-16).

P. 11. From the mention of the Jain Rāghavapāṇḍaviya in the *Pamparāmāyaṇa* and in the Śravaṇ Belgola inscription it may be inferred that there was only one Rāghavapāṇḍaviya known to Pampa's contemporaries.

1078

Rustomji Nasarvanji MUNSHI—*An Inquiry as to how a Bell in the Portuguese church at Barioli came to be transferred to a Hindu temple at Nasik.* (JBBRAS, xxiii, 1914, Pp. 328-348).

P. 339. Mosque of Kutub-ud-din at Delhi built out of the ruins of some Jain temples among other Hindu ones.

According to CUNNINGHAM, the great temple of Sāsabahu or the great Jain temple of Gwalior, was not available for Hindu worship during the time of its Mahomedan occupation (13th and 14th cents).

P. 340. The Jain temple of Chintaman finished in about 1638 A.D. at a cost of Rs. 9,00,000 by Śāntidās, a rich Bania merchant, was turned into a mosque by Aurangzeb.

1079

V. A. SMITH—*The Early History of India from 600 B.C. to the Muhammadan conquest.* Third Edition, Oxford, 1914.

P. 10, and n. 2. Jain books—Leading Jain texts—Publications relating to Jainism.

P. 29. Jainism and Buddhism.

P. 33. Death of Mahāvira and Buddha.

P. 35. n. 1. Ajātasatru and his buildings at Bhagalpur

Pp. 42-43. Rise of Chandragupta Maurya 322 B.C.—Accession of Chandragupta.

P. 46, and n. 2. Traditional dates of Mahāvira and Gautama—Death of Mahāvira 470 years before Vikrama, whose era begins in 58 B.C.—Merutunga, a Jain author.

P. 77. Worship at altars by Chandragupta.

Pp. 115-153. Chandragupta and Bindusāra, from 221 B.C. to 272 B.C.

P. 181, and n. 3. Conversion of Kumārpāla, King of Gujarat, to Jainism in A.D. 1159—Jain monk Hemachandra.

P. 193. Jain traditions about Samprati, a grandson of Asoka.

Pp. 196-197. Chandragupta Maurya met Alexander in B.C. 326 or 325. His accession in B.C. 325-27, his victory over Selukos in B.C. 303.

Asoka dedicated cave-dwellings at Barabar for the use of the Ājivikas, B.C. 257 and another about B.C. 250.

Dasaratha dedicated Nagarjuni caves to the Ājivikas, B.C. 232.

P. 203, n. 1. Persecution of Jainism in Southern India in the 7th century—Ajayadeva's (A.D. 1174-6) persecution of the Jains.

P. 301. Jain cult related to the Buddhist at Mathura.

Pp. 345-346. Jainism in Vaiśālī and Eastern Bengal.

Pp. 373-398. Paundravardhana and Jainism.

Pp. 427-428. Jainism in the Deccan.

P. 429. Amoghavarṣa and Jainism—Progress of Jainism under Jinasena and Guṇabhadra.

P. 433. Decay of Jainism and Buddhism—The Hoysala dynasty, Mysore—Gangarāja, a Jain minister of Bittiḍeḍa or Bittiga, 1111-1141 A.D. (first prince) of the Hoysala dynasty.

Pp. 453-455, 463, 473. Jain religion.

Pp. 472, 476. Mahendravarman I, a Pallava king. (A.D. 600-625), a Jain in early life—His destruction of the large Jain monastery at Pataliputtiram in South Arcot.

1680

Umrāo Simha TANK—*Jain Historical studies*. Delhi, 1914.

Contains an account of the life of prominent Jains and famous events of Jain history.

1681 (a)

Jarl CHARPENTIER—*The Date of Mahāvira*. (IA, xliii, 1914, Pp. 118-123, 125-133, 167-178).

The Jain chronology and its foundation—Buddhist relations concerning Mahāvira and the Jains—The date of Buddha's death—The Jain tradition according to Hemachandra and the real date of Mahāvira.

1081 (b)

V. RANGACHARI—*The History of the Naik kingdom of Madura*. (IA, xliii, 1914, Pp. 153-158).

P. 158. A remarkable proclamation of Deva Raya in the 14th cent. declares the unity of the Jain and Vaiṣṇava religions, and the consequent necessity on the part of the adherents of the two religions to abstain from conflicts.

1082

K. B. PATHAK—*Jain Śākatāyana, contemporary with Amoghavarṣa I.* (IA, xliii, 1914, Pp. 205-212).

This Jain author lived in the time of [Amoghavarṣa I., wrote in about Śaka 789, the work *Amoghavṛtti*, so named in honour of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king.

1083

E. HULTZCH—*Die Digambaras von Mysore*. (The Digambaras of Mysore). (ZDMG, lkviii, 1914, Pp. 695—700).

The article traces the history of the establishment of the Digambara Sect of Jainism at Mysore.

1084

Nundolal DEY—*Notes on Ancient Anga or the District of Bhagalpur*. (JPASB, x, 1914, Pp. 317-347

Pp. 320-321. Chandanā or Chandravala, daughter of Dadhivāhana, governed Anga during 7th-6th b.c., was the first female to embrace Jainism shortly after Mahāvira's attainment of *Kavaliship*, and afterwards became the head of thirty-six thousand nuns.

P. 322. According to the Jain authorities Konika (Ajātaśatru) made Champa his capital after the death of his father—Udayin was the son of Ajātaśatru according to the Buddhist and Jain works.

The influence of Mahāvira after he attained the *Kavaliship* extended over Videha, Magadha and Anga, as the ruler of these kingdoms were his relatives.

P. 323. The religion of Mahāvira had spread over Vaiśālī, Rājagriha and Champa, but the genius of Buddhism prevailed over the doctrines of Jainism.

P. 329. The Jain work *Champakasūpti-kathā* mentions the name of Samanta Pala as king of Champa.

P. 334. Mahāvira, on becoming *Kavalin*, passed three rainy seasons at Champa and its suburbs, and made many converts, Champa—a stronghold of Jainism. Champapuri is held very sacred by the Jains as Vāsūpujya, the 12th Tirthankara, lived and died here. A temple at Nathnagar marks the site of his birth and consecration. Vāsūpujya was the son of Vasupūjya and Jayā, and his symbol is the buffalo. In Champa existed a temple called *Chaitya* Puṇṇabhadda where Mahāvira resided and where Sudharmanā, one of the Mahāvira's disciples recited the *Uvāsagadasao*. Vāsūpujya's temple belongs to the Digambara sect. At Champa another the Śvetambaras.

P. 336. The *Ubbāi Sutta*, a Jain work, professes to give a description of Champa at the time of Kūpika or Ajātasatru. The *Champakā-Śresthi-Kāthā*, another Jain work, contains enumerations of the castes and trades of the town.

Pp. 336-337. Svayambhava, the fifth Patriarch of the Jain church who succeeded Prabhava, lived at Champa where he composed for his son Manaka the *Daśavaikālika Sūtra* containing in ten lectures all the essence of the sacred doctrines of Jainism in the 4th cent. B.C.

1085

L. RICE—*The Haysalla King Bitti-Deva Viṣṇuwardhana*. (JRAS, 1915, Pp. 527-531).

P. 430. Under the influence of Rāmānuja, who demolished 720 Jain temples, Bitti-Deva exchanged his Jain religion for that of Viṣṇu. His first queen was Śāntala Devi, a strenuous Jain.

1086

K. P. JAYASWAL—*The Saisunaka and Maurya chronology and the date of Buddha's Nirāṇa*, (JBORS, i, 1915, Pp. 67-116).

P. 101. Jain chronology.

1087

R. D. BANARJĠ—*The Palas of Bengal*. (Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta : 1915, Pp. 43-113).

P. 48. The Jain *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* has a reference to a king named Indrarāja, a contemporary of Vatsarāja and living in the year 705 of the Śaka era, i.e., 783 A.D.

P. 50. The Jain *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* states that in S. 705 Indrāyudha was ruling in the North. Sri-Vallabha in the South, the Lord of Avanti in the East, and Vatsarāja in the West.

1088

F. E. PARROT—*The Telling of Time in Ancient India*. (JRAS, 1915, Pp. 710-713).

The Jain names of the *muhurtas* are set out in the *Sūryaprajñapti* (Sūrapannatti-Sūtra) as noticed by WEBER in his "Sacred Literature of the Jains" in his "Indische Studien". The list constitutes pāhura X, (sub-)pāhura 13.

Day-Muhurtas—fifteen in number—Rodda, seta etc.

Night-Muhurtas—fifteen in number—Adamda, Vijaa etc.

1089

K.B. PATHAK—*The Nyāsakāra and the Jain Śakaṭayana*. (IA, xliv, 1915, Pp. 275-279 : xlv, 1916, Pp. 25-27).

Information about the Jain grammarian.

1090

S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar—*Social Legislation under Hindu Governments*. (QJMS, vi, 1916, Pp. 47-57).

Pp. 51-52. Under Bukka (A.D. 1336-1376), the founder of Vijayanagar Empire, came up a dispute between the Jains and the Vaiṣṇavas in a Vaiṣṇava centre, in the State of Mysore. It was decreed that the five big drums and the *Kalas* will continue to be used. If to the Jain Darsana any injury on the part of the Vaiṣṇava should arise, it will be protected in the same manner as if injury to the Vaiṣṇavas had arisen. By consent of both the Vaisnavas and the Jains, the duty of protection of the Jains was entrusted to the particular Tātāchārya (leading Vaiṣṇava) of Tripati.

1091

J. F. FLEET—*Satavāhana and the Śaka era*. (JRAS, 1916, Pp. 809-820).

Pp. 819-820. Jinaprabha Sūri's *Kalpapratiṭṭha* (about A.D. 1300) describes appointment of Sātavāhana as king at Pratiṭṭha and his conversion to Jainism. (JBRAS, x, Pp. 131 ff.).

1092

M. RUTHANASWAMI—*Dabhoi or the city of the Darbha Grass* (MR, Jany-June, Pp. 539-545).

P. 543. Jain brothers Tej-pāla and Vastupāla and their work as builders of temples.

1093

E. J. RAPSON—*Ancient India*. Cambridge, 1916.

Pp. 64-77. The rise of Jainism and Buddhism—Their founders—Their Sanskrit epics—The Purāṇas—Genealogies—The Pāli epics—The sūtras.

1094

F. J. RICHARDS—*Side Lights on the "Dravidian Problem"* (QJMS, vi, 1916, Pp. 155-202).

P. 187. OPPERT (Original Inhabitants of India, p. 61) traces the feud to a struggle between Jains and Brahmanas, the former representing urban interests and the latter the interest of the landed properties. Mr. M. Srinivasa ARIYANGAR would ascribe it to a military organization of Chola Emperors.

1095

S. V. VENKATESWARA—*The Date of Vardhamāna*. (JRAS, 1917, Pp. 122-130).

The date of Vardhamāna, the founder of modern Jainism, is one of the earliest landmarks in the chronology of ancient India.

1096

K. P. JAYASWAL—*The Historical Position of Kalki and His Identification with Yaśodharman*. (IA, xlvi, 1917, Pp. 145-153).

Pp. 146-147. Confirmation of Purāṇic date of Kalki by Jain data.

Pp. 151-152. The two Jain chronologies.

1097

A. VENKATA SUBBIAH—*A Twelfth Century University in Mysore*. (QJMS, 1917, Pp. 157-196).

Pp. 192-196. Buddhist and Jain Institutions differed markedly from the Brahmanical ones in that there was no caste system recognised by them. In the 11th century the Jains at Belgame seem to have been fairly active.

1098

S. SRIKANTAIYA—*The Hoysala Empire* (QJMS, vii, 1917, Pp. 292-309).

Pp. 304-309. Viṣṇuvardhana's (12th Cent. A.D.) minister Ganga Rāja was a staunch Jain and restored several Jain temples and *bastis*. Punisa Rāja one of Viṣṇu's famous generals, utilized all his wealth in raising Jain structures. Santaladevi, one of Viṣṇu's queens gave grants to Jain temples.

Influence of Jainism in the early years of Viṣṇuvardhana's reign. He built a number of Jain *bastis* at Dorasamudra. Bittideva became Viṣṇuvardhana after his conversion to Vaiṣṇavism—Its causes—Story of his persecution of the Jains, in the *Sihalapurāṇa* his discontinuing or abolition of the Jains, inams, destruction of *bastis* and his setting up of Narayana temples.

In the reign of Narasimha I, his minister Hulla, a devout Jain, erected the Bhandara *basti* at Śravaṇa Belgola.

Throughout the existence of the Hoysala empire, Jainism more or less a living religion—Hoysala kings, whatever their religion, continued to patronise the Jains. Narasimha III had a Jain *guru* who was called Rāja *Guru*.

1099

S. K. ARYANGAR—*The Beginning of South India History*. Madras, 1918.

P. 144. Toleration enjoyed by Jains, Buddhists and Brahmans in the South India in the Beginning of christian Era.

1100

K. B. PATHAK—*New light on Gupta era and Mihirakula*. (IA, xlvii, 1918, Pp. 16-22).

P. 18. According to Jain authorities the early Gupta kings were immediately succeeded by the great tyrant Chaturmukha—Kalkin, or Kalkirāja.

The Jain *nirgranthas* are allowed by the rules of their religion to take their meal at noon once a day.

1101

E. H. C. WALSH—*The Annual Address*. (JBORS, iv, 1918, Pp. 1-13).

Pp. 2-3. Importance of the Hathi-Gumpha inscription of Khāravela from the point of view of the chronology of pre-Mauryan times and the history of Jainism.

1102

Vincent A. SMITH—*New Light on Ancient India*, (JRAS, 1918, Pp. 543-547).

P. 546. Position of high honour given to the Jain religion in the days of the Nandas and in those of Khāravela.

The Nandas were Jains.

1103

K. G. Sankara AIYAR—*The Age of the third Tamil Sangam*. (QJMS, viii, 1918 Pp. 34-60).

P. 39. Establishment of a Jain Dravida Sangam in 470 A.C. according to the Digambara Darśana.

P. 53. Mr. Svamikanu Pillai has shown that *Jivakachintamani* was composed in about 813 A.C.

1104

S. SRIKANTAIYA—*The Hoysala Empire*. (QJMS, viii, 1918, Pp. 61-76).

P. 69. In the reign of Vira-Ballala though Jainism was patronised as before and Srivaiṣṇavism claimed its own adherents, Śaivism was becoming more and more popular. Ballala was himself Śaivite and known as Śiva Ballala.

1105

S. SRIKANTAIYA—*Life in the Hoysala Period*. (QJMS viii, 1918, Pp. 97-117).

P. 98. A Jain ascetic putting the Hoysalas in possession of power.

Pp. 106-107. A Jain teacher instructing four female disciples—Exemption of teachers from taxation—Jain priests discoursed on religion in public.

Pp. 108-109, "Jain Arithmetic" shows how questions should be set and how they should be answered.

Jataka-tilaka, a poetical work on astrology written in 1049 A.D., by a Jain Siddhāchārya in the time of Ahavamalla, and Aryabhaṭṭa is mentioned as his predecessor in this work.

Nāgachandra or Abhinavapampa was a well known Jain poet, he was a disciple of Balachandramuni. He built Mallinātha Jinālaya, the name of a famous tirthankara in Vijayapura, probably Bijapur, his supposed birthplace. His date is 1105.

P. 110. *Karṇāṭakakalyāṇa Kāvya*, a medical work (12th Cent.) written by a Jain, Somanātha.

Pp. 115-116. The Jains resorted to a peculiar mode of self-destruction consistently with their chief tenet. It was death by starvation or *sallekhanā*. For days on end without food or water, men and women devoted themselves to the contemplation of the divinity till death was brought about.

1106

D. R. BHANDARKAR—*Lectures on the Ancient History of India on the period from 650 to 325 B.C.* Calcutta, 1919 (The Carmichael Lectures, 1918).

P. 78. The Jain *Nirayaṇī-Sūtra* informs us that Ajātaśatru fixed a quarrel on Chetaka, a Licchhavi Chief of Vesali.

Pp. 146-147. *Āyaraṅga-Sūtra*, a well-known Jain Canonical work, names such countries as *a-rāya* (i.e., where there is no ruler), *juvārāya* (where the ruler is a youngster), *do-raja* (Government by two), and also *gana-raya* (where *Oana* is the ruling authority), which the Jain religious Brotherhood is ordained to avoid.

1107

H. B. BHIDE—*Is Kalkirāja an Historical Personage?* (IA, xlviii, 1919, Pp. 123-130).

Pp. 123, 128. Unreality of Jain writers regarding Kalkirāja.

Pp. 128-130. Hemchandra's account of Kalkirāja.

1108

Haraprasad SASTRI—*Contributions of Bengal to Hindu Civilization.* (JBORS, 1919, Pp. 307-324).

Pp. 314-316. Jainism, Buddhism, Ājīvikaism and all the religions receiving from the Buddhism the appellation of "*Tairthikias*" or the Heretical systems were founded upon the customs, usages, morals and religious opinions prevalent in ancient times in Bengal and Magadha and among the people known as the Chēra.

1109

V. A. SMITH—*The Oxford History of India*, Oxford, 1919.

Pp. 47-56. Ajātaśatru and Jainism—Jainism and Buddhism—Career of Mahāvīra. Jainism and Buddhism contrasted—Jain doctrines—Success of Jainism.

P. 75. Chandragupta Maurya and Jainism.

P. 178. Non-existence of Jainism in Kashmir or Assam.

P. 188. Jain images in Bundelkhand.

P. 199. Jainism patronised by the Gangas of the tenth century. Execution of the statue of Gommatesvara at Śravaṇa Beḷgoḷa in about A.D. 983 to the order of Chāmuṇḍarāya.

Pp. 201-203. Jainism in southern Maratha country, Mysore and the Deccan—King Amoghavarṣa (C. 815-77) and Jainism. Bṛhḍideva or Bṛhḍiga : Viṣṇuvardhana) and Jainism.

P. 210. Mahendra's destruction of Pataliputtiram, a Jain monastery in south Arcot.

Pp. 214-215. Persecution of the Jains at the hands of the king variously called Kuna, Sundara or Nedumaran Pāṇḍya.

P. 369. Akbar taught by Jains.

P. 388. Jahangir's severe orders against the Jains of Gujarat.

1110

T. Rajagopala Rao.—*Śālivāhana : Who is he ?* (The South Indian Research. Vepery, Madras, 1919, i, Pp. 225-247).

Jina Prabha Sūri who lived in the 15th century recorded in his *Kalpaṇḍīpa* that Śātavāhana became a Jain and built Jain *Chaityas* or temples. Fifty of his *viras* (or sirdārs) erected Jain temples after their respective names—Evidences to show that Śālivāhana is Śātavāhana.

1111

Ramaprasad. CHAND.—*Date of Khāravela*. (IA, xlviii, 1919, Pp. 214-216).

Accession of Khāravela may be put down to about 79 B.C. and that of Śātakarni II a few years earlier.

1112

G. JOURVENAU DUBREUIL.—*Ancient History of the Deccan*. (Translated from the French by V.S. Swaminadha Dikshitar). Pondicherry, 1920.

P. 12. Khāravela of Kalinga.

Pp 104-110. The Gangas.

1113

B. M. BARUA.—*The Ājivikas*. (JDL, v. ii, 1920, Pp. 1-80).

1. Pre-Makkhali period : The rise of a religious order of wandering mendicants called the Ājivika from a *Vanaprastha* or *Vaikhanasa* order of the hermits.

2. Makkhali period : Elevation of Ājivika religion into a philosophy of life at the hands of Makkhali Gosāla.

3. Post-Makkhali period : The further development of Ājivika religion, absorption of the Ājivika into the Digambara Jaina, the Śivaite and others; the influence of Ājivika religion and philosophy on Jainism, Buddhism and Hinduism.

1114

B. M. BARUA.—*The Ājivikas : History of their religion and philosophy*, pt. 1; Historical summary. Calcutta, 1920.

Ājivikas and Jainism.

1115

R.G. BHANDARKAR.—*A Peep into the Early History of India*. (322 B.C.—circa 500 A.C.) Bombay. 1920.

P. 56. The Jains : Two inscriptions recording installation of images in 424 A.D. and 459 A.D. at Udayagiri and Kahaum respectively. Another inscription of Kumārgupta dated 431 A.D. records setting up of an image at Mathura. Facts proving that at the time there were not many adherents of the religion.

1116

D. R. BHANDARKAR.—*Dekkan of the Sātavāhan Period*. (Ind. Anti. Vol. XLIX-1920, Bombay).

P. 30. The inscription of Khāravela speaks of a king called Śātakarṇi, who has been identified with the Third King of the Sātavāhana dynasty. Its date is 165th year (C. 157 B.C.) of the Mourya era. It is questioned whether Khāravela's inscription contains any date at all. (J.R.A.S. 1910, 242 Pp. and 524 pp.).

LUDERS, emphatically declares that it contains no date at all (List of Brahmi Inscriptions, No. 1345). According to K. P. JAYASWAL and R.D. BANERJEE, the inscription contains a date (JBORS—1917, 449 ff. and 488 ff.). But see also R.C. MAJUMDAR'S criticism on it, Ante, 1918, 223-4). BÜHLER says that the Nanaghat and Sānchi inscriptions of the Śātakarṇi and the Hāthigumphā inscription of Khāravela are exactly of the same period; he assigned these records to 200-150 B.C. Subsequently, BÜHLER changed his mind and declared that Gautamiputra Śātakarṇi flourished about A.D. 124.

1117

V. A. SMITH—*Asoka*. Third Edition. Oxford, 1920.

P. 34. Jain attitude akin to Buddhist.

P. 58. Regard for sanctity of animal life practised very strictly by the Jains.

P. 38. Kumārapāla's conversion to Jainism offers the best possible commentary on the history of Asoka.

P. 41. Kankālī Tila, Mathura, a Buddhist as well as a Jain site.

P. 61. Buddhism and Jainism both originally mere sects of Hinduism. Asoka's honour in various ways to Jains and Brahmanical Hindus as well as to Buddhists.

P. 62. Asoka's expenditure in hewing out of hard *gneiss* spacious cave-dwellings for the Ājīvika naked ascetics. His liberal benefactions on the Jains and Brahmanas.

P. 70. The Jain literary tradition of Western India about grandson of Asoka, named Samprati, who is represented as an eminent patron of Jainism, in fact a Jain Asoka.

Pp. 72-74. Chronology of the Maurya period.

P. 210. Employment of Asoka's censors among the Brahmanas and Jains.

1118

Akshoy Kumar MAJUMDAR—*The Hindu History, B.C. 3000 to 12000 A.D.* Second Edition. Dacca, 1920.

Book II, Chapter IIA: India in Vedic Age till 2500 B.C., Rise of Jainism—Jainism has been sometimes called *Syād-vāda*. Jainism is still a living religion—Jains accept the caste system. They agree with the Buddhists in denying the existence or at least the activity and providence of God.

1118 (a)

Haraprasad SASTRI—*To Eternal Cities in the Province of Bihar and Orissa*, (JBORS, vi, 1920, Pp. 23-39).

P. 25. Transference of the chief seat of Jainism from Vaiśālī to Pāṭaliputra. At Pāṭaliputra was made the first collection of Jain scriptures in the fourth century B.C. One great man of this period was Sthūlabhadra.

P. 26. Sthūlabhadra was born and bred at a spot in the city of Patna near the Gulzārbagh station—Bhadrabāhu the latter with Chandragupta and others settled at Śravaṇa Belgōja at a time when Pāṭaliputra was stricken by a continuous famine for twelve years.

P. 29. Composition of the *Tattvārthadhigamaśāstra* by Umāsvāti Vāchaka in the fifth century A.D. at Pāṭaliputra.

P. 33. Moving over to Odantapura of all respectable people from Pāṭaliputra, on the former being made the provincial Capital.

Consecration at Patna of several Jain images in the fifth and sixth centuries.

Identity of Pātṇa with Pāṭaliputra, among the Jains.

1119

Edward GART—*The Annual Presidential Address*. (JBORS, vi, 1920, Pp. 455-469).

Pp. 462-463. First collection of the Jain scriptures made at Pāṭaliputra, in the 4th century B.C. Pāṭaliputra, a stronghold of Jainism down to the 18th century.

1120

Jainath PATI—*The Different Royal Genealogies of Ancient India*. (JBORS, vi, 1920, Pp. 205-229).

Pp. 208-209. Genealogies in the Jain *Harivaṃśa* and its source of inspiration.

Pp. 220-221. Jain element in the *Mahābhārata*, and the *Ramāyaṇa*.

According to the Jain *Harivaṃśa*, Kuśāḍya deśa appears to be another name of Saurashtra.

1121

Hermann JACOBI—*Einteilung des Tage's Zeitmassung alten Indien*. Division of diurnal measure of time in Ancient India. (ZDMG, lxxiv, 1920, Pp. 247-263).

Information about the measurement of time by the Jains.

1122

SITARAM—*History of Sirohi Raj from the Earliest times to the Present Day*. Allahabad, 1920.

Pp. 30-75. Sirohi : 12 Jain temples called the Deva Sari near the palace. Of these, the most important is that of *Chaumukhi* built in v.E. 1634 (A.D. 1577).

Bamanwarji : Four miles north-West of Pindwara stands the Jain temple of Bamanwarji (Banwarji) dedicated to Mahāvira. An inscription is in a temple near Bānwar dated in v.E. 1519 (A.D. 1462).

Jharoli : An old village to the north-west of Pindwara contains temple of Śāntināth. Inscription bearing date 1251 v.E. on a stone slab affixed to the wall, shows that it was originally dedicated to Mahāvira Svāmi.

Pindwara : In the temple of Lakshminārāyaṇa are two inscriptions of the time of Parmar Raja Dharawarsh, one bearing date v.E. 1234 (1177) affixed to a wall of the Jain temple of Mahāvira Svāmi.

Ajari : Temple of Mahāvira Svāmi, near Gopālji's temple. The Jain temple contains an inscription dated 1262 v.E. (1212) on the seat of the image of Sarasvati.

Vasantgarh : To the east stands a Jain temple of the fifteenth century in which there is an image with an inscription telling us that it was installed at Vasantpur in 1507 v.E. (1451) during the reign of Kumbhakarna. Several finds of this place presented by the Maharao to the Jains of Pindwara, who placed them in

the temple of Mahāvira there. Most of the images are undoubtedly old, that of Risabhanāth, having an inscription dated 744 v.e. (687).

Nandia : To the north of the village a big Jain temple containing an inscription dated 1130 v.e. (1073), in which the temple itself is called Mandeśvara *Chaitya*.

Kojra : This village contains a Jain temple of Sambhavanātha, but an inscription dated 1224 v.e. (1167) on a column inside calls it a temple of Pārśvanātha.

Vasa : A peculiar feature of Śaiva temple of Jagdish is that it has a Jain image on the top. A parallel case may be cited of a Śaiva temple in Santpur which remained without an idol for many years, after which a Jain image was installed.

There was a village named Kalagra about two miles from Vasa containing a Jain temple of Pārśvanātha.

Kayadran : In the middle of the village a Jain temple. There existed an old Jain temple here, the stone of which were removed to Rohera for the construction of the new temple.

Ora : Common gate to the three temples near the Vaishnava temple surmounted by a Jain image which shows that it originally belonged to a Jain temple. There is also a Jain temple of Sārṇāth in the village containing an inscription dated 1240 v.e. (1383), in which the temple is styled Mahāvira *Chaitya*.

Mungthala : Here is a large Jain temple, the oldest inscription on which bears date 1216 v.e. (1159).

Girwar : The village contains ruins of an old temple. The marble gate to the Vaiṣṇava temple of Paṭṭanārāyaṇa appears to have belonged to some Jain temple of Chandravati, as a Jain image is engraved in it.

Datani : Here is a Jain temple.

Barman : There is a Jain temple in the village, in a wall of which an image of the Sun-God is inlaid.

Anadra : In this village there exists a Jain temple.

Sanpur : Restoration of a Jain temple built in about the twelfth century.

Ābū : Mount Ābū contains shrines of the Jain Tirthankaras—Dilwara temples are Jain—The temple of Vimala Sah, known as the Vimalvasahi, is sacred to Ādinātha and was completed in 1088 v.e. (1031)—The other temple is that of Vastupāla and Tejpāla built in 1287 v.e. (1231) and is dedicated to Neminātha—In addition to these there are several other temples of Śvetāmbara Jains, such as three storied temple of Chaumukhji, the temple of Śāntinātha and a temple of Digambara Jains.

Achalgarh : The brothers Vastupāla and Tejpāla were Jains, yet there is evidence to show that they restored several Śiva temples. Temple of Śāntinātha near the mausoleum of Rāja Man of Sirohi. It was built by Solanki Rāja Kumārpāla and contains three images, one of which bears an inscription dated 1302 v.e. (1245). On the hill the shrine of Kunthunātha and temple of Pārśvanātha, Neminātha and Ādinātha.

Oria : A Jain temple of Mahāvītra Svāmi stands in this village.

P. 51 n. The inscription of the Palri Jain temple dated 1239 v.e. (1182), the inscription in the Jain temple of Bagingaon dated 1359 v.e. (1302) and another show that even during the ascendancy of the Parmārs the part of the country north of the Sirohi town was in the possession of Chauhans. An inscription dated 1289 v.e. (1232) has also been found in the temple of Śāntinātha in Sewara; this is of the time of Deora Bijai Singh.

1123

B. PUTTAIYA—*Mahārāja Chikkadevarāj Wodeyar of Mysore.* (QJMS, xi, 1921, Pp. 97-112).

Pp. 99-100. Vishalāksha Paṇḍit of Yelandur, a Jain, was a tutor of Chikkadevarāja : when he came to the throne, the Jain Paṇḍit became his chief minister—Story that the king met a number of Lingāyat leaders the massacre of Lingāyat and destruction of their *Mufts* which is attributed to the Jain Paṇḍit who was subsequently murdered.

1124

C. V. VAIDYA—*History of Medieval Hindu India.* Vol. I. (Circa 600-800 A.D.). Poona, 1921.

P. 66. The Brahmins were the leaders of thought both among the Hindus and the Buddhists and the Jains.

P. 91. Use of yellow coloured cloth by Jain recluses.

P. 100. In the time of Harṣa. Buddhism and Hinduism flourished side by side as also Jainism. Lay Buddhists and Jains observed castes as much as the Hindus. The recluses or monks alone of Buddhism or Jainism throwing away caste, Jainism not a prominent religion.

P. 109. Yuan-Chwang's account of Jainism—The Jain recluses are men learned in the philosophies of their doctrines.

P. 111. Bāṇa's *Harṣacharita* refers to the assemblage in *āśrama* of Divakaramitra, of *Aśhats* (Jains), Śvetapāṭas (Śvetāmbara Jains), Jains (Buddhists), and others.

P. 235. The Jains used and still use in Kathiawad and in Gujarat the Mahārastri for their sacred writings.

Pp. 273-274. Stress in Jainism on non-sacrifice—Spread of Jainism in the South—Intelligence of Jain Paṇḍits—Gradual spread of Jainism in the days of the early Chalukyas.

1125

R. Sharma SHASTRY.—*Malanad chiefs* : Q. J. M. S. Vol. xll, No. 1, Bangalore, 1921.

P. 47. Bhairavavodier of Garasoppa was a Jain king.

P. 48. Sivappanayaka subjugated the Jain king of Chandragutti.

1126

M. S. COMMISSARIAT.—*A Brief History of the Gujrat Saltanat*. (JBBRAS, vol. xxvi, 1921-22, Pp. 99-157).

Pp. 137-145. Pārsi and Jain missions from Gujarat to the court of Akbar. Mission of Hīravijaya Sūri to Akbar's Court. Stūpa on the spot where Hīravijaya was cremated at Una in Kathiawad.

1127

Otto STREIN.—*Megasthenes und Kautilya* (Megasthenes and Kautilya). (Sitzungsber. d. Phil. hist. Kl., Akad d. Wiss. in Wien, 191 Bd. 5 Abu.). Wien, 1922.

Pp. 290-297. Buddhist and Jain Religion.

Ābū : Mount Ābū contains shrines of the Jain Tirthankaras—Dilwara temples are Jain—The temple of Vimala Sah, known as the Vimalvasahi, is sacred to Ādinātha and was completed in 1088 v.E. (1031)—The other temple is that of Vastupāla and Tejapāla built in 1287 v.E. (1231) and is dedicated to Neminātha—In addition to these there are several other temples of Śvetāmbara Jains, such as three storied temple of Chaumukhji, the temple of Śāntinātha and a temple of Digambara Jains.

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1126

M. S. COMMISSARIAT.—*A Brief History of the Gujrat Saltanat*. (JBBRAS, vol. xxvi, 1921-22, Pp. 99-157).

Pp. 137-145. Pārsi and Jain missions from Gujarat to the court of Akbar. Mission of Hīravijaya Sūri to Akbar's Court. Stūpa on the spot where Hīravijaya was cremated at Una in Kathiawad.

1127

Otto STEIN.—*Megasthenes and Kautilya* (Megasthenes and Kautilya). (Sitzungsber. d. Phil. hist. Kl., Akad. d. Wiss. in Wien, 191 Bd. 5 Abu.). Wien, 1922.

Pp. 290-297. Buddhist and Jain Religion.

1128

B. C. LAW.—*Historical Gleanings*. Calcutta and Simla, 1922.

Pp. 21-42. Influence of the five heretical teachers on Jainism and Buddhism (see No. 417).

Pp. 76-95. Buddha and Niganthas : Introduction—Siha, a disciple of Nigantha Nāthaputta and the Buddha—Sachchaka and the Buddha—Sirigupta and Garahadhinna—The Buddha and Dighatāpassi, a Jain, Buddha and Upāli—Abhavarājakumāra and the Buddha Visākhā.

1129

M. S. Ramaswamy AYYANGAR and B. SESHAGIRI.—*Studies in South Indian Jainism*. Madras, 1922.

Jain influence in the 5th, 6th and 7th centuries—Rise of śaiva Nayanais and the conversions of Kuṇa Pāṇḍya and of the Pallava king led to the decline of the Jains in the Tamil land in about A.D. 750—Persecution of the Jains at the hands of the Vaiṣṇava Alvars and the beginning of their fall by the end of the 10th century. Jainism in the Andhra and Karnata districts of the Madras Presidency—Jainism probably pre-Mauryan—Jainism as embodied in Andhra—Karnata literary tradition.

1130

E. J. RAPSON.—*The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I : Ancient India. Cambridge, 1922.

P. 22. The summit of Ābū bears some famous ruins of Jain temples.

P. 57. The scriptures of the Jains have been preserved in various forms of Magadhi, Sauraseni and Maharastri.

Pp. 150-170. The History of the Jains : Jainism, its relation to Brahmanism and Buddhism. The Tirthankaras or "prophets"; Pārśva Mahāvira—Jains and Buddhists—Mahāvira's rivals, Gosāla and Jamālī—The Jain churn after the death of Mahāvira—The great schism : Śvetāmbaras and Digambaras—Settlements in Western India—Organisation of the religious and lay communities—Blanks in Jain ecclesiastical history.

Pp. 467-473. Chandragupta, the founder of the Maurya Empire : Characteristics of the Maurya period and authorities for its history—N.W. India before and after Alexander—Agrammes, Xandrames—Dhana-Nanda-Nanda and Chandragupta. Date of the overthrow of Nanda. Plot of *Mudrarakṣasa*—Chandragupta and Seleucus. Megasthenes—Rule of Chandragupta and the extent of his dominions.

P. 504. Asoka's early faith was rather that of Jainism.

P. 512. Samprati is mentioned in the Jain tradition as a convert of their patriarch Suhastin.

P. 526. Mathura was a stronghold both of the worship of Kṛṣṇa and of Jainism.

P. 532. The Jain story of Kālaka.

Pp. 534-637. Caves for the use of the Jain ascetics of Udaygiri—Hāthigumphā and Khāravela.

Pp. 697-703. Chronology.

B.C. 540-468. Vardhamāna Nātaputra, Mahāvira.

Traditional date 600-528 B.C. Pārśva, the predecessor of Mahāvira as Tirthankara, is said to have died 250 years before him.

B.C. 321-184. The Maurya dynasty.

B.C. 321-296. Chandragupta.

The Jain authorities give the year of his accession as 313 (312) B.C. a date at which the canon of the Jain scriptures was fixed. Megasthenes at the court of Chandragupta. C. 300 B.C.

Bindusāra or Amitrochates, successor of Chandragupta: his reign variously stated as of 25, 27 or 28 years.

1131

K. V. Subrahmanya AYYAR—*Notes on Kalinga History*. (QJMS, xii, 1922, Pp. 247-260).

Pp. 258-259. In the 13th year of his reign, Khāravela erected pillars etc., on the Kumāripārvata (i.e. Khandagiri) and improved the tomb shrine (*Nisidhika*) of certain Jain monks (*Arhats*)—A cave for the Jain monks of Kalinga established by his chief queen.

1132

Harit Krisna DEN—*Vikramāditya and his era*. (Zeitschrift für Indologie und Iranistik, Leipzig, i, Pp. 250-402, 1922).

Pp. 299-301. Jain chronology and the evidence of inscriptions.

1133

F. E. PAROITTE—*Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*. London, 1922.

P. 37. Description of the *Arhats* (Jains and Buddhists).

P. 68. Mythological story about the Buddhists and Jains. Their struggle with Brahmanism.

P. 291. Buddhists and Jains treated as *asuras* and *daiiyas* (terms of hatred, etc.) by the Hindus.

P. 334. Buddhism and Jainism challenging the supremacy of the Brahmanas about the beginning of the seventh century B.C.

1134

Shyam Narayan SINGH—*History of Tirhut*, etc. Calcutta, 1922.

Pp. vii-viii. Mahāvira, the Jain leader and taken as a Ksatriya, was related to the Lichchhavis.

Pp. 41-42. Mithilā and Vaiśālī closely associated with the names of Buddha and of Mahāvira Vardhamāna, a native of Vaiśālī and therefore called the Vaisāliya or Nātaputta. His father Siddhārtha married a daughter of Ceṭaka, king of Vaiśālī. Mahāvira born in or about 599 B.C.—His spiritual career at the age of 30, gathered a considerable following monks, known at the *Nirgranthas*—They came to be known as Jains after Mahāvira's death about 527 B.C.—Mahāvira's followers visited Vaiśālī where the Lichchhavis used regularly to carry on discussions on high problems of life. The Jains said to have been valiant disputants. Illumination at Vaiśālī when Mahāvira died, signifying the enlightenment of human souls under Mahāvira's teachings—Date of Mahāvira's death.

P. 52. Vaiśālī, according to Yuan Chwang, was inhabited by a large number of Jains, and by the Hindus and Buddhists.

1135

R. Sham SASTRI—*Malnad Chiefs. History of Sagar*. (QJMS, xii, 1922, Pp. 45-57).

P. 47. Bhairava was a Jain king. After slaying him Virabhadra carried off his wife Channammaji and added Garasoppa to his own territory.

P. 48. Subjugation of Ammaji, the queen of Sodi and the Jain king of Chandragutti, by Sivappanayaka, the famous systematiser in the valuation of land revenue.

1136

S. Krishnaswami ARYANGAR—*The origin and early history of the Pallavas of Kanchi.* (Journal of Indian History, Oxford, vol. ii. 1922, Pp. 20-66).

P. 27. Tevaram hymner Appar, first a Jain and afterwards a Śaiva.

Pp. 48-52. The Pallavas and the Gangas.

Pp. 55-60. The chronological datum in the *Lakavibhāga*, a Jain work composed in the fifth century in Cuddalore.

P. 61. Mahendra, first a Jain. Converted to Śaivism by the saint Appar.

Pp. 63-64. Influence of the Gupta culture.

1137

R. C. MAJUMDAR—*Corporate Life in Ancient India.* Second Edition, Calcutta. 1922.

P. 232. Illumination on the night of Mahāvīra's death. Confinement of Jainism to a very limited section of the Lichchhavi community.

P. 327. The Jain fraternity similar to the type of the Buddhist fraternity.

1138

M. S. R. AYYANGAR and B. S. RAO.—*Studies in South India in Jainism.* Madras, 1922.

I. Early Jain history—Jain migration to the south—Jains in Tamil land and the Deccan—Jainism and Tamil literature.

II. Jainism in Andhra and Karnataka literary tradition.

1139

A. Rangaswami SARASVATI—*The founder of the Vikrama Era.* (Q. M. S. J. Vol. XIII—1922-23).

Pp. 506-510. The Vikramāditya, the founder of the Vikrama Era, was the historical king Śūdraka who ruled over Ujjain, set aside the ruling Andra Dynasty, destroyed the power of the Śaka invaders and was great patron of letters and himself a great poet.....Jain literature has got several references to a Vikramāditya of Ujjain who founded the Sāmvat era.

P. 509.*Prabhavakacharita* or the lives of Jain saints by Pradyumnsūri gives a long account of the Jain Āchārya Kālakasūri—According to this work when Sāta-vāhana was ruling from Pratisthana and Murunda at Pāṭaliputra, a King called Gardabhila was ruling at Ujjain in Malava. The Śakas are said to have conquered Ujjain and replaced its king Gardabhila. These Śakas were driven out of Ujjain by the king Vikrama who founded the era after his name. The invasion of the Śaka to Ujjain was brought about by Kālakasūri who invited them to conquer the Kingdom to wreak vengeance against the king Gardabhila who tried to outrage his sister.

The above account proves beyond all doubt that there was a Vikramāditya at 56 B.C. ruling over Ujjain but all the stories narrated in it have not got the same degree of credibility.

1140

G. RAMADAS—*Samapa: or the Asokan Kalinga*. (IA, lii, 1923, Pp. 66-70 and 80-91).

P. 67. The Kalingas were Jains, building Arhats with very little art decoration.

P. 68. The Jain king Khāravela—His chief seat near the 'Udayagiri Hills—The town of Kalinganagara strengthened in the first year of his reign.

P. 37. Brahmanas who advised the conquest of Kalinga, and not the Jains or Buddhists.

1141

M. Raghava IYENGAR—*Mandalapurusha and his age*. (QJMS, xiii, 1923, Pp. 487-493).

P. 492. *Vatidharma Śrāvaka-dharman*, written by a Jain author, deals with the history and traditions of the Jain community in the southern country. It is stated in the work that the Jain Brahmanas used to do *Archaka* service during the reign of Viṣṇudevarāya of the royal dynasty at the time of Guṇabhadra-chārya.

P. 493. Use of the affix "Thiru" by Jains.

1142

R. Shama SASTRI—*Jain teachers and their contemporary kings.* (Prabhavaka Charita), (QJMS, xiii, 1923, Pp, 499-505 and 563-572).

The era of Vikramāditya and the Dynasty of Gardabhilas and of Murundas.

Haribhadra Sūri—Mallavādi-Bappabhaṭṭi-Śriharṣa and Mānatunga—Siddharsi Śrīvira (Vikram. 938-991)—Śānti sūri—Mahendra sūri—Surāchārya—Abhayadeva—Vira sūri—Deva sūri—Hemachandra sūri.

1143

S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar—*Some contributions of South India to Indian Culture*, Calcutta, 1923.

P. 145. Tevaram hymner Appar first, a Jain and afterwards a Śaiva—conversion of Pallava Mahendravarman to Śaivism.

Pp. 193-194. Chronological datum in the *Lokavibhāga*, a Digambara Jain work treating cosmography.

P. 203. *Lokavibhāga* composed in Cuddalore in the fifth century.

P. 204. Mahendra, a Jain, converted to Śaivism by saint Appar.

P. 220. Appar was born a Śaiva, became a Jain, and later on returned to Śaivism. He was instrumental in converting Mahendravarman from Jainism to Śaivism.

Pp. 233-234. Jainism in the South.

P. 237. Appar, once leader of the Jain settlement at Pāṭali (now the new town of Cuddalore). Mahendravarman and *Matta-Vilāsa Prahasana*, a burlesque ascribed to the Pallava king.

P. 238. Sambandar, Jainism and Śaivism—Jains in Madura impaled at the instigation of Sambandar—Stories about a Jain king of Kanchi, Rāmānuja and Jains.

P. 248. The Kālachurya usurper Bijjala, a Jain. Followers of Basava, a Brahmin and their conflict with the Jains.

P. 253. *Bijjala-Rāya-Charitam*, the Jain version of the story of Bijjala.

Pp. 254-255. Ekāntada Rāmāyā, a Brahman, and Jainism.

Pp. 287-291. Rāṣṭrakūṭas, the patrons of the Jains—conflict with the Śaivas of the days of Sambandar and Appar—General persecutions of the Jains—Persecution of the Bauddhas under a king named Himaśīṭala at the instance of a Jain Āchārya Akalanka—Rāmānuja and persecution of the Jains—Viṣṇuvardhana of Jainism—The Cholas and destruction of Jain monasteries and temples—The Chalukyas, the Hoysalas and the progress of Jainism.

P. 312. The Jains, a flourishing community in the Tulunad, the country between the Western Ghats and Sea—Iṛugappa, a general of Harihara II, a Jain—Composition of *Nānārtharatnamālā* at his instance—His credit in erecting the Jain temple by name Ganigitti.

P. 315. The Vaiṣṇava holy place Tirunarayanapuram known among the Jains as Vardhamānapuram.

1144

A. Rangaswamy SARASVATI—*The Founder of the Vikrama Era*. (QJMS, xiii, 1923, Pp. 506-510).

P. 507. Several reference in Jain literature to a Vikramāditya of Ujjain who founded the Samvat era.

P. 508. Text and translation of some Prakrit gathas quoted in a very large number of Jain commentaries and chronological works; these give the adjustment between the eras of Vira and Vikrama and form the basis of the earlier Jain chronology.

P. 509. References in ancient Jain literature that a king of Ujjain called Vikramāditya founded the era after his name after the expiry of 470 years after the Jain Tirthankara Mahāvīra's *nirvāṇa*.

P. 509. *Prabhavakacharita* or the lives of Jain saints by Pradyumna sūri, gives an account of the life of the Jain Āchārya Kālaka sūri and of the politics of India at the period when Vikrama is said to have founded the Samvat era, and thus proves beyond all doubt that there was a Vikramāditya at 56 B.C. ruling over Ujjain. It makes Nāgārjuna, the famous Buddha Scholiast and founder of the Mahāyāna, a Jain. The account it gives of king Kṛṣṇa of Mānakheṭa seems merely to be a reminiscence of the account of one of the kings of that name who ruled much later at Mānyakheṭa (Malkhed) and who were Jains. It might be true that Vikrama patronized Jainism, but not likely that he became a Jain. In spite of doubts it appears to be certain that Kālaka sūri the Jain teacher and author, and Vikramāditya, the king of Ujjain, were historical persons.

H. C. RAYCHAUDHURY—*Political History of India from the accession of Parīakshit to the Coronation of Bimbisāra*, [JDL, ix, (Pt. 2) 1923, Pp. 1-96].

P. 46 Sixteen Mahājanapadas given in the Jain *Bhagavati Sūtra* : 1. Anga, 2. Banga, 3. Magaha (Magadha), 4. Malaya, 5. Malava, 6. Achchha, 7. Vachchha (Vatsa), 8. Kochchha (Kachchha?), 9. Padha (Pandya?), 10. Lādha (Rādha), 11. Bajji (Vajji), 12. Moli, 13. Kasi, 14. Kosala, 15. Avaha, 16. Sambhuttara (Sumhottara ?).

P. 47. The Jains afford testimony to the greatness of Kāsi, and represent Asvasena, king of Benares, as the father of their Tirthankara Pāriva who is said to have died 250 years before Mahāvira i.e., in 777 B.C.

P. 55. Mention of Dadhivāhana, one of the early kings of Anga, in the Jain tradition. (Beginning of the 6th century B.C.). His daughter Chandanā or Chandravālā was the first female to embrace Jainism shortly after Mahāvira's attainment of Kevaliship.

P. 57. Mention by Jain writers of the two early kings of Rajagriha named Samudrajaya and his son Gaya, who is said to have reached perfection which has been taught by the Jains.

P. 59. The Jnatrikas were the clan of Siddhārtha and his son Mahāvira, the Jina.

Pp. 62-63. Family connection of Mahāvira.

P. 65. Reference in the Jain *Kalpa sūtra* to nine Mallakis as having formed a league with nine Lichchhavis, and the eighteen Ganarajas of Kasi-Kosala.

P. 69. Mention in the *Uttarādhyayana Sūtra* of a king Isukara ruling at the town called Isukara in the Kuru country.

Pp. 70-71. The *Uttarādhyayana Sūtra* mentions a king of Kampilya named Sanjaya who gave up his kingly power and adopted the faith of the Jains.

R. NARASIMHACHARYA—*Śravaṇa Belgola*. (QJMS, xiii, 1923, Pp. 430-447).

Information about the colossal image of Gommatesvara. Account of Gom-mata given in inscription No. 234, of about 1180. Description of Gommata in the

inscription. The statue of Gommata made by Chamuṇḍarāya who, according to inscription No. 345, of about 1159, was the minister of Ganga king Rajamalla whose reign began in 974 and ended in about 984. Different estimates of the height of Gommata. The anointment ceremony of Gommateśvara in March, 1922. Tradition regarding the visit to Śravaṇa Belgōla of Bhadrabāhu and Chandragupta.

1147

R. NARASIMHACHARYA—*The Western Gangas of Talkad*. (QJMS, xiv, 1923. Pp. 10-22).

P. 11. Foundation of the Ganga kingdom attributed to the agency of the Jain teacher named Simhanandi.

Pp. 11-12. Chāmuṇḍarāya, minister of Rachamalla, author of *Triṣaṣṭilakṣaṇa-mahāpurāṇa*, popularly known as *Chāmuṇḍarāya-purāṇa*, written in 978 ; it gives an account of the twenty-four Tirthankaras.

P. 13. The Ganga plates register a grant in 963 A.D. by the Ganga king Mārasimha to a Jain teacher named Munjārya, having the title Vādighaṅghala-bhaṭṭa.

P. 17. King Mādhava of the Ganga family obtained greatness by following the Jain doctrine—The Jain teacher Simhanandi helped him in severing a stone Pillar—The Ganga dynasty owed its greatness to Simhanandi—Prosperity of the family through the blessing of this sage stated in an old commentary on the Jain work *Gommatasāra*.

P. 17, note. Karma is primarily of two kinds according to the Jains ; each is again subdivided into four classes.

1148

A. R. BANERJI—(*Speech delivered at*) *The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Mythic Society*. Bangalore, 1923. (QJMS. xiv, 1923. Pp. 5-9).

P. 8. The great Emperor Chandragupta, a Jain—Abdicated his throne when Buddhism was pressing Jainism hard in the north—Accompanied his spiritual teacher to Śravaṇa Belgōla about the close of the 3rd cent. B.C.—Mysore, a stronghold of Jainism for many years—Rāmānujāchārya, put an end to Jainism in the 12th cent.

1149

Walter HUTCHINSON.—*History of the Nations*, 4 Vols. Vol. I, p. 121. An Illustration of "exhortation by Mahāvira".

The prominent points in the Jain philosophy on the extreme sanctity of life, the endowment of everything observable with a living soul, and the ascetic simplicity, even to the extent of being entirely naked.

P. 128. Stretch of the Aryan territories in India at the time of Mahāvira's birth, 599 B.C.

P. 139. In 82 A.D. the Jains split into halves—The Digambaras and the Śvetāmbaras.

P. 143. In 454 the canons of the Śvetāmbaras were completed.

P. 155. (Jainism): Its comparative purity of precepts and practice gave it that hold on the thoughtful mercantile classes which it has never since (6th century) lost.

P. 156. Bijjala, a Jain Kālachuri, his minister, Basava bitterly persecuted the Jains.

Pp. 158-59. Tiruvallava, his *Kural*—Under the Pallava rule, Jainism gave way before Hinduism in the further south, except in Mysore, the Tamil literature greatly enriched by remarkable series of hymns, some of which were Jain.

P. 160. Persecution of the Jains after Kulattunga Chola.

1150

K. P. Padmanābha MENON.—*History of Kerala*. Cochin, 1924.

Pp. 46-7. Nirgranthas and Jains—a discussion as to their inter-relation.

Pp. 461-3. The question of the conversion of Cherumal Perumal, king of Kerala, to Jainism—not trustworthy—by the 5th century A.D.—Jainism penetrated to the far south; in the 7th century Jains the dominant sect in the Dekkan.

1151

R. C. TEMPLE.—*A sketch of South Indian Culture*. (From the Lectures of Krishnaswami Aiyangar). (Ind. Anti. Vol. LIII, 1924. Bombay).

P. 14. Tamil Sangam is Sanskrit Sangha, an Assembly—a body or academy of scholars and critics, whose imprimatur was necessary for the publication of any

work of literature in Tamil. The Śāṅgam is referable to the earlier centuries of the Christian Era.

P. 25. Bhakti arose as the answer to the agnostic cults of Buddhism and Jainism.

Kural of Tiruvalluvar—the term 'Kural' means 'short' and the work is so called because it consists of aphoristic couplets of four and three feet each.—As an ethico-religious work the *Kural* is intended as a guide for conduct in life. It deals with three only of the "four objects of life" are righteousness (*dharma*) wealth (*artha*), love (*Kama*) and salvation (*moksha*). "If the first three objects of life are attained by adopting a moral life, the other follows inevitably in consequence. Hence the omission of the fourth in this work.

P. 27. The early Pallava history and its chronology ; A Digambra Jain work, *Lokaṣiḥhāga*—Simha Varman II began to rule in A.D. 436. During the whole history of the Pallavas from about A.D. 200 to nearly A.D. 900. Their power centered round Kanchi. The culture, they introduced, was Northern, and Sanskrit literature was encouraged ; they were great patrons of religion and art.

1152

H. A. SHAH.—*Pushyamitra—who is he ?* (A.I.O.C., Session III ; 1924).

P. 382. "Pulaka established on throne his son (in Avanti) who ruled for 23 years and who was succeeded by Pālaka". It therefore means that since the Bharat war, 848 (825 & 23) had gone when Pālaka ascended. The year of Pālaka is known well from the Jain Gathas.

See. I.A. Vol XV, p. 141 ff.

I.A. Vol. II, p. 362.

The year of Pālaka is O.A.M. therefore the Mahābhārat war must have taken place about 848 years before Mahāvīr entered *Nirvāṇa*.. The date of Chandra Gupta according to Hemachandra (*Parīṣiṭa Parva* VIII, 339) is 155 A.M.

The result is Pushyamitra is an older contemporary of Chandragupta Maurya.

1153

R. C. MAJUMDAR :—*Indian Colonisation in the Far East*. (A.I.O.C., Session III; 1924).

P. 341. Jain and Buddhist stories about the voyage of merchants from Campa to Suvannabhūmi.....

.....In the fifth century A.D. a king of Campa called Gangarāja abdicated the throne and went over to India in order to spend his last days on the banks of the Ganges.

1154

R. Shama SHASTRY.—*The Epoch of Kuna Pāṇḍya, Tirujñānasambandhar and Tirumanghayaḷvar*—(A.I.O.C., Session III; 1924).

P. 223. Kunapāṇḍya became Jain in his youth and disregarded Śaivism of his ancestors, Jinsen, referred to fix the date of the king Jinasena completed his *Harivaṃśa* in A.D. 783. Guṇabhadra was the student of Jinasena.

The statement made in the *Rājavalīkathā* that Jinasena, Guṇabhadra and Govinda were contemporaries is also corroborated by the *Prabhāvakacharita*... Bhaṭṭakālanka referred to by Jainasena (*Mahapurāṇa* Parva I. 53) "The merits of Bhaṭṭakālanka, Śrīpal, and Pātrakesari (Vidyānanda) prove when kept at heart of necklace of pearls".

1155

S. V. VENKATESWARA.—*India in the Second Century B.C.* (A.I.O.C., Session III; 1924).

P. 407 ff. At the dawn of the Second century B.C. we have the undoubted face of the decline of the Maurya empire...Western Hindustan was the stronghold of Jainism...

After Asoka we hear only of Samprati whom Jain traditions agree in considering as ruler of Western Hindustan and of Dasarath who dedicated caves to the Ājivikas as known from three inscriptions on the Nāgārjun Hill.

...List of Western Emperors can be thus made up. Samprati's rules at Ujjain is proved by Jain traditions preserved in inscriptions of later ages.

1156

R. C. TEMPLE.—*Book Notice—The History And Institutions of the Pallavas by C.S. Srinivasachari.* (Ind. Ant. Vol. LIV—1925—Bombay).

P. 39. Mahendravarman "at first a Jain and later converted to Śaivism."

1157

A. S. ALTEKAR.—*A History of Important Ancient Towns and Cities—In Gujarat and Kathiawad* (from the earliest times down to the Moslem conquest). (Ind. Ant. Vol. LIV—1925, Bombay).

P. 11. History of the cities selected : Ankuleśwara : Modern Ankleswar (Broach dist.)—Akrureśwara its original name, Arikuleswara being a popular corruption.

Pp. 12-13. Anarilapattana—Modern Paṭṭan or Pāṭan, 60 miles north of Ahmedabad. Under the Solanki rulers a centre of Jain activities, numerous Jain images found among the ruins.

P. 16. Asapalli (including Karnavati). Modern Ahamadabad occupies the sites of old Asapalli and Karnavati, Karnavati became a centre of Jain worship temple of Arisṭhanemi; Devasūri was residing here; Kumudachandra had to go to Karnavati to see Devasūri. Rajanagara of the Jains is the same as Karnavati or modern Ahmadabad.

Pp. 20-22. Girinagara : Originally the name of the city of Junagad (Yavanagada), Girinagara or Gīrnār has now become the name of the hill adjacent to it. To Hindus, Jains and Buddhists alike Girinagara is a 'tirtha'. The Jains regard the hill as a holy place, their 22nd Tirthankara Arisṭhanemi or Neminātha a cousin of Sri Kṛṣṇa, died here. Hence the Digambara sect considers the place as particularly holy.

P. 25. Dwaravati or Dwarka, a city of hoary antiquity. Jain authors occasionally mention and utilise the legend of the original site of Dwaravati being engulfed in an oceanic inundation.

P. 26. Dhandhuka an old town—its existence in the 11th century, Hemachandra born here.

P. 38. Vardhamāna : Same as Wadhawān (northern Kathiawad), In ancient India Vardhamāna was a common name of towns—Vardhamāna in Bihar (JAS Bengal, 1883); Vardhamānakoti in Dinajpur Dist; Vardhamāna situated

between Allahabad and Benaras (*Kathāsaritsāgar*, 24/25); Vardhamāna in Malwa (JAS Bengal, 1883). The town is named after Vardhamāna Swāmin the 24th Tirthankara, who is said to have relieved it from the ravages of a cannibal Yaksha but whether he flourished here is extremely doubtful.

Pp. 39-40. Valabhi—modern Vata, 18 miles west by north of Bhavanagar. Hiuen Tsiang records that there were temples of Jains.

P. 42. Śatrunjaya (in Kathiawad) situated on a hill about 35 miles south-west of Bhavanagar. At present two temples on the hill—one of Ādinātha and the other of Neminātha.

1158

Nripendra Kumar DUTT—*The Aryanisation of India*, Calcutta, 1925.

Pp. 91, 93-94. In Eastern India there were powerful non-Aryan communities. Eastern India was imperfectly Aryanised partly accounts for the rise of the two great protestant religions, Jainism and Buddhism. The protests against the Brahmanical hierarchy and rituals so boldly preached by Mahāvira and Gautama Buddha in Behar a reaction against the imposition of Brahmanical belief and institutions upon a not very willing people. Chandragupta Maurya in his later life dissociated himself from Brahmanism and became a convert to Jainism.

P. 98. Free from Aryan influences was the Tamil country. As late as the times of the Marayas the ordinary religion of the Tamillians was a form of demon-worship, and Brahminism had not made much headway among them. The First great Aryan influence came with the spread of Buddhism and Jainism together with their literature from Northern India.

P. 99. In other parts of India the authors were mostly Brahmins; most of the compositions in classical Tamil literature were the works of Śudras.

1159

K. Ramavarma RAJA—*The Age of the First Manu (Svayambhuva) or the Antiquity of the Heretical (Pakhanda) Schools*. (QJMS, vol. 16 No. 1, 1925), Bangalore. *Bhāgavata Purāṇa* : Skhandhas iii-v.

P. 28. Priyavrata, the other son of Manu Svayambhuva was the ancestor of a different line of rulers among whom Rishabhadeva, 'Bharat', and 'Sumati' deserve special notice of these, the first was recognised as Vishṇu himself incarnate and born as a son to king Nābhi and his wife, 'Merudevī. He was from the very beginning, free from all worldly cares and illusions, and, yet lived and ruled to teach

the people, by his own example, how real liberation from the material entanglements should be sought and obtained; then, renounced his throne and kingdom in favour of 'Bharata' the eldest of his one hundred sons, and went out wandering as a naked, indifferent and idiot-looking saint, in course of which he visited various places, including among others Konka (Konkan), Venka (probably the country dominated by the Venkatagiri hill, Tirupathi) and Kotaku (Coorg) in the southern Karnatic country, and was at last consumed in a big wide-spread forest fire here. But before this holy life ended in fire, his teachings had spread far and wide. His son, Bharata, was also a king of saintly character and struggled for liberation of his soul after renouncement. It was after him that this country (India) was called Bhārata Varsha.

1160

F. J. MONAHAN—*The Early History of Bengal*. Milford, 1925.

P. 185. Asoka is also mentioned in Purāṇas and Jain literature.

P. 200. Pillar edicts record that Asoka has ordered that superintendents of the Sacred Law (Dhamma-mahamatta) should be occupied with the affairs of the Sangha, with the Ājivakas, Brahmanas, with Nigaṇṭhas and numerous other creeds.

1161

V. P. BOKIL—*The History of Education in India, Part-I*. Bombay, 1925.

P. 5. Rationalism prevailed in India from about 1000 B.C. to the 1st century A.D.—Buddhist and Jain religion reached their zenith at that time.

P. 12. Buddhist and Jain works mark the waves of independent thought and show the formation of the Prakrit taking place of Sanskrit as a spoken language in the beginning and later on even in writing.

P. 200. Mention of Jains taking part in tournaments for the test of learning with the followers of other faiths.

Pp. 217-220. Jainism—its origin and development discussed. Jainism an offshoot of Buddhism referred to by Houen Tsang—7th century A.D. Jain scriptures—committed to writing only in the 5th century A.D.—Jainism slight difference with Buddhism—discussed Jains—rejection of the authority of the *Vedas*.—Jain agamas falling into seven divisions—Vows of *Mahāvratā* and *Aṇuvratā* i.e. the higher and lower doctrinaries for Jain asceticism respectively—fully discussed.

P. 225. Prakrit the language of the majority of Jain works.

1162

Narendra Nath LAW—*Studies in Indian History and Culture*, London, 1925.

Pp. 260-61. Jain writers on the science of Arthashastra—Hemachandra, author of *Arhan-nūti*, and Somadeva Sūri, author of *Nīṭivākyāṃṛta*—their contents.

1163

B. C. MAZUMDAR—*Orissa in the making*, Calcutta 1925.

P. 35. Settlement of Jain ascetics in "Khandagiri" and "Udayagiri" but difficult to say wheather it was prior to Asoka's conquest of Kalinga—Ascetics used their own languages—few disciples learnt the language of Mid-India.

P. 40. Mention of Śātakarṇis as the rulers of Magadha in Tamil work *Manimekhalai* and *Silappathikaram*.

Pp. 48-49. Hāthigumphā inscriptions of Khāravela—its great historical value in the date of its record.

P. 96. Khāravela—his using of the language and script of the Jainas. Khāravela a Jain—confering of the epithet Aira or Bhadanta on the Jain and Buddhist persons of high rank.

P. 132. Creation of a culture centre in the Mayurbhanj forest either by the Buddhists or by the Jains prior to the time of Birbhadra the founder of the Bhanja dynasty.

P. 133. Places of Jain activities reduced to Śaiva influence in Orissa the Central Provinces.

1164

T. S. RAJAGOPALAN—*Ancient India*—Madras, 1925.

P. 11. The Jains and Baudha even before Māhāvira and Buddha dissuaded the people from their brutal sacrifice.

P. 12. Rishaba the 1st Tīrthankara of the Jains referred to be in 2,000 B.C. (Puranas).

1165

A. L. KHAN—*A short History of India*. (Hindu period), 1926.

P. 22. Mahāvira—founder of Jainism a contemporary of Buddha—a Khat-riya prince—becomes saint at the age of thirty. Mahāvira's rejection of the *Vedas*—believed in the transmigration of soul and doctrine of Karma;—observes caste distinction and worships many Hindu gods. Kindness towards animals of the Jains, greater than the Buddhists.

1166

Radhakumud MOOKERJI—*Harsha*. London, 1926.

P. 46. Harsha was attended to by all people, including Jainas.

P. 76. Nirgranthas received Harsha at Kanauj when he returned from the camp.

P. 80. In Prayaga, Nirgranthas were invited and given royal gifts.

P. 121. Yuan Chwang says that there were Digambaras in India (Watters, I, 123).

P. 121. Bāṇa mentions Jain monks among his friend.

P. 122. Yuan Chwang says, "The Nirgranthas go without clothing". (Watters. p. 161).

P. 133. In Harsha's time, there were different sects of Jains, the *Arhatas* (Digambara) and Śvetapaṭas (Śvetāmbaras).

P. 174. A Digambara Jain (Kṣapaṇaka) was a faithfully friend of Bāṇa.

1167

K. De B. CODRINGTON—*Ancient India*. London, 1926.

P. 42. Almost all of the Gupta, the 5th, 6th century and later medieval and also some earlier sculptures of Mathura are Jain. They belong to the Kankālī Mound.

P. 44. A description of the seated Jain Ādināth in the Mathura Museum, which is inscribed in the 84th year of Vāsudeva.

P. 45. Most of the *dyāgapalas* of Mathura are Jain—a description of the earliest of these.

Plate No. LII. A. Courtyard of the Indra Sabhā (Jain) Cave Temple. Ellora, Nizam's Dominions. 8th century.

Plate No. LXIX, A. Nemināth (Jain) temple. Khajuraho, Chhatarpur State, 10th century.

1168

K. R. SUBRAHMANYAN—*The early religious history of Kalings*, (R. J.A.H.R.S. vol. 1, no. 1) Rajahmundry, 1926.

Pp. 49-50. "Men of different sects in Kalinga" mentioned in the Asokan inscriptions, include Jains also; Nandas were Jains, their Jain remains found in Nandapur in Jaypore; Khāravēla inscription at Udayagiri gives a vivid picture of Kalinga; his inclination to Jainism but impartial; first seven centuries of the Christian era, a period of Buddha culture, succeeded by Jain culture: caves on the Udayagiri—Khaṇḍagiri hills belong to the early Buddhist period; about the 7th century Buddhism declined and Jainism lodged itself in some of the Buddhist buildings.

P. 51. Rāmattīrtham sacred to Buddhists, Jains and Hindus; Gurabhaktakonda—its ruins of a Buddhist *Vihāra*—ururped by Jain images.

P. 52. References in the eastern Chalukyan inscriptions to Jains and their temples and not to Buddhists prove that Buddhism declined first. Hieuntsang remarks about more Nirgranthas temples than those of the Buddhists.

1169

RAWLINSON, H. G.—*Intercourse between India and the Western World* Cambridge, 1926. 2nd ed.

P. 60. Mention of Jains in the records of Megasthenes.

P. 157. The Ahimsā doctrine of Buddhism shared also by Brahmins and Jains.

1170

K. G. Sesha ARYAR.—*A problem of Ancient South Indian History*. (QJMS, Vol. 16, No. 3, 1926, Bangalore).

P. 147. Nedu Māran was converted to Śaivism by Jñānasambhanda, and at the instance of the latter became one of the most cruel persecutors of the Jains, of whom it is said he impaled 3,000 in Madura.

P. 148. The middle of the 7th century coincides with the date of Jñānasam-banda and Appar, and their royal disciples Ninrasir-Nedu Māran and Mahendra Varman. Those were the days when the Jains were most mercilessly persecuted both in the Paṇḍya and the Pallava countries. The flame of passion and prejudice against the Jains was fanned with equal vigour by the Śaiva Nayanars and the Vaiṣṇava Alwars; and by the time of Śrī Śaṅkar (8th century) the Jains had ceased to be an important factor in the Tamil country. Every body conversant with Sangam literature knows to what great extent we are indebted to the Jains in that respect. The Sangam age was pre-eminently the period of the predominance of the Jains in Tamil letters. The author of *Chilappatikaram* was a Jain; while his brother, the Chera King i.e. Chen Kuttuvan, was Śaivite. There was then perfect religious toleration.

P. 153. 171 A. C. will thoroughly satisfy the condition in the text for the great fire that consumed Madura (Date of *Chilappatikaram* by K.G. Sesh Aiyar—Madras Christian College Magazine 1917).

P. 156. The King of Ceylon, Gajabahu attended the consecration of the image of Patni-devi. He was reigning between 173 and 191 A.C. The date of the fire at Madura 171 A.C.

1171

K. R. SUBRAMANYAM—*Relation between Tamilkam and Kalingam*. (Q. J.A.M.R.S Vol. 1. pt. 4)—Rajahmundry, 1927.

P. 197. Kalinga held in contempt as the land of the Vrātyas; the art of scooping out caves and temples in rocks seen in the Khaṇḍagiri of Udayagiri hills, transmitted by Kalinga from the north to the Andhras and the Pallavas. The Buddhist and Jain cultures which flourished in the Tamil land in the early Pallava period, was essentially a Northern culture.

1172

B. M. BARUA.—*Maskari as an Epithet on Gosāla*. (H.Q. Vol. III. 1927).

P. 235. Gosāla's place in Ājivikas history discussed.

P. 236. Cause of the Jains retaining Ardha-Magadhi—explained.

P. 239. Why Gosāla, called a Maskari fully explained.

Pp. 245-61. Ājivikas—no identification with *Pariprajakas*—fully explained.

1173

A. S. ALTEKAR.—*A history of Village Communities in Western India.* (Oxford University Press, 1927).

P. 2. Village administration as evident from two Mathura Jain inscriptions (E.I. Vol. I, p. 387) of the 1st century A.D.

P. 67. Evidence of taxation in the Anjaneri Jain inscription of the Yadava king Senuchandra III (I.A., XII, p. 127).

P. 118. Influence of progress of Jainism in Gujrat and Kathiawar under late Chālukyas on village worship.

1174

A. A. MACDONELL.—*India's Past.* Oxford, 1927.

Pp. 64-67. Rise of Jainism—doctrines—Jain canons—Āgama, sūtras, Kalpa sūtra—commentaries of Bhadrabāhu, Śāntisūri (died 1040 A.D.) and Devendragani—adoption of legends from, Brahmanism—*Kathā-Kośa*—Hemachandra (born 1089)—Jinasena's *Parīvaṛbhīyudaya*, a poetical biography of Pārśvanātha, composed about 800 A.D.—*Uvaśya-harastotra*, the oldest Jain religious lyric—the *Uvaśa-mālā*; a book of moral instructions, by Dharmadāsa—Hemachandra's *Yoga-lāstras* the best didactic Jain poem—Haribhadra's *Śaddarśana-samuccaya*—some peculiarities of Jain architecture.

P. 140. Hemachandra's Prākṛit grammar.

Pp. 143-4. Between 1123 and 1140 A.D. a Digambara Jain named Dhananjaya wrote a lexicon entitled *Nāma-mālā* or Garland of Nouns. Hemachandra's *Abhidhānacintāmaṇi*, a lexicon of synonyms, the *Nighaṇṭuśeṣa*, a botanical glossary, the *Anekārtha-saṃgraha*, a dictionary of homonyms, and the *Deśi-nāma-mālā*, or Glossary of provincial words.

P. 153. The Yoga system prevalent among Jains.

P. 156. Hemachandra's *Pramāṇa-mīmāṃsā*, a work on logic written in the sūtra style.

Buddhist and Jain contribution to development of Nyāya and Vaiśeṣika systems—close affinity between the Vaiśeṣika and Jain philosophy.

P. 171. Somadevasūri, a Jain author, composed in Kashmir his *Nītiṇyāṃṛta*, or Nectar of political doctrines—its similarity with the Arthaśāstra but a Jain touch apparent.

P. 172. Hemachandra's *Laghavarhan-nītiśāstra* or Brief Manual on politics for Jains—a book dealing mainly with civil and criminal law.

P. 182. An extensive astronomical *upāṅga* of the Jains, the *Suriyapannati*, or instruction regarding the sun belongs to the earlier post-vedic period.

P. 218. Jains claimed that the Tamil poet Tiruvalluvar, author of the *Kurral* was a Jain.

P. 219. The Tamil author of the *Naladiyar* was probably a Jain.

P. 220. The Tamil epics *Sindamani* and its imitation *Sutamani* composed by Jains.

P. 226. Jain literature written in the Gujarati dialect rich, but yet little known.

1175 (a)

Rev. Henry HERAS—*The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijayanagara*. Madras, 1927.

P. 536. Jainism was the prevailing religion in the old Karnataka country.

A Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa inscription (Q IMS. III, Pp. 23-8) says that Jains came to Mysore from Ujjain, under Bhadrabāhu. Statue of Jain saint Bhujabalin erected between 977 and 984 A.D. by Chāmunḍarāja.

P. 538. The royal decree (E.C.I.A. Ma, 18) of Bukka Rāya deciding the dispute between the Jains and the *Bhaktas* (Vaishnavas) in 1368.

P. 539. Influence of Jainism—Baichappa, a Jain, was minister of Bukka and Harihara II (Hultzsch, SII, I, p. 111) other prominent Jains mentioned in inscription of 1387-8 (EI, VII, Pp. 115-16) 1422 (Ibid, VIII, p. 22), 1426 (Hultzsch, SII, p. 162).

A Jain temple was built in Vijayanagara.

P. 549. The Nayaka family of Ikeri converted many Jains to the Śaiva creed (Burnell, IA, II, p. 353).

P. 550. Jaina influence in Kanarese Viceroyalty—statue of Jain saint Bhujabalin set up at Enura (Venur) in 1603-4. Jain priest Chārunkīrti was the pontiff of Belgoḷa (Śravaṇa-belgoḷa) Kanarese prince Kinniga Bhūpāla granted money to maintain a Jain temple, in 1591. In 1586, Kārakala chief Bhairava II built a Jain temple at Kārakala, with images of three Tirthankaras, Ara, Malli and Muni-suvrata—temple of the three jewels (E.I. VIII, Pp. 124-5).

1175 (b)

T. BHATTAGHĀRYYA.—*Hand Book of Ancient Indian History*, Patna, 1927.

P. 9. The Jain chronicles of Guzrat and the Jain Sūtras supply valuable historical truth.

P. 35. Mahāvira a Kshatriya.

P. 36. The doctrine of Ahimsā—the principal one with the Jains.

P. 37. Jainism rejects in theory, the caste system, but in practice, the system exists among them.

The doctrine of Ahimsā—not so strict with the Buddhists as with the Jains.

P. 38. Jainism and Buddhism compared.

Pp. 38-39. Jainism compared with Hinduism.

P. 85. Mention of Asoka's dedication of several caves to the Ājivikas, a Jain sect.

1176

R. C. MAJUMDAR.—*Outline of Ancient Indian History and Civilisation*. Calcutta, 1927.

P. 11. Jaina chronicles—a source of Indian History.

P. 196. Buddhism and Jainism—important cults for centuries.

Pp. 215-222. Jainism Mahāvira the last Tirthankara genealogy of Mahāvira and Pārśva—Mahāvira born in 540 B.C. at Kundagrama near Vaiśālī—his wanderings and death (c 468 B.C.) Buddhism and Jainism compared.

Spread of Jainism in India—patronised by Chandragupta Maurya. Pilgrimage of Chandragupta and Bhadrabāhu to the south leaving Sthūlabhadra in charge of the Magadha Jains—Sthūlabhadra versed in 14 *Pūrvas* (i.e. old texts)—Convocation of a Council at Pāṭaliputra and the rearrangement of 14 *Pūrvas* in 12 *Āṅgas*. 12th *Āṅga* lost. Division of Sects to Digambaras and Śvetāmbaras. Digambara refusal to accept 12 *Āṅgas*.

P. 297. Mention of Ānanda the fabulous rich householder converted to Jainism—cited in Jain canonical works.

P. 303. Stūpas—erection of the Buddhists and Jains to commemorate a noted event or a sacred spot or deposit some relics of Buddha. Mahāvira or other religious saints.

P. 312. Indian art cannot be vivisected completely to the different Buddhist, Jain or Brahmanical styles.

P. 341. Harsha's Assembly at Kanauj attended by 3,000 Jains and orthodox Brahmanas.

P. 368. Kadambas although Brahmins—were patrons of Jainism.

P. 496. Numerous inscriptions of the Pre-gupta period refer to non-Brahmanical religions like Buddhism and Jainism whereas majority of the inscriptions of the Gupta period refer to Brahmanical religion.

P. 497. During the time of Hiuent'sang (629-645 A.D.) Buddhism was carving a death struggle with Jainism and Hinduism.

Pp. 501-2. Jainism—patronised by Early Chalukyas and the Rāshtrakūṭas—Bijjala—the Kalachuri chief of Jain—Hoysalas—Jains, though converted to Vaishnavism protected Jainism. Jains persecuted by Chōlas and Pāṇḍyas, mention of impaling 8,000 Jains by Sundara the Pāṇḍya king, pictured in Madura temple.

P. 510. Rishabha the 1st Tirthankara and Buddha looked upon as *Avatāras* of Viṣṇu.

1177

R. C. MAZUMDAR.—*Outline of Ancient Indian History and Civilization*. Calcutta, 1927.

P. 11. Jaina chronicles a source of Indian history.

P. 195. The growth of heterodox religions like Buddhism and Jainism—important momentous changes in ancient India history.

P. 196. Jainism—its prominence on the role of Indian history.

Pp. 215-222. Jainism—Mahāvira—and Pārśva the gist of their lives—Var-dhamāna born in Kuṇḍagrāma in 540 B.C.—father Siddhārtha a Kshatriya of Jñātrika clan and mother Trisālā sister of Cheṭaka ruler of Vaiśālī—His renunciation and asceticism discussed—commandments of Pārśva and Mahāvira discussed.

Jainism compared and contrasted with Buddhism.

Jainism—under the royal patronage of Chandra Gupta—Thera Bhadrabāhu the chief of the Jain community when Chandra Gupta was the king of Magadha. Their pilgrimage to South-Sthūlabhadra Jain teacher versed in 14 *pūrvas* (i.e. old texts). His convocation of the Jain council at Pāṭaliputra and the codification of 14 *Pūrvas* to 12 Angas in 5th century A.D.—Rejected by the followers of Bhadrabāhu when returned from the south and finally leading to the rise of two schools of Jains, Śvetāmbaras and Digambaras.

P. 297. Mention of a fabulously rich Jain merchant named Ānanda.

P. 303. *Stūpas*—erected by Buddhas and Jains either to commemorate a noted event or a sacred spot or to deposit some relics of Buddha, Mahāvira or other religious saints.

P. 341. Harsha's assembly at Kanauj attended by 300 Jains.

P. 368. Kadambas—great patrons of Jainism.

P. 496. Inscriptions of the pre-Gupta period with only a few exceptions refer to non-Brahmanical religious sects like Buddhists and Jains but majority of the inscriptions of the Gupta period refer to Brahmanical religion.

Pp. 501-502. Jainism—Early Chālukyas & Rashtrakūtas patrons of Jainism—Progress of Jainism in the Deccan under their patronage—superceded by Śaivism in 12th century A.D. Bijjala the Kalachur chief a Jain—Hoysalas, Jains though converted to Vaiṣṇavism protected Jains. Mention of 8,000 Jains being tortured by Pāṇḍya king Sundara.

P. 570. Rishabha, the 1st Tirthankara of the Jains, looked upon as incarnation of Viṣṇu.

1178

S. Srikantha SASTRI—*Deva Rāya II*. (Ind. Ant. Vol. LVII—1928, Bombay).

P. 77. The greatest Emperor of the first dynasty of Vijayanagara, Deva Rāya II, son of Vijaya Rāya (or Bukka III). Deva Rāya had the good fortune to possess some of the greatest ministers.

P. 80. Irugappa Daṇḍanātha, the revered minister of Bukka II and Hari Hara II, seems to have been still living, as in A.D. 1422 he made a grant at Śrāvaṇa Belgoḷa to the great Jaina scholar Paṇḍitārya Śruta Muni (Sr. Bel. 253 (82), Ep. Car. Vol. II).

Deva Rāya later in the reign became more eclectic. His Jaina minister, Irugappa daṇḍanātha, patronised Jaina scholars, while the fact that an epigraph at Śrāvāṇa Belgoḷa bewails his death is a proof of his good will towards Jainas, also (Sr. Bel. 328 (125), Ep. Car. Vol. II).

P. 83. This period was of great literary activity. Sanskrit, Telugu and Kannada scholars of every sect—including Jains, produced a vast literature, secular as well as religious.

P. 84. A list of Poets who flourished under the patronage of Deva Rāya given.

1179

R. G. BHANDARKAR—*Early History of the Dekkan*, Calcutta, 1928.

P. 102. Jain influence in the time of early Chālukyas—Ravikīrti the Jain composer of Aihole inscription—a poet—patronized by Pulakesi II—grant of a village for a Jain temple by Vijayāditya to Udayadevapaṇḍita or Niravadyapaṇḍita, the pupil of Śrīpūjyapāda of the Devagaṇa sect of Mūlasamgha. Niravadyapaṇḍita—a spiritual adviser of Vijayapaṇḍita (7th century).

P. 118. *Sarasmgraha*, a Jain mathematical work by Virāchārya.—mention of Amoghavarsha as a follower of Jain doctrine (Syādvāda) a great patron of Digambara Jains.

P. 120. Mention of grant of land to a Jain temple by Prithvirama to be constructed at Saundatti in 797 Śaka year. Mention of a Jain temple built by a Vaiśya named Chikarya at Mulgunda, Dharwad dist. in 824 Śaka year.

Consecration of Jain Purāṇa in Ś. 820.

P. 137. Granting of a village to a Jain temple by Govinda III Bhārata, a Jain work by Pampa in Kanarese of the year 863 Ś.

P. 139. Granting of a piece of land by a feudatory chief of Tailapa to a Jain temple to be constructed at Saundatti in Belgaum dist. in 980 A.D.

P. 163. Mention of the death of Vijjana according to Jain account.

P. 166. Decay of Jainism during the period 973-1188 A.D. effectual check given by the rise of Lingāyata sect.

P. 181. Grant of land to a Jain temple by Seunadeva in 1063 Ś.

P. 214. Erection of a Jain temple in the village Ajarem in Kolhapur dist. by Gandarāditya—Excavation of a tank image of Jinas placed on the banks—charities given to Jainas.

1180

K. R. PISHAROTI—*Religion and Philosophy in Kerala*. (I.H.Q. Vol. IV. 1928).

P. 713. Buddhism and Jainism—flourishing religions in Kerala in the early centuries of Christian era.

1181

J. SEN—*Asoka's Mission to Ceylon*. (I.H.Q. Vol. IV, 1928).

P. 671. Jainism in South India—older than the Buddhism of Asoka by at least half a century. Mention of Samprati sending missionaries to the Andhras and the Dramilas and bringing the uncivilized nations under the influence of Jainism referred to in Hemachandra's *Parīṣṭapraśaṇa* (XI 89-102).

1182

H.C. CHAKLADAR—*Valipattana Plates of Silara Rattarāja, Śaka Samvat 932* (I.H.Q. Vol iv 1928).

Pp. 207-209. Slackening of faith over Brahmanism of Rattarāja under the influence of Jainism—Jains carrying a great influence over southern India referred to in the kharepalan plates of Rattarāja of Śaka Samvat 930. Rāṣṭrakūṭa Amoghavarṣa a patron of the Jains. Cālukya Jayasīṃha II (11th century A.D.) converted from Jainism to Śaivism by his wife Suggaladevi—Jains having great influence at the court of the collateral branch of the Silaras reigning at Kolhapur. Influence of Jainism in South Maratha lands upto present day since the time of Rattarāja.

P. 208(n). Mention of Rāṣṭrakūṭa Mānyakheta dying at Śravaṇa Belgola in 932 A.C. by *Sallekhanā*.

1183

R. GOPALAN—*History of the Pallavas of Kanchi*. Madras, 1928.

P. 42. The date of the Digambara Jain work known as *Lokavibhāga*—A.D. 458 (Śaka 380)—a source of Pallava history.

P. 90. According to tradition the Pallava king Mahendravarman I was a Jain—but later embraced Śaivism due to tortures committed by Jains on Appar, a Śaiva saint.

P. 92. Three Jain figures in Pallava paintings in Pudukkōṭṭa state, Madras.

P. 95. Decay of Buddhism and Jainism in the reign of Mahendravarman I.

P. 103. About A.D. 652 Hiuen Tsang saw numerous Jain temples and many Digambara adherents in the Pallava capital.

1184

N. DEY—*Rādha or the Ancient Ganga—Rāṣṭra*. I.H.Q. Vol. IV. 1928.

P. 45. Mānbhum—a corruption of Mānya-bhūmi meaning venerable country and evidently derived from Mahāvīra the "Venerable Ascetic Mahāvīra" on the attainment of Kevaliship in this district—a scene of *Nirvāṇa* of no less than twenty Tirthankaras including Pārśvanātha—contains the cenotaphs of the Jinas? or *Samādhi-mandira*, for which the Hall (Pārśvanāth hill) is called by the Jains Samet—Śikhara a corruption of *Samadhisekhara*. Singbhum—derivation of its name from Mahāvīra who is compared to Lion (n. *Kalpa sūtra*). Bhadra bāhu.—the author of *Kālpa—sūtra* flourished during Maurya rule and died in 357 B.C. says on the day called Suvrata, in the *Muhurta* called Vijaya outside the Town of Jṛmbhikagrāma on the bank of Rjupālika", Mahāvīra performed asceticism and became a Kevalin.

P. 46 "Mahāvīra stayed in the place not very far from the Pārasanāth hills called Jṛmbhikagrāma" which was also called Jṛmbhila (Mrs. STEVENSON).

1185

ISHWARI PRASAD—*History of Medieval India*. Allahabad, 1928.

P. 26. Conflict between Hinduism and Jainism, under the Rajput.

P. 28. Jain temple at Ābū of the 11th century.

P. 39. Amoghavarṣa Rāshtrakūṭa was a Jain—a Jain work called *Uttarapurāṇa* by Guṇabhadra, represents Amoghavarṣa as a disciple of the Jain saint Jainasena.

P. 40. Great progress of Digambara form of Jainism under the Rāshtrakūṭas.

1186

S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar—*The Bappa Bhatti Carita and the early history of the Gurjar Empire*. (J.B.B.R.A.S., 1928, vol. III, Pp. 100-133).

The life of Bappa Bhaṭṭi which is included in the *Prabhāvakacarita* of Chandra-prabha sūri, considered from a historical standpoint.

1187

Radhakumud MOOKERJI—*Asoka*. London, 1928.

P. 7. Some Buddhist works say that a king of a locality set a price upon the head of some *Nirganthas*.

P. 13. Chandragupta was a Jain.

P. 31. Dharma-mahāmātrās were appointed governing different sects, Jains, Ājivikas, etc.

P. 60. A theory that Asoka was a Jain.

P. 66. Asoka's toleration of Jainism.

P. 71. Jainism mentions 18 kinds of *pāpa* and 42 kinds of *āsrava*. The Jaina work *Praśnavyākaraṇa Sūtra*, 1.7, mentions 5 kinds of *āsrava*. Asoka has followed the Jaina rather than the Buddhist view of the *āsravas*. Asoka included the *Sāra* of Jainism in his Dharma.

P. 86. Vaiśālī, modern Basarh, was famous in ancient times as the birth-place of Mahāvīra.

P. 206. Khāravela of Orissa was a Jain.

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BENI PRASAD—*The state in Ancient India*—Allahabad, 1928.

P. 7. Mention of Khāravela the Jaina King.

P. 10. The Buddhist Saṃgha—represented the maximum of organisation in Hinduism—The Jain orders were more loose.

P. 13. Shaking of the political position of Brahmanas by the rise of Buddhism and Jainism.

P. 116. Mention of Mahāvīra preaching in Prākṛit.

P. 123. Reference of Takṣaśīla and its Jain edifices in Jaina literature.

P. 154. Buddhist and Jain records mentioned as the most important informations of the Mauryan empire.

P. 154(n). Jain *Kalpa-Sūtra* and *Ācārāṅga-sūtra* deal with the life of Mahāvīra. Pārśvanātha—founder of Jainism. (JACOB—S.B.E. vol. xlv, p. 122).

P. 155(n). Mention of 6th century B.C. clanoligarchies in Jain *Kalpa-Sūtra*. (JACOBI, p. 65).

P. 156. Some regions in pre-Mauryan period ruled by Gaṇas, two kings etc. referred to in the Jain *Ācārāṅga-Sūtra*—no instance of dual Kingship in Jain literature.

P. 158. No mention of any organic connection between the procedure of the monastic order and the political assembly in Jain literature in pre-Mauryan India.

P. 163. Both Bimbisāra or Śreṇika and Ajātaśatru or Kūnika are claimed by Jains and Buddhists as followers of their religions.

P. 193(n). Mention of Jain tradition of Chandragupta's abdication, migration to the south and death under Jain rites.

P. 216. Mention of Samprati's conversion to Jainism.

P. 218. Jain King Khāravēla's invasion of North in 165 B.C. and 161 B.C.

Federal feudalism described in Chandraprabha Sūri's *Prabhāvakacarita*—mention of *Anuyogadvā rasūtram* inculcation loyalty to government. *Gadyacintāmaṇi* written by Vadiḥhasimhasūri (8th century A.D.) mention of Satyabhadra's abdication and the regain of the throne by his son from the hands of an intriguing minister. *Kṣatra-cūḍamaṇi* of Vadiḥhasimhasūri relates to the functions of kings and subjects. Haribhadra's *Dharmavindu* (11th century A.D.)—a work of less importance for the study of regal functions. *Nīlākyāmrītam* of Somadevasūri (10th century A.D.)—'Nectar of political sayings' in Sūtra form—sources of the work mentioned. Functions of King fully described *Yasastilakacampu* a work of Somadeva—containing some political touches.

P. 507. Jainas always define Dharma so as to include the law of inanimate matter.

P. 509. Buddhist and Jain Kings reduced political significance of castes. Jain traditions records king Bharat created Jain Brahmins out of Kshatriyas, Vaiśyas and Śūdras,

S. V. VENKATESWARA—*Indian culture through ages*, vol. I. 1928.

P. 112. Mention of talented ladies converted to Jainism—Nanda wife of Bimbisāra and twelve other queens—beautified mentioned in *Antagada-Dāsā*.

P. 129. Mention of Jain *Nirgranthas* giving up the world.

P. 135. Mention of mischievous students compared to bad bullocks in Jain sūtras.

P. 138. The Jain *Uttarādhyayana* enjoins the devotee to study and meditate himself, Mahāvira's addition of the virtue of Brahmacharya to other existing virtues.

P. 139. Jainas condemnation of luxury goods as a temptators towards sensuality.

P. 144(n). Mahāvira—described as *Smāraṇa* (reminding) *Varaṇa* (guarding from profanity) and *Dhāraṇa* (holding or retaining).

P. 148. The introduction of Vernacular by Buddhism and Jainism in the methods of teaching.

P. 160. Jain sutras enjoin reverence to Brāhmaṇa as well as Śramaṇa.

P. 163. The Hindu, Buddhist and Jain—regard of this life but as a link in the endless chain of eternity.

P. 169. The life story of the Buddha and Mahāvira show the *Kalās* (Arts) the subjects of training in the schools of the time.

P. 192. Mention of Bitter hate of Aśvaghosha towards Jainism.

P. 217. Mention of the Ranna and Nemichandra honoured in the court of Chālukyas.

P. 251. Mention of the Jain monasteries at Kaveripattanam, Uraiyur and Madura preaching religion and Philosophy.

P. 259. Mention of *Bhaṭṭavṛtti* (grant of land to learned men), to Nirgranthas during early Chola period.

1190

N. C. MEHTA—*Jaina record on Toramāṇa*, J.B.O.R.; xlv. 1928. Pp. 28 ff.

Kuvalayamāla of Udyotanasūri alias Dākṣiṇyachihna; king Torarāya identity of this name with the celebrated Hūṇa monarch Toramāṇa (circa 499—510 A.D.).

1191

Oswald SPENGLER—*The Decline of the West*. Translated by Charles Francis ATKINSON, London, (1928).

Vol. II. P 307, Gotama Buddha and his contemporary Mahāvira, the founder of Jainism—both of whom came from the political world of the lower Ganges, east of the old Brahmanic Culture-field—recognized, neither the idea of God nor myth and cults.

1192

B. M. BARUA—*Khāravela's Personal History*—(A.I.O.C., Session V ; 1928).

Pp. 364-385. King Khāravela flourished before the beginning of Christian era—caves on the Udayagiri and Khaṇḍagiri hills near Bhuvaneśwar in Orissa still stand forth as pious dedications from Khāravela and his royal family and servants for rendering shelters to resident Jain saints and recluses—Hāthi-Gumphā inscription informs his history, activities, and achievements—epigraph of 17 lines—contains a sketch of the autobiography of Khāravela :—

(1) Khāravela's army—the traditional four divisions of an Indian Army.

(2) Khāravela's Administrative Policy and Method—traditional method of his forefathers—Excavation of the caves for the Jain Saints and recluses on the Kumāri Hill.

(3) Khāravela's Religion & Religious Policy.

P. 377. Invocation formula of Hāthi-Gumphā—*Namo arahantānam namo sōva-sidhānam*—clearly proves that Jainism was the religious faith of King Khāravela and inscr. of Khāravela's chief queen—*arahanta-Pasāddānam kalingānam samanānam*—& so on.

Jainism was state religion long before Khāravela—he brought the Throne of Jina defeating the King Nanda : Nandarājanita Kalinga-Jināsana—caves on the Kumāri Hills—resting places of the Jain saints—*Kumaripavate arahato parinivasalo hi kapa-nisidiyaya*.

Jain recluses specifically mentioned—Hāthi-Gumphā record (1.9) with regard to feasting in Mathura and to that in Kalinga—even Mathura proved to be up till the reign of Khāravela an impenetrable region for Buddhism, although this faith was destined to thrive there together with Jainism during the reign of the Kuṣāṇa Kings.

Conclusion : King Khāravela was a Jain from his very birth. King Asoka was not born in a Buddhist family—he was converted to Buddhism.

Patriotic spirit not inspired by Jainism—He was a Hindu so far as this world was concerned, and Jain so far as the other world was concerned—religious toleration of the nature of Hinduism.

1193

R. SUBRAO GARU : *Kalinga & the Andhras mentioned in the Mahābhārat.* (A.I.O.C., Session V ; 1928).

P. 494, Animism, Buddhism and Jainism were accepted as the religions by the masses.

P. 495. The spread of Jainism in Kalinga—in the early centuries of Christian era.

P. 517. Jain Kings Padmanābh and his two sons Dadiga & Mahādeva. Greek geographer Ptolemy and Latin writers like Virgil and Gurtius refer to 'Gangaridae'. Pliny writes of Gangaridae Calingae or the Ganges of Kalinga—Influence in the Eastern India—we find that even Chandragupta who owed his throne to the Brahmin Chāṇakya accepted the discipleship of the Jain saint Bhadrabāhu. (vide f.n.s. p. 255 f.n. 10, 11, 12).

1194

Hira Nand SHASTRI—*Nālandā in Ancient Literature.* (A.I.O.C. Session V; 1928).

P. 387. Sūtrakṛtāṅga mentions the name—Jain work *Pūrvadesa caitya-paripāṭi*—by Hamsasoma in the year 1565 of the Vikram era and others—mention Jainas visiting this place. Mahāvīr spent fourteen *chaturmasas* in Nālandā. *Aupapātika sūtra*, S.I. quoted.

P. 392. Jain works.

1195

H. HERAS—*Viragal of the time of Harihara II of Vijayanagar*. (QJMS, vol. 19, No. 1, 1928, Bangalore).

P. 25. History of Goa under Bijayanagara : In 1380 the Musoulmans were finally expelled from the Konkan and the city of Goa was captured. One Baichappa, a general, is said to have distinguished himself in the Konkan war and to have 'sent may of the Konkanigas to destruction'. He is said by his conduct to have 'gained the heavenly world and attained to the feet of the Jina' (Ep. Carn. VIII ; SB. 152 ; 153).

1196 (a)

P.T.S. IYENGAR—*History of the Tamils*—Madras, 1929.

Pp. 143-5. Chandragupta's death by *Sallekhanā* deciphering of the inscriptions left by Jain ascetics throws light on the Tamil literary history.

Difficulty in ascertaining as to the use of caves either of Jains or Buddhists in ancient Pāṇḍya and sēra countries (in 5th 1st century A.D.).

Jain tenets discussed—Philosophy of Mahāvira described.

P. 246. Sangam—Tamil form of Sanskrit Sangha first popularised by the Jains meaning the organized body of the followers of Mahāvira composed of the *Bhikkhu*, the *Bhikkhuni* the *Śrāvaka* and *Śrāvikā*.

Bhikkhu and *Bhikkhuni*—followers of strict, codes ending in *Sallekhanā* and *Śrāvaka* & *Śrāvikā*—candidates for asceticism.

Migration of Jain ascetics to the south from 4th century B.C.—lived in mountain caves till 5th century A.D.

P. 247. First mention of the Jains in the Tamil works *Paṭṭinappalai* and *Maduraikkāṇji*—First establishment of Jain Sangha at Madura 470 A.D. In *Digambara Darśanasāra* lately obtained from Anhilwad Pattan, Devasena giving his own date as 909 records that Vajranandi the pupil of Śrī Pūjyapāda founded the Dravida Sangha in Mathura of the Deccan in 525 after the death of Vikrama.

P. 247 (n) 2. The transliteration of the above inscription.

P. 248. Śaiva cult's competition with Jain in Tamil land in 4th century A. D.

P. 527: Jaina cult practised in the outskirts of Madura in the time of Nedunjeliyan. Jain sangha established in the city 470 A.D.

P. 534. Mention of Mahendra Vikrama Pallava building stone temples to Jina, Śiva, Viṣṇu and to the Trimurti.

P. 610. Mention of Kopperinjolan—the Sola king of 6th century dying of *Sallekhanā*.

P. 613. The Buddha and the Jain cults when they first appeared in India depended for their popularity on the personal devotion of their adherents to their human founders Siddhantha and Jina

1196 (b)

K. A. N. ŚASTRI – *The Pāṇḍyan Kingdom*—Trichinopoly, 1929.

P. 16. Influence of Buddhism and Jainism in the Pāṇḍyan Kingdom in second and third century B.C.—Less inclination of the rulers towards Buddhism and Jainism rather than Brahmanism.

P. 19. A mark of hatred towards Jains and Buddhists marked in the Sangam work *Silappadikaram*.

P. 31. Southern life Āryanized by the influx of Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism from the north.

P. 32. Prevalence of Jainism in the south referred to in the *Silappadikaram* and the *Maṇimekalai* along with Buddhism.

P. 61 (n). A shrine for Narasimha the Brahman lion god excavated in the Anamalai hill the Jain Elephant hill by Maran Eyinan (8th century A.D.) perhaps intended to symbolize that the lion of Brahmanism put down the elephant Jainism.

P. 94. Influence of Jainism in Tamil land in the Sangam age.

P. 95. Prosperity of Jainism and decay of Buddhism in south as recorded by Yuanchwang—7th century A.D.

Mention of the discovery of a Jain figure at Eravadi in the Tinnevely district with an inscription in Vaṭṭeluttu characters written below which reads work of Ajjanandi 8th century A.D.) Ajjanandi—Jain teacher referred to in the *Juakacintamani*. Another inscription in the same place of the same period records the grant of land to a Jain temple.

Two inscriptions of Maranjadayan from the Ramnad district (430 and 431 of 1914) mentions Tirukkattampalli which seems to have been a Jaina temple at Kurandai a Jain centre in Venbunadu.

The Aivarmalai record A.D. 870 records the renewal of the images of Pārśva-Bhatārar and the Yakṣis at Tiruvayirai by one Śāntiviraguravar the pupil of Guṇavirakkuravadigal.

Endowments given by Rājasinha II, the Pāṇḍya king to Jain temples mentioned.

Jainism less effected by the rise of Śaivism in the Tamil land.

P. 236. Greater importance to Jainism than Buddhism in Tamil land in the middle ages,

A record (No. 358 of 1908) from Mangadu (Chingleput) contains a gift of land as Palliccandam to a certain Paḷḷi—a Jain temple (acc. A.D. 1251).

An inscription from Puḍḍukkottah (No. 367 of 1904—Ammasattram) mentions Dharmadeva Ācārya as the pupil of Kanakacandrapāṇḍita, a Jain Ācārya.

1197

J. SEN—*The Coronation of Chandragupta Maurya*. (I.H.Q. Vol. V. 1929).

P. 7. Jaina works absolutely silent on Alexander's invasion.

1198

K. P. JAIN.—*Was Nahapāna a Jaina?* I.H.Q. Vol. V. 1929.

P. 356. Jain tradition holding that a king named Nahavāṇa or Naravāhana became a Jaina muni and known as muni Bhutabali, Dharasenācārya his preceptor.

Naravāhana of Vibudha Śrīdhara's *Śrutavataṛakathā* named as Nahavāṇa in an ancient Jain *Paṭṭavali* and his name bears resemblance to Nabapāna.

Nahapāna and Naravāhana identical persons.

Ksatrapa Rudrasimha a Jain, referred to in Junagadh inscription.

Bava Pyara's *Maṭha* at Junagadh and caves of Upperkot—belonged to Jains, and Dharasenācārya lived in these caves.

1199

R. P. CHANDA.—*Puṣyamitra and the Sunga Empire*, (I.H.Q. Vol. V, 1929).

P. 589. Contradictory criticism relating to Jain Hāthigumphā inscription cited.

1200

Sylvain LEVI, Jean PRZYLUZKI and Jules BLOCH—*Pre-Aryan and pre-Dravidian in India*. Translated by P. C. BAGEGHI, Calcutta, 1929.

P. 64. Tosaliputra, a Jain Ācārya, the teacher of Ārya Raksita or Rakṣitasvāmin.

P. 73. For the Jains, Anga a holy land; campā, its capital the residence of holy persons of Jain legend and history.

P. 166. Dantapura of Kalinga famous among the Jains.

P. 220. Mention of the Jain king Khāravela's catholic and charitable activities.

P. 252 (n). Mention of the Jain author Somadeva Sūri borrowing the materials of his *Nītivākyaṃpita* from Kauṭalya (10th century) *Abhidhānacintāmaṇi* work of Hemacandra calls Dramila as the author of *Arthaśāstra*—Mention of Dramila's identification with vātsyāna by Hemacandra.

P. 76. The presence of the Jains in the court of Harṣa. Mentioned by Bāṇa—3,000 Brahmans and Nirgranthas attended the Kanauj assembly of Harṣa.

P. 391-4. The Jain *Ādipurāṇa*—composed by Jinasena continued after his death by Guṇabhadra-cārya in 8th and 9th century A.D.—conceived of the paternal and patriarchal form of government—its sermons on the kings not to accept Brahmanical gifts.

The coronation of Rīṣabha conducted in Brahmanic style fully described. Bharat, son and successor of Rīṣabha and Bāhubali as Yuvarāja after Rīṣabha. Legends of Jayakumāra, Vijayakumāra, Atibala mentioned in *Ādipurāṇa*.

Mention of political institutions in *Ādipurāṇa*. Facts of feudalism described in the *Uttarapurāṇa* of Guṇabhadra-cārya mention of Rāma, Kṛiṣṇa (painted as Jain worthies) Śreṇika. Jivandhara—Jain heroes—mention of feudatories in Jain *Padma*

Purāṇa—and *Harivaṃśa Purāṇa*—construction of Jain temples by Purana and Harivamsa Purana—construction of Jain temples by Śreṇika followed by *Sāmantas* mentioned in *Harivaṃśa Purāṇa*.

P. 391 (n). Mss. of *Ādipurāṇa*—preserved in Jain temples. The *Vardhanāna Purāṇa* and *Jinendraguṇastuti* written by Jinasena—not yet recovered.

Pp. 395-398. *Śripraśnaryākarāṅgam* of Sudharamasvāmigana bhritha—mention of *Maṇḍalika* as feudatory and other references of body politic.

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V. RANGACHARYA.—*History of pre-Muslim India*. Vol. I, Madras, 1929.

P. 227. Mention of Jainism and Bhagavatism as pre-Buddhistic cults.

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1202

D. R. BHANDARKAR.—*Some Aspects of Ancient Hindu Policy*. Benares, 1929.

P. 24. *Nivāṇkyāmrta* of Somadevasūri (950 A.D.). Commentaries of Medhatithi, Hemachandra and Mallinātha—containing quotations of Kauṭilya.

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P. 29. Concepts in works of Policy after Kauṭilya whether Brahmanical or Jain borrowed from Kauṭilya.

P. 56. *Mahāvīracharita*—written by Bhavabhūti (8th century).

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P. 105. The founder of Jainism, a kshatriya of Vaiśālī, Capital of the Lichchhavi Gaṇa. Mention of Jain Saṃgha split up into number of Gaṇas, the Gaṇas into Kulas, Kulas into Śākhās and Śākhās into Sambhogas.

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P. 108. 9 Lichchhavi Kings in Vaiśālī mentioned in Jain *Kalpa sūtra*.

P. 197. Mention of Vishṇu being called as Tirthankara in *Mahābhārata*—Tirthakara or Tirthankaras of the Jain scripture means *Arhats*.

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J. SEN.—*The Riddle of the Pradyota Dynasty*. (I.H.Q. Vol. VI. 1930).

P. 688-90. Jain literature silent about Pradyota and his dynasty. Verses of Merutungas *Therāvali* and *Vicāraśreṇi*; the death of Mahāvīra is made to synchronise with the death of Caṇḍapadyota of Avanti and the accession of Pālaka.

1204

A. VENKATASUBBIAH.—*When was the Gommata Image at Śravaṇa Belgola set up?* (I.H.Q. Vol. VI, 1930).

Pp 290-292. Gommata, Bahubali or Bhujabali according to Jain tradition, son of first Tirthankara, Ṛṣabha. Gommata becoming a Kevalin. Emperor Bharata setting up at Paudanapura statue of him measuring 525 bow lengths in height—came to be known as Kukkuteśvara or Kukkuta-jīneśvara owing to the fact that the region around it became infested with Kukkutaśarpas or cockatrices.

Jain image—(1) at Kārkala S. Kanara dist., Madras presidency set up by Virapāṇḍya in 1452 A.D.—41 ft. high; (2) at Yenūr set up by Timmarāja of Cāmunda family in 1604 A.D.—35 ft high.

Gommata image at Śravaṇabelgola 57 ft. high with undated inscription relating to the date of its construction. *Muniraṇiśābhyudaya* of Cidānanda (c 1680 A.D.) and *Rājāvali-kathe* of Devacandra (Kannada work written in A.D. 1838) mention Gommata image to have been brought from Lanka by Rāma and Sītā. According to *Bhujabali carita* (a Kannda poem of Pancabana in c 1614 A.D.) the God Gommata, being pleased with the devotion of Cāmundaṛāya, manifested himself in the form of the stone image on the stone image on the larger hill at Śravaṇa Belgola. *Śihala purāṇa* of Śravaṇa Belgola and the *Bhujabalisataka* of Doddayya (Sans. poem 1550 A.D.) say nothing about Rāma and Sītā's bringing the image but mention that Gommata image was standing at Śravaṇa-Belgola and Cāmundaṛāya got it touched up by sculptors and consecrated it in Ky 600 Vibhava Caitra-su 5, Sunday.

Pp. 292-309. Controversial dates regarding the construction of the Gommata image—critically discussed. Image concluded to have been constructed in 380 A.D.

Purāṇa—and *Harivaṃśa Purāṇa*—construction of Jain temples by Purāṇa and Harivaṃśa Purāṇa—construction of Jain temples by Śreṇika followed by *Sāmantas* mentioned in *Harivaṃśa Purāṇa*.

P. 391 (n). Mss. of *Ādipurāṇa*—preserved in Jain temples. The *Vardhamāna Purāṇa* and *Jinendraguṇastuti* written by Jinasena—not yet recovered.

Pp. 395-398. *Śrīpraśnanyākaraṅgam* of Sudharamasvāmigana bhritha—mention of *Maṇḍalika* as feudatory and other references of body politic.

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V. RANGACHARYA.—*History of pre-Muslim India*. Vol. I. Madras, 1929.

P. 227. Mention of Jainism and Bhagavati in as pre-Buddhistic cults.

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P. 24. *Nivāṇyāmṛta* of Somadevasūri (950 A.D.). Commentaries of Medhatithi, Hemachandra and Mallinātha—containing quotations of Kauṭilya.

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P. 688-90. Jain literature silent about Pradyota and his dynasty. Verses of Merutungas *Therāvali* and *Vicārasreni*; the death of Mahāvira is made to synchronise with the death of Caṇḍapradhyota of Avanti and the accession of Pālaka.

1204

A. VENKATASUBBIAH.—*When was the Gommata Image at Śravaṇa Belgōla set up?* (I.H.Q. Vol. VI, 1930).

Pp. 290-292. Gommata, Bāhubali or Bhujabali according to Jain tradition, son of first Tirthankara, Ṛṣabha. Gommata becoming a Kevalin. Emperor Bharata setting up at Paudanapura statue of him measuring 525 bow lengths in height—came to be known as Kukkuteśvara or Kukkuta-jineśvara owing to the fact that the region around it became infested with Kukkutaśarpas or cockatrices.

Jain image—(1) at Kārkala S. Kanara dist., Madras presidency set up by Virapāṇḍya in 1432 A.D.—41 ft. high; (2) at Yenūr set up by Timmarāja of Cāmuṇḍa family in 1604 A.D.—35 ft. high.

Gommata image at Śravaṇabelgōla 57 ft. high with undated inscription relating to the date of its construction. *Munivamsābhyudaya* of Cidānanda (c 1680 A.D.) and *Rājavali-kathe* of Devacandra (Kannada work written in A.D. 1838) mention Gommata image to have been brought from Lanka by Rāma and Sītā. According to *Bhujabali carita* (a Kannda poem of Pancabana in c 1614 A.D.) the God Gommata, beging pleased with the devotion of Cāmuṇḍarāya, manifested himself in the form of the stone image on the larger hill at Śravaṇa Belgōla. *Sthala purāṇa* of Śravaṇa Belgōla and the *Bhujabalīśataka* of Doddayya (Sans. poem 1550 A.D.) say nothing about Rāma and Sītā's bringing the image but mention that Gommata image was standing at Śravaṇa-Belgōla and Cāmuṇḍarāya got it touched up by sculptors and consecrated it in Ky 600 Vibhava Caitra-su 5, Sunday.

Pp. 292-309. Controversial dates regarding the construction of the Gommata image—critically discussed. Image concluded to have been constructed in 380 A.D.

1205

K. B. PATHAK.—*On the Date of Śākatāyana-Cintāmaṇi*. (J.B.B.R.S. Vol. VI, 1930, London and Bombay, 1930).

Pp 239-240. Hemachandra taking *Cintāmaṇi* of Yaksavarmā as a model for his *Laghuvṛtti*. Relation between Śākatāyana's *Amoghavṛtti* and Yaksavarmā's *Cintāmaṇi* is same as that existing between Hemachandra's *Bṛhadvṛtti* and his *Laghuvṛtti*. *Amoghavṛtti* containing : (1) the Gaṇapāṭha, (2) the Dhātupāṭha, (3) the Ringanūsāsana, (4) the Ūnādi-pāṭha in addition to Sūtras. Ūnādi sūtras of Jain Śākatāyanas as found in *Amoghavṛtti*—different to those in Appendix to Pāṇini's grammar.

Silence of Hemachandra as regards the difference between his to books *Bṛhadvṛtti* and *Laghuvṛtti*.

Jainendra (in 1, 4, 113-118) of Puṣyapāda containing neuter—*tal-puruṣa* compounds like those of Pāṇini but not in Śākatāyan, Yaksavarman and Hemachandra.

Amoghavṛtti and *Cintāmaṇi*—laid under contribution by Hemachandra for the material of his two grammatical works. So Yaksavarma lived before 12 century A. D.

1206

K. T. SHAH.—*The splendour that was 'Ind*. Bombay, 1930.

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R. D. BANERJEE.—*History of Orissa*. Calcutta, 1930 Vol. I.

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P. 60. Mention of Khāravēla's conquest to the North Western frontier in the 12th year of his reign—His conquest of Magadha and the bringing back of the image of Jaina taken once by Nandarāja.

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R. D. BANERJI —*History of Orissa*. (From the earliest Times to the British Period). Vol. I. Calcutta, 1930.

Pp. 59-61. Orissa under the Nandas and the Mauryas. References in the Hāthigumpha inscription of Khāravela about the Nandas (Nandakīja). Khāravela brought back the image of Kalinga Jina from Magadha. Orissa a Jaina stronghold from the very beginning. Identification of Kalinga Jina with the tenth Tirthankara, Śitalanātha, who was born at Bhadrapur, which is same as Bhadrāchalam or Bhadrapuram in the Kalinga country. This Bhadrāchalam is in the Godavari district of the Madras presidency.

Pp. 71-92. P. 71. Chapter VI : Khāravela and the empire of Kalinga. The Great rock inscription of king Khāravela on Udayagiri hill near Bhuvanēśwara; it supplies an account of the first 18 years of the reign of Khāravela and benefactions conferred by him on the Jains at the same place; it is the only record of India, the object of which is to record the history of events of the reign of a monarch in chronological order. Khāravela was a Jaina; he belonged to the Cheti or the Chedi dynasty; his titles, Mahārāja and Mahāmeghavāhana.

P. 72. Khāravela also called Aira; Aira is equal to Aida Aila and means a descendant of Ila or Ilā; the Chetis or Chedis are Ailas.

Pp. 72-73. After his 15th year Khāravela was trained in State correspondence (Lekha), current accountancy (Gaṇana), civil law (Vavahāra), religious law (Vidhi), currency (Rūpa). The Hāthigumphā inscription is the only record which provides with some information regarding a king's childhood and early training.

Pp. 74-77. Khāravela anointed king in his 24th year and the record of his reign begins from this date : In the first year he repaired the damages to the city of Kalinga caused by a cyclone; in the second year he sent a complete army consisting of the infantry, cavalry, chariots and elephants, to the west and caused terror to the city of the Mushikas; the Kalinga army reached the home country of the Sātavāhanas (Śrī Śātakarni) in the Bellary district.

Pp. 77-79. In the third year of his reign there were great rejoicings in the capital of Kalinga. The record of the fourth year is partly damaged, it opens with a reference to a city, regarded as the abode of Vidyādharas, reference to Rāshṭrikas and Bhojakas, who were compelled to submit to Khāravela. In the fifth year an old canal was extended as far as the capital city of Kalinga. In the 6th year Khāravela performed Rājasūya ceremony and remitted taxes and customs duties and other concessions granted to the people. In the 7th year a son was born to Khāravela of his queen who was a princess of Vajira-ghara (old name of Wairagadha in the Chanda district of the Central Provinces). In the 8th year Khāravela invaded Magadha after conquering the hill fortresses of Goradhagiri (modern Barabar hills in the Gaya district) and Rājagriha (modern Rajgir in the Patna district of Bihar); the Greek king Demetros had to fall back on Mathura, on hearing of the approach of Khāravela. In the 9th year Khāravela gave away elephants, chariots, horses etc. and conferred certain exemptions on the Brahmana caste, a palace (Maha-vijaya) was built.

Pp. 80-82. In the 10th year Khāravela undertook the second campaign in Northern India and at the same time broke the power of the Musas or the Telugu country. In the 11th year he destroyed the city of Pithunda, the capital of the

Musulas and at the same time he broke a league of the kings of the Tamil country. In the 12th year of his reign Khāravēla harassed the kings of the North. Western frontiers and then he entered the capital of the Sunga Empire, Pāṭaliputra, and compelled Brihaspatimitra to submit to him; during this campaign he brought away an image of the Jina of Kalinga, which had been taken away from the country by one of the Nanda kings. Finally in the 13th year he did some pious acts on the Kumāri hill (Udayagiri) where the Jina Mahāvira had preached his religion; in this year king Khāravēla devoted himself entirely to religious meditation and work. He caused to be compiled the text of the sevenfold *Angas* of the sixty-four letters.

Pp. 83-90. Rani Nur Gumphā, Svargapuri and Manchapuri caves, Ganeśa Gumphā, Alkapuri and Jayavijaya caves, and other caves described.

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P. 142. In the case of Kalinga, Yuan Chwang does not mention the Nirgranthas or Jainas.

Pp. 156-57. King Uddyotakesari, his earliest inscription discovered in a ruined cave assigned to the mythical Lalatendukesari, on Khaṇḍagiri; according to this inscription in the 5th year of the reign of Uddyotakesari the old temples and well on the Kumāra hill were repaired. The ancient names of Khaṇḍagiri and Udayagiri were, Kumāra and Kumāri.

In the Navamuni cave on the same hill there is another pilgrim's record belonging to the reign of Uddyotakesari; it states that in the year 18 of his reign the Āchārya Kulachandra's disciple Śubhachandra came to this shrine.

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C.E.A.W.O. BOOK NOTICE—*The Origin of Śaivism and its History in the Tamil Land* by K.R. Subramanian, Madras, 1929. (Ind. Ant. Vol. LIX—1930, Bombay).

P. 94. Part II devoted to the traces and influences of Buddhism and Jainism in the Tamil Country; Part III to the Tamil Temples, and Part IV to the growth of sectarianism.

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F. J. RICHARDS—*Periods in Indian History*. (Ind. Ant. Vol. LIX—1930, Bombay).

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R. SHAMSASHTRI—*Dravidian culture*—(ABORI. Vol. XI; 1930, P. 339).

.....in the course of about a thousand years.....there occurred a schism among the Aryans. First the Jainas and then the Buddhists revolted against the animal sacrifices and succeeded in converting to their new faiths.

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K. Ramavarma RAJA—*Epochs of the History of Kerala*. (Malabar) (QJMS, Vol. 20, No. 3, 1930; Bangalore).

P. 212. Malabar : The Hindus, the Jains and the Buddhists and the man of the east and west lived side by side following their respective vocations with no hitch or friction. The authors of some of the Tamil classics were the Jains.

P. 218. Religious persecution of the Jains as well as of the Buddhists started in the 7th century at the instigation of the Śaiva Saints and ardent Vaiṣṇava devotees. The Brahmanical revival of the 9th century was equally, if not more, revolutionary in consequences. After a violent and merciless suppression of the rival Buddhistic and Jaina faiths existing in the land, it naturally advanced towards the extreme goal of exclusive orthodoxy and rigorous enforcement of the '*Vaṃśīr-amadharmā*'.

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D. R. BHANDARKAR—*Aryan Immigration into Eastern India*. (ABORI. Vol. XII; 1930-31). Pp. 106-7 and 110.

Māhāvīr and his disciples—their tour for propagation of Jainism—sufferings of them—spread of Jainism in N. Bengal.

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R. SHAMASASTRI—*Forms of Government in the Ancient India—Jain ascetic Pādalipta during the reign of Śakas*. (ABORI Vol. XII; 1930-31, Pp. 8-9).

Vidyananda, Bhaṭṭākalanka, Jināsena in the reign of Śrī Vallabha—mentioned.

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V. RAGHAVENDRA RAO—*The Kadambas of Banavase*. (QJMS Vol. 21 No. 4, 1931. Bangalore).

P. 321. The domestic life of Mrigesa (C. 420-445 A.D.) affords a striking example of religious toleration and feminine independence rare in the annals of any country but India, whose motto through all the centuries has been unity in diversity. Queen Prabhāvatī was an ardent devotee of Brahmins while her royal consort leaned towards Jainism (I.A.VII p 35). Indeed this Catholic spirit of the King has been responsible for the assertion that all the early Kadambas were followers of the Vedic faith (Epi. Ind. XIV. pp. 164-166). If Mrigesa was not a Jain, his construction of a Jain temple in memory of his dead father is impossible to explain. Indeed, memorials for the dead is a sure index to the religion of the departed no less than of the living.

P. 323. Harivarman (500-525 A.D.) in his early life, the son of Ravi was a follower of the Mahāvīra as is evident from all his grants to Jain ascetics. But he changed his faith and embraced Brahmanism between the 5th and 8th year of

his reign. The writer in the Epi. Ind. XIV. p. 165 denies in toto that the Kadam-bas were ever Jains at all. Had these kings been true Hindus, memorials for the dead would not have been dedicated to Jain ascetics, as they were by Mrigasa, nor would they have ever failed to celebrate the *śivamedha* sacrifice as the junior Kings of Palasika boast of having done (Ep. Car. V. p. 121 BL; Epi Car. VI p. 162 Kd.).

1218

V. RAGHAVENDRA RAO—*The Kadambas of Banavase* (QJMS Vol. 22, No. 1, 1931, Bangalore).

P. 61. The earliest inhabitants of Mysore were a race of *Nāga* worshippers; on this were imposed, successively the three religions of Jainism, Buddhism and Saivism. Jainism was introduced into the south by Chandragupta Maurya. After the *Nāga* worship, Jainism claimed the largest number of votaries. Jainism became the dominant religion in Eastern Mysore under the Gangas.

The Kadambas whose family God was the Jayanti Madhukēśvara were unable to resist the onset of Jainism, as they had to bow to 'the supreme *Arhats*'. Numerous sects of Jaina priests, such as the *Yāpanīyas*, the *Nirganthas*, and the *Kūrchakas*, are found living at Palasika in. Ant. VII, Pp. 36-37. *Śvetapatas* and *Aharāṣṭi* are also mentioned (Vol. VII, Pp. 36, 37). Banavase and Palasika were crowded centres of powerful Jain monks. This dominance received a check in the days of Harivarma. In the days of the Jain supremacy the Vedic religion was not persecuted

1219

K. G. SANKAR.—*The date of Manikyavācaka (close of the 7th century A.C.)* QJMS. Vol. 22 No. 1, 1931 Bangalore).

P. 53. King Vallabhadeva. Vallabha a title of Nedumaran. It has been hitherto thought that two other Pāṇḍyas had this title, Jaṭila Parāntaka and Śrī Māra, son of Varaguna I. But this is a mistake. The only reason for thinking that Jaṭila Parāntaka had the title is that Jinasena (783 A.C.) refers to a Śrī Vallabha of the south as his contemporary in a verse (*Harivaṃśa*—Colophon 51). This verse has not been properly understood till now, at least by V.A. SMITH and R. Shama SASTRI. It means that in Śaka 705—783 A.C. Indrāyudha protected the North (Kanauj), (Dhruva) Srivallabh (a common Rāshtrakūṭa title), son of Krishna (I), protected the South (Dekhan), Vatsarāja of Avanti protected the East (Malva) and Jayavaraha protected the West—Soramāṇḍala (Surashtra). The Vallabha of this verse was therefore, a Rāshtrakūṭa and not a Pāṇḍya at all.

1220

J. C. GHOSH.—*Early Capital of Gurjara Pratihāras of Mahodaya*. (I.H.Q. Vol. VII. 1931).

P. 754. Jain *Harivamśa* regarded as strengthening the inference that the Pratihāras were established at Ujjain and not Bhilmal before they transferred their capital to Kanauj.

1221

B. C. LAW.—*Buddhist Studies*, Calcutta & Simla, 1931.

P. 7. Tamil works datable with certainty to the 7th century & others presumably datable before that makes references to Buddhism and Jainism in such a way as to justify inferences to these latter occupying a comparatively high position; & exercising a degree of influence to merit the attacks of Hindu saints and sages.

P. 8. Seven monumnets (in S. India) bearing inscriptions in Brahmi characters existed in the time of Hiuentasang belonging to Jains and Buddhists.

Jainism referred to in the Tamil classical literatures.

P. 15. *Maṇi mekhalai* dealing with two sections of Jains viz. Ājivakas and Nirgranthas. Later Tamil literature frequently mentions Ājivakas.

P. 73. Intercourse between Mahāvira and Gosāla referred to in *Jaina Bhagavati* and in the Chinese version of *Sāmaññaphala Sutta*.

P. 74. *Jaina Angas* mentioning the names of Makkhaligosalaputta and Nigaṇṭha Nāthaputta.

P. 75. Jains agreeing with Buddhists in grouping Kassapa's doctrine under *Akriyavāda*.

P. 76. *Jain Bhagavati* admitting Gosāla attaining Jinahood.

P. 80. Division of Karma into act, word and thought play an important part in Jains and Buddhist thought.

P. 81. Mahāvira and Buddha—describing the main contents of Ajita's doctrine of non-action (*Akriyavāda*).

P. 83. Śīlanka—a Jain commentator identifies the doctrine of Pakudha with the system of *Bhagavat Gita*, the Sāṅkhyam and some of the Śaiva systems.

P. 85. Rejection of Kaccayana's identification of thought with being by Mahāvira and Buddha. Negative influence of Kaccayana over Jainism.

P. 86. Mahāvira's death prior to Buddha's mentioned in *Sāmagāma Sutta*, and *Paṭikārutia* (also mentioned in *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics*).

P. 87. Mahāvira and Gosāia the sophists of the time according to Buddhist writings the founders of Niganthas (Jainas) and Ājivikas or Maskarins respectively.

P. 88. Mention of fourfold self restraints (*cātuyāma samvara*) of Mahāvira—fully described.

P. 113. Lord Rṣabha the first of the Tirthankaras showing men the right path testified in Hindu Purāṇas.

P. 114. Mahāvira a descendent from Iksaku—Vamsiya Kṣatriya Nāthas or Jñātris ancestors of Mahāvira.

P. 114 (n). Thought and true knowledge a great necessity for the Jainas.

P. 115. Kuṇḍanagāra a suburb of Vaiśālī—the birth place of Mahāvira.

P. 115 (n). The denial by Digambaras of Mahāvira's marriage with Yaśodharā.

Prevalence of Jainism before Mahāvira—Four kinds of *samaṇas* : (1) Arahat Jina, (2) Nirgrantha Ācārya, (3) Nirg. Upādhyāya and (4) Nirg. Sādhu existence of Jainism before Buddhism.

P. 116. Mahāvira born with 3 kinds of knowledge viz. *mati*, *śruta*, and *avadhi*.

P. 118. Buddha a Jain muni at a certain stage of his ascetic life. Buddha a disciple of the learned Jaina saint Pihitāshrawa who ordained him as Buddhakirti in the Sangha of Sri Pārśva at the town of Palasa.

Pp. 119-124. Jain Ācāryas, prescribed nudity as an essential step towards goal, The philosophy of wearing clothes and utter nakedness of the Jains fully discussed.

Pp. 125-136. Mahāvira's early life, renunciation, his preachings described, compared to Buddhistic philosophy.

Pp. 136-138. Controversial opinions as to the year of Mahāvira's death—545 B.C. as the authoritative year of Mahāvira's *Nirvāṇa*.

Pp. 138-144. Mahāvira's Dharma, *Nirvāṇa*, influence of Brahmanical doctrines over Jainism compared to Buddhistic tenets fully discussed.

P. 149. Comparison of Saṃsāra-paravāha of Buddhism to that of Jaina Philosophy mentioned.

Pp. 150-162. Karma theory of Mahāvira & Buddha fully described.

P. 163. Mahāvira's 'Ratna-Traya' the three-fold path of Right belief, Right knowledge and Right conduct discussed.

P. 171. Mahāvratas of Jaina Muni and Anuvratas of a lay Jaina mentioned.

P. 172. Arhatship of the Jains fully discussed.

P. 334. Mahāvira's opinion on doubt and faith agreed upon by Buddha.

P. 729. Ardhamagadhi or Ārṣa the language of the Jaina Canon.

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H. C. RAY—*The Dynastic History of Northern India*. Vol. I. Calcutta, 1931.

P. 10. Destruction of Valabhi by Arabs mentioned in Jain works.

P. 285. Mention of Indrarāja's (of Kanauj) probable identification with Indrāyudha of the Jain *Harivaṃśa*.

P. 355. Mention of 7 Jain teachers with names ending in Sena in the Dharwar district (Bombay) (Prof. R.C. MOJUMDAR PTCG Cal., 1922).

Pp. 560-61. Bijapur stone inscription of Dhavala found in the Jain temple 2 miles off from Bijapur village in the Bali (Godwar) district of the Jodhpur state records the granting of gifts to Jains by Vidhagdharāja in Ś 973. Mention of Sūri Śāntibhadra the pupil of Vasudeva—states that the Gosthi of Hastikundi renovated the temple of the first Tirthankara (Rṣabhanāth)—image of Tirthankara within—Inscription composed by Sūryācārya and engraved by Satayogeśvara.

1223

C. E. PARSONS—*A town in the Mysore State*. 1931.

P. 15. Mention of Rāmānujāchārya taking shelter in the court of the Jain King Bīṭṭi Deva—12th century—Seventeen days public disputation between Rāmānujāchārpa and Jain Paṇḍits at Tonnur—conversion of the Jain King Bīṭṭi Deva to Vaishnavism.

P. 16. Mention of Bīṭṭideva's dissatisfaction over the Jain priests—mutilation of Bīṭṭi deva's figure by the Delhi emperor in order to discredit him with his Jain officials.

P. 17. Defeat of Jain exponents in the debate with Rāmānujāchārya—a legendary statement of the Jains being crushed to death in oil mills—Śravaṇa Belgola inscriptions record Viṣṇuvardhana perse—cutting the Jains for a time, but endowed and built *bastis* at Śravaṇa Belgola.

P. 18. Mention of 12,000 infuriated Jains meeting Rāmānujāchārya, legendary tradition of the demolition of 700 Jain *bastis* for building 700 *maṭhs*.

P. 19. Queen Santala Devi—wife of Viṣṇuvardhan—a Jain. Her mother queen Machikabbe—a Jain—making of grants specially to Śravaṇabelgola by Santala Devi—her death by *Sallekhana* in 1131 A. D.

Lakshmi—wife of Ganga Rāja a Jain.

P. 20. The monument of Shah Salar Masaud Ghazi, Tonnur was enlarged and endowed with the spoils which the Brahmins had torn from the Priests of Jaina.

P. 59. Śravaṇa Belgola—Śravaṇa (meaning the Jain Ascetic). Belgola (the white pond)—a chief seat of the Jains in S. India—Chandragupta's pilgrimage to Śravaṇa Belgola with Bhadrabāhu—their death by sanyasans (Samadhi or *Sallekhana*). Records of self-inflicted deaths in the lower hill—the higher hill crowned by the largest stone statue of the image of Gaomatesvara.

Pp. 60-74. Chandra-giri hill—Twelve *bastis*.

Facing p. 6. Photo of Chandragiri (Plate).

P. 61. Its sanctity begins from the pilgrimage of Chandragupta and Bhadrabāhu. According to Dr. R. S. SASTRI (in Mysore Archaeological report for 1923) : (i) the image of Gomata was set up in 1028 A.D., (2) Chandragupta's, (ii) pilgrimage with Bhadrabāhu, (iii) for Śravaṇa Belgola ruled by Kakutsthavarma. Pilgrimage in 429 A.D. (from an inscription discovered on a stone pillar in Mathura 1928) Chandragupta's dreams interpreted by Bhadrabāhu—his pilgrimage with Bhadrabāhu and 12,000 disciples.

Bhadrabāhu's death by *Sallekhana*—Chandragupta's death by *Sallekhana* in 298 B.C. in a cave South-West of the hill. The death recorded in Pārivanātha *basti* inscriptions of 650 A.D.—mention of Śāntisenamuni.

Inscription (E. C., VIII No. 1) records the death of 700 *rishis* by *Samadhi* in 600 A.D.—Existence of 900 legible inscriptions on the hills—record of men and womens' *sanyasana*—Nandisena—his *Sanyasana*.

Bastis at Śrāvana Belgola are of the Dravidian type. Oldest probably built in the middle of 8th century A.D.

The Pārivanātha *basti*—earlier than 1129 A.D.—dedicated to Pārivanātha—elaborately decorated—15ft. high image of Pārivanātha—*Māṇṣambha* in front—4 Jain figures in the pavillion and 4 Jain deities sculptured on the base—erected by Puttaiya, a merchant of the time of Chikka Deva Rāja Wadiyar. An inscription of 600 A.D. on a rock to the south of the *basti* records Bhadrabāhu's prophesy of calamity in Ujjain.

The *Kattalebasti* or the Dark temple—largest on Chandragiri raised by the general of Ganga Rāja in memory of his mother Pochavve had a tower formerly. A tiny temple nearby (19' x 15'). The Chandragupta *Basti*—dedicated to the eighth Tirthankara attended by *Taksha* Syama and *Takshi* Jvālāmālīni—built in 790-800 A.D.

The Chāmuṇḍa Rāya *Basti* built by the minister Chāmuṇḍa Rāya about 982 A.D.—image of Neminātha—an inscription on the base records its setting up in a temple, now vanished, which was the gift in 1138 of Echana, the son of General Ganga Rāya. Upper storey added by Chāmuṇḍa Rāya's son Jinadevana 995 A.D. and dedicated to Pārivanātha—An inscription on the second pillar of the *maṇḍapa* south of the *basti* records Kondakura being able to fly and to levitate (E. C. VII, 117).

The Eradu Katta *Basti*, or the temple of the two buildings to Ādinātha—built by Lakṣmi devī, wife of Ganga Rāja in 1118 A.D.—epitaphs on a pillar noting the death of a woman Lakavve in 1121 A.D.—and of Demati, wife of the merchant Chāmuṇḍa by *Samādhi*. Another epitaph of a *guru* named Meghachandramuni—epitaph of Sri Isarayya who died in 900 A.D.

P. 67. Photo Chandragupta *Basti*.

P. 69(n). *Syādvāda*—a highly technical term, used to describe the Jain philosophy. It may be rendered the affirmation of alternative possibilities (Hist. of Kannave literature p. 23).

P. 72(n). Mention of Marasinga's death by Sallekhanā.

The Gandhavarana *Basti*—dedicated to Śāntinātha—a glowing panegyric of the queen Santala devī, wife of Viṣṇubardhan. Inscription on the third pillar of the second *maṇḍapa* records the grief of Marasingha, the father and Machikabbe, the mother of Santala devī at her death by Sallekhanā in 1131 A.D. Mention of Machikabbe's death by *sanyāsana*.

The statue of Bharatesvara—a 9 ft. high statue representing Gomata's step brother, carved only from the Knees up—of 600 A.D. (E.C. VII, 61)—caused to be made by a Jain *guru* Ariutha Nemi. The Kuge Brahma-deva pillar of 10th century.

Pp. 75-85. Vindhya giri Śravaṇa Belgola—Tyagada Brahma-deva pillar or the pillar of the Gifts—inscription on either of the hill recounting the exploits of Chāmunda Rāya—Original inscriptions defaced by Hergude Kanna and a Yaksha carved on the south base by Hergude Kanna—A beautiful plate in E.C. II, p. 41—'peculiarly Jains'—FERGUSON. Brahma-deva *stambhas* crowned by seated figure of that God and *Mānastambhas* bearing small pavillions in which Jina figures stand.

Image of Bāhubali to the right and Bharata on the left of the Stairway. Siddha's Boulder with numerous inscriptions and rows of sculptured Jain Saints—*Abhisheka* of Gomata by Chāmunda Rāya 1028 A.D. (3rd March). The story of Gullakayaji's offering of milk to Gomata—narrated—image of Gullakayi—inscription on the pillar behind her speaks of her as Yakshi devotee—inscription dated 1300 A.D. discovered on the rock records the death of Mallisetti, a merchant's daughter, by *sallekhanā*—seated figure of the Tirthankaras in the courtyard, image of Gomata and Kushmāṇḍini of 1200 A.D.

P. 80. Photo Statue of Gomata—Statue of Gomata attended by *Chauri* bearers, *Yaksha* and *Yakshini* to the left of the *Yaksha*—a round basin called Lake of Lalita. Genealogy of Gomata—Legendry record of Bharata setting up an image of Gomata 2,000 ft. high in the forest of Pandanapura. Gomata image—its legendry set up by Chāmunda Rāya in 1028 A.D.—mention of Chāmunda Rāya's Rock—bearing figures and names of Jain *gurus*—grant of villages valued at close by the image recording the original dates—image fully described—shortened finger in the left hand mutilated by Rāmānujāchārya—Refashioned later on. Height of the image—

60' 3" recorded by Duke of Wellington (1800).

70' 3" recorded by Dr. Buchanan about the same time.

71' 0" recorded by Mr. J.D. Legge of the P.W.D.

57' 0" recorded by Mr. Bowrig, 1st Jan., 1865.

58' 0" recorded by Mr. Lewis Rice.

measurement of different limbs of the image given.

Mention of Boppana, a Jain writing a short poem (1180 A.D.) describing Gomata—The creepers which twine round Gomata's arms is said by the Jains to be the Mūdhavi.

P. 86. Mention of the settlement of disputes of the Jains and Vaishnavas by king Bukka Rāya, 1355 A.D. Bhandari Basti—Śravanabelgoḷa—so called because built by Hulta, the *bhaṇḍārī* or treasurer of Narasimha I—erected in 1165 A.D. a huge temple dedicated to Tirthankaras—now in decay and neglected.

The Jain *maṭh*, Śravanabelgoḷa—carving resembling those of the *bastis* at Halebidu—numerous images of Tirthankaras within—old paintings on the walls depicting Jain scenes—*Leiyā*; is that which the soul is tainted by merit or demerit—Two interesting images now in possession of the head of the Sanskrit College near the *maṭh*.

These images were given by Ladies Malabbe and Kannabekanti to one of the *Bastis* in Kalastavadi 800 years ago. Mention of the demolition of 101 temples to furnish materials to enlarge the Ranganātha Svāmi temple in 12th century.

Mention of small Dravidian temples. Akkana Basti of Hoysala style of architecture—dedicated to Pārivanātha—fully described—a seated Jina figure—Erected in 1181 A.D. by lady Achiyakka—Akkana a shortened form of her name—a seated Jina on the Top inside.

The Terina Basti—dedicated to Bāhubali or Gomata—built by Marudevi, mother of Poysala setti and by Santikabbe mother of Nemi Setti 52—images of Jinas—supposed to represent the heavenly Mount Meru (In Terina Basti) is supposed to represent the heavenly Mt. Meru.

The mahānavami maṇṭapa erected in memory of Nayakīrti-muni a Jain teacher who died in 1176 A.D.—fully described.

Mention of *bastis* in ruins particularly in Hale Belgola and Sanehalki.

Jinanāthāpura founded by general Ganga Rāja about 1117 A.D. of Hoysala style and dedicated to Śāntinātha. Basti described.

P. 104. Wall inscriptions (Belur 58) and copper plate (Belur 71) inside the Keshava temple, records commentary to Viṣṇuvardhana's conversion from Jainism to Śrī Vaishnavism, in 1117 A.D.

Sthala-Purāṇa at Śravanā Belgola gives the reason for the earthquake which visited during the building of Keshava temple for the King Viṣṇuvardhana's persecution of Jains and his abandonment of the Faith.

P. 105. Restoration of all the Jain grants by Vishnuvardhan for the cessation of the frequent earthquakes.

Pp. 142-146. Halebid—The Jain *bastis* in ruins—mention of 720 *bastis* dotted near the country side—three Jain *bastis* were built after Vishnuvardhana's rapour against Jains have died down. Largest built in 1133 A.D. by Boppa in memory of his father general Ganga Rāja—Bore at first the name Drohaghattajinalaya—change of name to Vijaya Pārśvanātha under the direction of the king Vishnuvardhana—Image of Pārśvanātha in the innermost shrine—14ft. high—fully described—face resembling the great Gomatesvara at Śravaṇa Belgōja—Dharanendra and Padmavati on either side of the image. Dr. Buchanan's description of the temple. Sarvāṇayakaha and Kūshmāṇḍiṇi on the doorway.

Inscription (Belur 128) states a Lingait official stamping a *linga* on the pillars of this *basti* in 1638.

Other two *bastis* similar in design—middle one dedicated to Ādinātha in 1138 A.D. by Heggade Mallimayya—Śāntinātha *Basti* built 66 year later a 14 ft. high figure of Śāntesvara. A tall and slender *māṇṣṭambha* in front of the temple bearing bas-relief figures of Gomatesvara.

Pp. 224-26. Appendix V. The Jains, Tīrthankaras, *Nirvāṇa*—described Division into sects—Digambaras and Śvetāmbaras—image worship by—Jain vow of *Sallekhanā*, *Sanyāsana* or *Samādhi* discussed.

1224

George M. Moraes.—*The Kadamba Kula*. Bombay, 1931.

P. 3. Chandragupta Maurya and Bhadrabāhu.

P. 7. Origin of the Kadamba family according to the Jains.

P. 34 There grants of Mrigesavaramma to the Jains—i.e. to the Kūrchakas (naked mendicants), Śvetapata and Nirgrantha. Jainism—popular religion in the Kadamba empire.

P. 49. Ravivarman—his Halsi inscription records provision for the celebration of the eight days festival (Kārttika) of the god Jinendra. The second Halsi record mention a grant made by him to the god Jinendra.

P. 52. Harivarman—his grant to the temple of the Śramaṇas.

P. 83. The *Pratāsti* of the *Uttarapurāṇa* (Ś. 820) says that Bankapura, the greatest of cities was founded by Bankeyarasa.

P. 85. Jakhiyabbe, the widow of Sattarasa Nagarjuna the nalgavunda was entrusted with the office of her husband by Krishna II. She died by performance of the Jain vow.

P. 111. Kirtivarmma in one of his records it is stated that he founded *agrahāras* (seats of learning) where lived Brahman and Jain scholars; one of such *agrahāras* was the famous *agrahāra* of Kuppatur, and the tolerant spirit prevailing there is expressed in the Kuppatur grant of Kirtivarmma. "By that consecrating priest Padmanandi—Siddhāntideva the crowned queen Malala Devi having had the Kuppatur Pārsvadeva—chaityālya well consecrated—she worshipped in the prescribed manner all the Brahmanas.....of the immemorial *agrahāra* Kuppatur, and having the name of Brahma—*Jainālaya* given to it by them.

Pp. 115-116. Chāmunda Rāya Belagami inscriptions: One of his grants to the *Basadi* of the Baḷagāra-gaṇa connected with Jayahuti Śāntinātha, it is dated A.D. 1048. The other grant (A.D. 1048) also to the same *basadi* of Balarar. This Jain congregation of Baḷagāra was held in high veneration for its antiquity—Keśavanandi an ascetic and disciple of Meghanandibhaṭṭāraka of the same gaṇa, made this grant.

P. 119. Lakshmana's minister and chief treasurer Śāntinātha, a distinguished Jain poet had the title of *Sarasvatimukhamukura* and was author of *Sukumāraśarita*. He persuaded Lakshmana to build the wooden *basadi* of Mallikamoda Śāntinātha in Baligrama (Belagami).

P. 249. The Kadamba Kings were of a very tolerant disposition. This toleration is evidenced by the numerous grants they made to the Jains, which led Dr. J. F. FLEET, Mr. K. P. PATHAK and others to suppose that the Kadambas were of the Jain persuasion. The error was however corrected by Dr. FLEET in the second edition of his *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*. The religion of the Kadambas was Brahmanism and not Jainism during the Kadamba rule.

P. 252. Jainism had always been a stumbling block in the path of progress of the Śaiva religion.

King Kākusthavarmma granted the village of Kheta to Śrutakīrti.

Mrigeśa and other kings made grants to the Jains. Inscriptions referring to the Jain ascetics such as Śvetapaṭas, Yāpaniyas, Kūrchakas and the Nirgathas (FLEET, Sanskrit and old Kanarese inscriptions I A. vii, p. 38; p. 34; King Ravi-varmma used to consult Kumāradatta. Jainism grew unchecked during the supremacy of the Kadambas and received fresh stimulus in the time of the

Rāshtrakūṭas. Jain gurus Virasena and Jivasena. *Jayadhavala*, *Vijayadhavala*, *Atidhavala* and *Mahādhavala* the four scholarly works. Jain *Maṭhas* were established in all parts of Karnataka.

P. 253. Queen Malala-Devi partitioned the Jain monastery at Kuppatur. Jain monasteries at Bhandavapura & Belagami.

Growth of Jainism brought about the decay of the Śaiva worship.

P. 257. Jain ceremonies, the eight rites of the Jain temples, self-destruction by starvation. Jakkiabbe who was holding the office of *nalgaunda* of the Nāgar-khaṇḍa seventy expired in performance of the Jain vow of fasting.

P. 265. No. 26—Photo of Jain *Basti* at Halsi.

P. 288. No. 31.—Photo of Jain *Basti* at Yalavatti.

Pp. 291. and 294. Students of different races and creeds and from all quarters flocked to *agrahāras* to acquire knowledge at the feet of the Savanta—the *agrahāras* of Kuppatur and Belagami were famous in the Kadamba dominions.

Pp. 296-297. An epigraph at Chikkamagadi in the Shikarpur Taluqua tells that the Kadamba king Boppadeva made a gift to the Jain *maṭha* at Magadi where a Jain temple was built by Sankara-Samanta, the general of Boppa-deva.

Pp. 297-98. That most important of the *maṭhas* in the Kadamba dominions were those of Belagami, Kuppatur and Bandhavapura. The professors in these monasteries were very learned, the second *āchārya* of the temple at Bandhavapura was a great scholar who published commentaries and was a grammarian, logician, poet and dramatist and the *āchāryas* of the Jain monastery at Kuppatur were also distinguished for their learning.

P. 301. Literature—Śāntinātha the finance minister of Lakshmana of 1068 compiled the *Sukumāracharita*, his preceptor was Vardhamāna. His titles were Daṇḍanātha Pravara, Paramjina Matambhojini Rājahamsa, Saraswatimukha-mukura, Sahajakavi, Chaturkavi and Nissahāyakavi.

P. 309. The earliest of the Kadamba temples did not radically differ from the Andhrabharitya structures. The oldest monuments seem to be at Halsi, the old city of Palasika, (Pl. 26. p. 265) there is a Jain *basti* at this place, which was built by the Kadamba king Mrigesavarmma (5th century A.D.); its description.

P. 341. The Jain *basī* at Yalavatti (Pl. 31, p. 288) is important as it marks a further stage in the evolution of the Kadamba power; description given.

Names of places identified.

P. 326. Abbalur—chief town of the Kod Taluqua, Dharwar dist. There was a Jain temple.

P. 240. Kalavanga—identified with Kadaroli village in the Sampgaon-Taluqua, Belgaum dist. This village was divided into three parts, which were given, one to the god, one to the ascetics of the Śvetapāṭas, and one to the Nir-grantha sect.

Unpublished inscriptions—

Pp. 418-427. No. 6. Mangundi Dharwar Taluqua, inscription of Jayakesi III, mentions—Ekaviryācāryā of Yāpantiya sangha his son, Bāhubali of Kameyagana, this great sage was known as Bāhubalisiddha Siddhantizanta Tippogonda in the Kānuga line.

1225

A. Y. ALT.—*Medieval India*. London, 1932.

P. 26. Raja Shekhara though a Shaiva honoured the Jains.

1226

P. C. SEN.—*Some Janapadas of Ancient Rāḍha*, I.H.Q. Vol, 1932.

P. 521. Rāḍha, one of the sixteen great *Janapadas* of India referred to in Jain Anga called the *Bhagavati Lāḍha*. In the fourth Jaina Upāṅga, the Pannavanā, also Lāḍha is mentioned as one of the Āriya *Janapadas* or countries of India with Kodivarisam as its chief city.

1227

K. R. SUBRAMANIAN.—*Buddhist Remains in Andhra*. Madras, 1932.

P. 28. Jainism—a popular religion in the ceded districts of Andhra—mention in the accounts of Hiuentasang.

P. 30. Mention of Jain asceticism.

P. 32. Mention of Jain *Sanyasi*.

P. 33. Popularity of Jainism in Karnataka and Dravida—mention of Buddhist Rāmattīrtham being usurped by Jains.

(n) a number of Jain images exist in Godavari dist.—Jain remains in ceded districts—a few Jaina traces in Drākshārāma temple.

P. 54. Destruction of Jainism in the approach of Kumārila Bhaṭṭ, Śrī Śaṅkarāchārya and the *Bhakti* cult.

P. 125. Re-establishment of Brahmanical religion by the devotees of Kokar-neśvara over Buddhism and Jainism in Andhra.

1228

H. C. RAYCHOUDHURY—*Studies in Indian Antiquities*. Calcutta, 1932.

P. 6. Rigveda held older than Pāriva (by *Winternitz*). The lack of authoritative works on Pāriva lessens confidence of the statement.

1229

RENE Grousset—*The Civilizations of the East (India)*. Vol. II, Translated from the French by C. A. PHILIPS. London, 1932.

Pp. 131-2. Similarity of style between the Buddha and Jain statues at Mathura—FOUCHER's theory that they are an Indian adaptation of Gandhara art.

Pp. 226-8. Jain architecture—features of a Jain monastery.

Pp. 345-6. Indebtedness of Indo-Moslem to Jain architecture—mosque at Ajmere inspired by Vimala Shiva temple at Mt. Ābū; Qutbal—Islam of Delhi built on site and with materials of a Jain temple; Indo-Moslem decoration or delicate lace-work in stone recalls Jain decoration.

P. 356. Fusion of Jain and Persian art under the Moguls.

1230

Chimanlal J. SHAH.—*Jainism in Northern India*. 800 B. C. O.A. D. 526. 1932.

I. Jainism before Mahāvīra.

II. Mahāvīra and his times—Jain philosophy, history of the Jain church—different sects.

III. Jainism in royal families—Vidubhans, Lichchhavis, Jāstrikas, Vajjis, Mallakins, Gaṇarājas of Kasi-Kosala, Śaśunagas, Nandas, Mauryas.

IV. Jainism in Kalinga-desam—Khṛaveśa and the Hathigumphā inscription—the Khaṇḍagiri, Udaygiri, and other caves.

V. Mathura inscriptions and Jainism.

VI. Jainism during the Gupta period.

VII. Jain literature of the North—the Siddhanta—Purvas, Angas, Upāngas, Prakīrṇas, Chedaśūtras, Mūlasūtras—commentatorial works called Nijjuttis.

VIII. Jain art in the North.

1231

N. Subha RAO.—*Two centuries of Wodeyar Rule in Mysore. (1565-1761)* (QJMS. Vol. 23, No. 2, 1932, Bangalore).

Pp. 175-76. The Council—In the administration of the country, the King was assisted by a council. Of these Councillors some interesting details are found in Ananta Kavi, *Belagolada Gommatēśvara Charite* MS. K.A. 202, in the Mysore Oriental Library, Pp. 100-09). Councillor Viśālākṣa Paṇḍita, an expert in all sciences and in Jain philosophy and religion, the foremost minister of Chikkadevarāja (1673-1704). In 1679 the *Mastakapūja* to Dorbali at Śravaṇabelgola was performed under his guidance. In a grant [E.C. III, (I) Nj 41] he is referred to as Dodda Paṇḍita of Yelavandur. His death was brought about by his enemies on sectarian grounds.

P. 185. Under Chikkadevarāja, Anniah, son of Javana Setti, a Jain, was the Officer in charge of the mint and Treasury. He was favoured by his master being allowed to construct a pond in Śravaṇabelgola. He remained in Office as late as the reign of Krishnarāja I.

1232

B. A. SALETOR.—*Harshavardhana in the Karnatak.* (QJMS. Vol. 22, No. 3, 1932, Bangalore).

Pp. 313-317. Aihole inscription of Śaka 556 (A.D. 634). It is an eulogy by Ravikīrti who during the reign of the Chikluḥya Polekasi Satyāśakti (the Western

Chālukya Pulakesi II) founded the temple of the Jinendra (Kælnhorn, Ep. Ind. VI, p. 2). The conclusion is that—

(a) The Aihole inscription of 634 A.D. is not the earliest record of Pulakesi's victories and especially of his victory over Harṣa ;

(b) That the geographical and chronological order of conquests as given in it cannot be relied upon; and

(c) That it is more or less a general resume of the conquests of Pulakesi written by his court poet.

1233

S. C. CHAKRAVORTY.—*Some Points Regarding the Origin of the Licchavis of Vaisali*. I.H.Q. Vol. IX, 1933.

P. 441. The Jains make Trisālā, the mother of Mahāvira.

P. 444. Jainism and Buddhism found favour with the Licchavis so soon probably owing to the absence of any religion based on philosophy and reason. Mahāvira's parents—worshippers of Pārśva referred to in Ācārāṅgasūtra. Mahāvira's austerities—no counterparts in the *Vedas*.

1234

E. J. THOMAS.—*The History of Buddhist Thought*. New York, 1933.

P. 1. Niganthas—a sect of Jains, rival school of Buddhism.

P. 6. *Bhagavati Sūtra* a Jain book which gives the names of 16 ancient kingdoms of India viz. Angas, Magadhas, Kasis, Kosalas, Vajjis, Mallas, Chetias, Vamsas, Kurus, Panchalas, Macchas, Surasenans, Assakas, Avantis Gandharas, and Kambojas.

P. 12. The Jains and Buddhists held that escape from rebirth could be obtained by knowledge of a special way of life.

P. 16 (n). Buddhaghosa and Sarvāstivādins interpretation of *pārāpika* as "Suffering defeat" is the same word as the Jain *parapīya*.

P. 73. The Jain doctrine of *Asyāsada* the doctrine of action fully described in Buddhist literature.

P. 115. The Buddhist and Jain contradictory dictions of Karma fully described. According to JACOBI the original Niganthas followers of Pārśva and Mahāvīra probably borrowed the rigid rules from the Achelakas or Ājivikas.

P. 117. An act of killing even if unintentional, involved retribution is rejected in *Kathavatthu* xx, 1. The Jains are charged with holding Abhk., iv, 73; if Jaina Sūtras.

P. 119. The doctrine of *Nirvāṇa* is compared with Jain austerities.

P. 122. The conception of *mukti* or *moksha* in Buddhism and Jainism fully explained.

P. 123. Jainism an older faith than Buddhism. Buddhists' probable borrowing of the idea of annihilation from Jain tenets.

P. 147. Pārśva—historical personage.

P. 151. Bhagavat, "Lord" a common term used by Hindus, Buddhists and Jains. Jain title 'conqueror' of their leaders possesses a distinctive feature, to themselves.

P. 247. Survival of Jainism for monastic systems. Jainism—"the creed of a cultivated class from which the masses are excluded".

1235

R. D. BANERJI.—*The Age of the Imperial Guptas*. Benares, 1933.

P. 103. No Jain inscription of the reigns of Samudragupta or Chandragupta II—discovered—earliest known Jain inscription of Gupta period—in 432-3 A.D. a Jain image dedicated at Mathura by a Jain lady named Sāmāḍhyā.

P. 104. Inscription on stone pillar at Kahaun in Gorakhpur district, recording the erection of five Tirthankara images.

P. 107. Jainism declining in Gupta period.

P. 108. Vata-Gohali inscription of 478-9 A.D., Pahārpur (Rajshahi district)—Yuan Chwang mentions Jaina medics in North Bengal—hardly any evidence of existence of Jainism in Bengal during Pāla period.

P. 140. Jain temples (*Bastis*) in North and South Kanara districts.

1236

K. P. JAYASWAL.—*History of India*, 150 A.D. to 350 A.D. Lahore, 1933.

Pp. 44-5. Apsarā and Gaja-Lakshmi of Jain structural monuments—borrowed from the Hindus.

1237

N. C. BANERJEE.—*Indian History*. Calcutta, 1933.

P. 46. Mention of Mahāvira—his preachings over masses irrespective of caste, creed, sex or age.

Pp. 51-53.—Jainism—Mahāvira—a religious teacher—penance for 12 years—becomes a Jina and Kevali, Mahāvira—not an originator of Jainism—Tirthankara—religious priests of the Jains. Mention of Pārśvanātha as the last Tirthankara.

Tenets of Jainism—described—outward similarities of Buddhism and Jainism discussed—mention of Śvetāmbara and Digāmbara sects.

1238

H. HERAS.—*Studies in Pallava History*. Madras, 1933.

P. 90. A Jain temple at Tiruparuttikkunram of the later Pallava period—mentioned.

1239

D. C. SIRCAR.—*Mahārāja Chandaverman of Kamarti Plates*. (I.H.Q. Vol. X. 1934).

P. 781. Khāravela belonged to the Ceta dynasty.

1240

S. R. DAS.—*The Jaina Calendar*. (I.H.Q. Vol. X. 1934).

P. 332. In Jaina astronomy *yuga* consists of five years and begins with Abhijit—Jain lunar and solar years fully described.

Pp. 333-36. Rtu-Samvatsara i.e., the year of 360 days and nights together with Karma Samvatsara and Sāvana Samvatsara fully explained.

M. V. KRISHNA RAO.—*Jainism in Gangavadi*. (Q. J. M. S. Vol. 24, No. 1, 1933, Bangalore).

Pp. 48-59 ff. Jainism once most prevalent in Kannada and Tamil territories of southern India. Bhadrabāhu legend (Vienna Ori. Journal VII, p. 382); Mūla-sangha or the Original Congregation. Gangavāḍi, Kuṇḍakuṇḍa and Samantabhadra, proselytising on an extensive scale; by the 4th century A.D. Jainism had come to dominate the life and thought of the people of the Pāṇḍya, Choḷa and Chera Kingdoms, Kuṇḍakuṇḍa, author of Kurral, Ilangoval-gal, younger brother of a Chera King and contemporary of Gajabāhu of Ceylon, author of *Silappadikaram*; Jain colonies at Kāveripattanam and Madura.

Gangavāḍi—occupied by Mysorean dynasty of the Gangas, later by the Hoy-salas. Ikṣvāku dynasty, ruled north of the river Kṛṣṇā in the Andhradeśa in about 225 and 340 A.D. Gangas belonged to this dynasty. Simhanandi laid the foundations of the Ganga dynasty about the middle of the 4th century (350 A.D.). The Gangas always ruled under the protecting and wakeful eye of Jinendra. The Gangas from the time of Śrīvikrama adhered more steadily to the Jain religion. Talavanapura or modern Talkad, the capital of the Gangas for about 8 centuries—once a mighty city, submerged in the sand by the Kāveri.

Jain Āchāryas and their work :

P. 52. Digambara Jainism supreme in the south till the 9th century A.D. Kuṇḍakuṇḍa occupied the pontifical chair about 8 B.C. He probably lived in Pāṭaliputra, the seat of Dravida Sangha (I.A., XX, XXI; Digambara *Paṭṭavalis* pp. 60, 61) and an important town in Tondaimandalam. He wrote in Prākṛit, then the court language of the Pallavas, for the benefit of the royal disciple Śīvakumāra Mahārāja.

Samantabhadra, 3rd century A.D. ; the most remarkable teacher ; his story. Simhanandi, another celebrated teacher, helped Madhava Konganivarman in founding his dynasty ; Gangavāḍi was then predominantly Jain. Simhanandi's successors Vakragriva, Vajranandi author of *Navastotra*, and Pātrakesari, refuter of the Trilakṣaṇa theory of *utpāda*, *vyaya* and *dhrauvya* ; Sumatideva, author of *Sumatisaptaka* ; Kumārasena, and Chintāmaṇi were the immediate predecessors of reputed Śrīvardhadeva (Tumbulāchārya and the author of *Chūḍamaṇi*).

A contemporary of Śrīvardha was Pūjyapāda (Devanandi) preceptor of Durvinita. Pūjyapāda followed by Ācārya Mahēśvara.

The Gangas, the Pallavas of Karicāḥ and Rāṣtrakūṭas of Malkhed were staunch Jainas. Western Chālukya Kings Pulakesin II, Vijayāditya and Vikramāditya II, favoured the Jain faith. Dravida Sangha founded at Madura by Vajranandi, a disciple of Pūjyapāda. Akalanḱa of Belgoḷa, educated in the Buddha College at Ponnatanagara (Trivatur).

Sandusena, Indusena, Kanakasena, were some of the reputed teachers at Annamalai.

9th Century : The Tamil country too produced some well-known Jain teachers as *Maṇḍalapuruṣa* Ajjanandi referred to in *Jivaka Chintāmaṇi*, Kurandi Aristanemi. After their persecution by Appar and Sambandar, the Jains probably migrated in large numbers to Gangavāḍi and settled at Śraṇabelgoḷa. Mūlasangha produced remarkable Āchāryas-Prabhachandra (who predeceased Jinasena) Guṇabhadra, Ajitasena, Dayapāla, Vādirāja, Śrīvijaya. Arhadbali divided the Mūlasangha of Saravati Gaccha into Sena, Nandi, Deva, Simha Sanghas (I.A. XXI, P. 73).

1242

K. R. SUBRAMANIAN—*Some Noble families of the Eastern Chalukyan Period 615-1070 A.D.* (A.I.O.C. VIIth Session, 1933).

Paṭṭavardhini family was . . . ancient . . . have served successive sovereigns. We do not hear of the Paṭṭavardhini after the reign of Amma II (945-970) who pays the family the compliment of hereditary officials of the state. Chameka of this family became a Jain nun.

1243

Y. K. DESHPANDE : *Conclusion*—several remains of Jain Antiquity of Vidarbha dating from the 2nd or 3rd century. (A.I.O.C. VIIth Session, 1933).

P 828. Historically it can be shown the province was in touch with the Jain king as far back as 170 B.C. . . . Like the statues of the Vedic faith the statues of Jain faith are also being unearthed.

1244

Radhagovinda BASAK—*The History of North-Eastern India*. Calcutta, 1934.

Pp. 57-8. Cave-temple inscription of 425-26 A.D. discovered in Udayagiri, recording installation of the image of Pārśva, by a disciple of āchārya Gosarman, of the lineage of āchārya Bhadra (Fleet, C. II, III, No. 61) Installation of Jain image at Mathura, mentioned in an inscription dated 432-33 A.D. (E.I. Vol. II, 210).

P. 71. The Kahaum stone pillar inscription (Fleet, C.I.L. Vol. III, No. 15) records installation of five Tirthankara images.

P. 155. Toleration of Jainism in the 7th century.

P. 201. Yuan Chwang saw numerous Digambara Nirgranthas in Samatata (Eastern Bengal).

P. 231. Jains invited to Harsha's assembly.

P. 304. Jain *Vihara* at Vatagohali mentioned in Paharpur inscription (Rajshahi).

1245

Bhasker Anand SALETORÉ—*Social and Political Life in the Vijayanagara Empire*. 2 vols. Madras, 1934.

Vol. I :

P. 13. Persecution of Jains in Southern India in the first quarter of the 14th century.

P. 40. Exodus of Bhadrabāhu to the South.

P. 73. Five Jain *Chaityas* existed and Jain men lived in Gerasoppe.

P. 74. Bharangi was a Jain centre.

Pp. 79-80. Mailapur wholly inhabited by Jains temple of Ādi Tirthankara.

Pp. 103-4. The famous Jain—Śrivaishṇava controversy and its settlement by Bukka I. Jain temples in the capital Vijayanagara.

P. 372. Disputes between Vaishnavas and Jains.

Vol. II :

P. 24. About B.C. 850 Arishtha Nemi attained perfection.

Existence of four castes among Jains proved by an inscription of the middle of the 10th century A.D. (My. Ar. Re. 1912-13, p. 31).

P. 42. The Kurumbars are said to be Jains (Taylor, *Catalogue Raisonné*, III, Pp. 399-400).

- P. 54. The Pantacurhis were originally Jains.
- P. 70. Jains and Vaishnavas were called Valangai and Idangai classes.
- P. 195. Two Jain *kshatriyas* settled in Mamgarasa and Changalaraya.
- Pp. 242-4. Cruel mode of death by burying in the ground prevalent among Jains—prevalent in the 13th and the latter half of the 14th and beginning of the 15th centuries.
- P. 339. Endowment for Jain temple at kolgana in 1173 A.D.
- P. 355. Harmony between Jains and followers of other religions.
- Pp. 358-9. Generosity shown by people to Jains.
- P. 407. *Gomatabhikṣeka* festival at Śravaṇa Belgōḷa and Kārkala.

1246

OURSSEL MASSON, P. WILLMAN, GRAB OWNSKA, H. D. and STERN, P.—*Ancient India and Indian civilization*. Translated from the French by M. R. DOBIE. London, 1934.

- P. 24. Date of Mahāvīra.
- P. 27. Jain literature as a source of history.
- P. 37. Chandragupta Maurya was a Jain.
- P. 39. Aśoka's tolerance of Jainism.
- P. 58. Harsha's tolerance of Jainism.
- Pp. 137-8, 144-7. Rise and growth of Jainism; Digambaras and Śvetāmbaras.
- Pp. 138-44, 150-2. Jain philosophy.
- P. 140. Jain attitude to caste.
- Pp. 148-50, 218, 248. Jain canons and other literature.
- P. 168, 178. Influence of Jainism on Brahmanism.
- P. 169. Brahmanic reaction.
- P. 196. Jain logic.

- P. 203. Jain philosophy at the height of its expansion.
- P. 208. Jain atomism.
- P. 334. Jainism and Arabian Nights.
- P. 356. Jain temples with domed halls.
- P. 370. Jain religious art—pictures of Tirthankaras of one same conventional type.

1247

J. ALLAN—*Cambridge shorter history of India*. Cambridge, 1934.

- P. 14. Northern India divided into sixteen larger states—*Mahajanapadas* in 7th and 6th century B.C. mentioned in Buddhist & Jainic writings.
- P. 15. Jñātrikas, a clan in which Mahāvira was born.
- P. 16. Purāṇas supplemented by Jain and Buddhist literature which is a source of Indian history specially of Magadha. Mahāvira, son of the sister of Cheṭaka, king of Vaiśālī, and aunt of Bimbisāra of Magadha, Bimbisāra known as Śreṇika by the Jains.
- P. 17. Ajātaśatru—the Kūṇika of the Jains.
- P. 19. Jain tradition records Nanda as the son of a barber.
- P. 34. Chandragupta, a Jain according to Jain tradition.
- P. 96. A Jain inscription dated G. E. 141 (A.D. 460-1) records Skandagupta's reign as peaceful one.
- P. 126. Mūlarāja the greatest figure of the dynasty according to Jain Historians.
- P. 128. Kumārapāla—a great patron of the Jains.
- P. 131. The Jain *Harisamī* was finished in A.D. 783-4.
- P. 143. Probable identification of Indrarāja with Indrāyodha of the Jain *Harisamī*.
- P. 165. Legends suggest Hoysalas originally Jain and later became Vaishnava.

P. 365. Jains of both houses Śvetāmbaras and Digambaras mentioned as taking part in the religious debate in the House of worship of Akbar.

361. Annexation of Mt. Ābū by Akbar in 1576 A.D.

P. 369. Din-i Ilahi of Akbar, creed based largely on Jainism Zoroastrianism and Hinduism.

1248

A. S. ALTEKAR.—*The Rāshtrakūṭas and their times*. Poona, 1934.

P. 88. Amoghavarsha—his leanings towards Jainism—Jainasena preceptor of Amoghavarsha. Amoghavarsha follower of *Syadvāda* referred to in the Jain Mathematical work *Gaṇitasārasaṅgraha* of Mahāvīrācārya.

P. 99. Krishna II a Jain—Guṇabhadra the famous author of the last five chapters of *Ādipurāṇa*—preceptor of Krishna. The adherence of Amoghavarsha and Krishna II to Jainism is not causative of the military decline of the Rāshtrakūṭas.

P. 272. Revival of Hinduism ineffective of the decline of Jainism in the Deccan under the royal patronage of early Kadambas Chālukyas and the Western Gangas. Rāshtrakūṭa kings and viceroys influenced by Jains because of the existence of Jain scholars viz.—Samantabhadra, Akalankadeva, Vidyānanda, Manikyananda, Prabhāchandra, Jinasena Guṇachandra, and Pampa.

Mention of the sufference of Jains in the hands of Śaiva fanatics.

Pp. 273-74. Mention of Kṛṣṇavarma of Kadamba performer of *Aśvamedha* sacrifice giving munificent gift for a Jain establishment. Mention of Karka Sauvarṇavarsha a staunch Śaiva of Gujarat giving a field for a Jaina *Vihāra*. Amoghavarsha—a Jain an ardent admirer of Mahālakshmi.

Mention of the gift of a field to Jain monastery by Brahmanas of Ballal family at Mulgund in 902 A.D. erection of a Jain temple by Mahāśāntanta Pṛthvirāma a contemporary of Kṛṣṇa II in C 875 A.D.—Building of a Jain temple by Śrīśena—Belur inscription 1022 A.D. mentions Akkadevi as practising the rituals of Jina, Buddha and Ananta. Dambal stone inscription of Dharwar of 11th century records its grant by Balanju, a Śaiva but opening it with a salutation to Jain munindras.

Pp. 307-308. Defeat of the Buddhists in the religious discussion at Śrāvastī Beḷgoḷa in the presence of Hemasītala of Kanchi by Akalanka in C. 780.

Pp. 309-317. Jainism—set back for the rise of Lingāyat sect, great relics of Jain educational formulas—left in the entire Hindu society. Jains—patronised by Kadambas Chālukyas, Gangas.

Rāchamalla's creation of Jain establishment in Georg. Rāya Rāchamalla wasati, Ganga-Permadi-*chaityaleya* and Ganga-Kandarpa-*chaityamandira*—Jain edifices. Mārasimha II, a staunch Jain disciple of Ajitasena, Mention of Mārasimha's death by *Sallekhanā Chamundapurāṇa* work of Mārasimha's minister Chāmundrāya, the erector of the Gommatēvara image at Śravaṇa Belgola, Ganga Rāja and Hulla. Hoysala minister were Jains. Jinasena preceptor of Amoghavarsha mentioned in former's *Parikṣabhūdaya* and *Sarasangraha*, a Jain mathematical work. Amoghavarsha's offering of a finger to Mahālakṣmī for the extrication of his kingdom from an epidemic. His practice of the vow of *śkinchanala*. Kṛṣṇa II, Indra III were Jains. Death of Indra IV by *Sallekhanā*.

Ruṭṭas of Saundatti, Bankeya the governor of Āmoghavarsha I, Jains. Lekaditya Bankeya's son, Śrīvijaya, a general of India III were Jains. Lekaditya Bankeya's son, Śrīvijaya, a general of India III, were Jains.

JAINS mistaken for Buddhists in the moslem records of Alberuni and Al Idrisi.

Life in Jain Mathas—fully described. Krishnavarma a Kadamba king, a Jain but having the title of *Raṇapriya*. Mention of Amoghavarsha offering dreadful feast to the god of death on the battlefield of Vingavalli.—Jain Kings not enthusiastic in warfares.

Jainism and Buddhism—not responsible for the military emasculation of the population that let to the fall of Hindu India.

Pp. 409-410. Considerable contribution of the Jains to the Indian literature. *Aptamīmāṃsā*, work of Samantabhadra containing the exposition of the *Syadvāda*. *Aṣṭaśati* of Akalankadeva written in early Rāṣṭrakūṭa period.

Śravaṇabelgola inscription no. 67 mentions Akalankadeva describing his own greatness Sāhasatunga who probably was Dantidurga—Tradition of Akalankadeva being the son of Kṛṣṇa I. lacking evidence. *Aṣṭa-sahasri* of Vidyānanda—a Jain work. *Parikṣāmukhasūtra*. Jain work of logic by Mānikyanandin and commented upon by Prabhāchandra. *Prameyukamalamārtanda* and *Nyāyakumudachandrodaya* Jain works of Prabhāchandra.

MallavĒdin, a Jain writer on logic—founder of Digambara monastery at Naosari. His commentary viz., *Dharmottarotīppanaka* on the *Myśabindūṭīkā* of Dharmottarachārya. Jināsena's *Harivamśa* finished in 783 A.D. His *Ādipurāṇa* completed by his disciple Guṇachandra. In *Parivābhyudaya* of Jināsena utilizes the lines of *Meghadūta* in narrating the life of Pāriva Amoghavṛtti of a Jain work of Śakātāyana a treatise on grammar. *Gaṇitasārasaṅgraha* of Virāchārya, a work on mathematics composed during the reign of Amoghavarsha.

P. 411. Karnatak—a stronghold of Jainism—Pampa, a Canarese Jain author of 10th century A.D. *Ādipurāṇa* of Pampa, a Jain work, finished in 941 A.D. *Vikramajayajñaya*, a historical treatise of Pampa which glorifies his prtrōn Arikesarin II as Arjuna. *Saṇṭipurāṇa*, a work of Ponna (10th century). *Chamundapurāṇa* a Jain work of Chāmundaṇḍarāya (10th century) *Ajitatīrthakrapurāṇa* of Ranna, Jain work finished in 993 A.D.

P. 417. Rāṣṭrakūṭas—tolerant of Jainism, Buddhism and Hinduism.

1249

PAUL Masson—Oursel, HELENA De Willman—Grabowska, Philippe STERN—*Ancient India and Indian Civilization*, London, 1934.

P. 24. Rise of Jainism.—There was some connection between the development of Buddhism and Jainism and the Iranian reformation of Zoroaster. The date of the beginning of Jainism cannot be fixed. Mahāvīra, the founder of Jainism, died in 528 B.C., according to European scholars the date is 477 or 467.

P. 25. Bimbisāra or Śreṇika, the fifth king of Sisunaga line is claimed by both Jains and Buddhists as one of their sect.

Jainism favoured by kings—

P. 37. Chandragupta Maurya—died at the age of fifty (298 B.C.) No truth in the Jain tradition of Bhadrabāhu and Chandragupta.

Pp. 38-39. Asoka's fight against sufferings of all kinds bears the stamp of Buddhism and Jainism. Himself a convert to Buddhism, heaped favours on the Brahmans and gave such help to the Jains that he came to be regarded as one of them.

P. 58. Harsha or Silāditya summoned a council at Prayāga, where he heaped presents upon. Brahmans, Jains and Buddhists alike,

Pp. 137-143. Early Jainism and Buddhism, their common conditions; transmigration; disregard Vedic gods; Karman; the aspiration to deliverance; the influence of the Yoga and the Sophists.

Pp. 144-152. Jainism; the Nirgranthas; Jins; the community; the Canons; Archaism and Realisation; the Substance; the soul and its salvation.

P. 153. Buddhism a younger brother of Jainism.

Pp. 168, 169, 174, 178. Influence of Jainism on Brahmanism.

P. 196. Logic.

P. 203. Philosophy—Jainism—later development. Siddhasena Divākara opposed Kuṇḍa Kuṇḍa, whose teaching was continued in the following century by Samantabhadra.

P. 208. Atomism.

P. 218. Jain Prakrit, the language of the Jain canon, is distinguished from Jain Mahārāshtri, the language of the commentaries and secular works of the sect.

P. 334. Arabian Nights—the prototype of the containing narratives, is found in a Jain commentary (Jarl CHARPENTIER, *Paccakabuddhageschichten*, Upsala. 1908).

P. 356. Jain temples.

P. 370. Sculpture—Tirthankaras of one same conventional type.

1250

K. P. JAYASWAL—*The Murunda Dynasty and the Date of Padalipta*. *Malaviya Commemoration Volume*: Reviewed by Niharrañjan Roy. (ABORI. Vol. XV; 1934), Pp. 118-119, 122.

The Murundas, according to the Purānic calculation, were in power as long as the middle of the 3rd century A.D. He incidentally fixes the time of the Jaina teacher Padalipta whose religious instructions to the Murunda of Pāṭaliputra are noted in several Jain texts including the *Prabhāvakacarita*. This time, he says, is the same as that of Kaniṣka or his predecessors, which is further corroborated by Padalipta's controversy with Nāgārjuna who is associated with Kaniṣka.

1251

N. Subba RAO—*Two centuries of Wodeyar Rule in Mysore (1565-71)* (QJMS, Vol. 24, No. 3, 1934, Bangalore).

P. 245. Jainism—it is significant to note that Chikkadevarāja Wodeyar while equally solicitous for its welfare as well, never brought himself under the influence of that religion as has been alleged (Wilks, Mysore, I, Ch. IV, Pp. 107, 220-222-New Edition). He supported his Jain minister Vishālāksha Paṇḍia; *Mastakapūjā* to Gommateśvara in 1679 his mint master Anniah (E.C. II, SB 365). He made a grant of lands for Vimalanātha *Chaityālaya* [E.C. IV (2), Ng. 43].

P. 246. Krishnarāja I, in 1723 made a grant to the Jinadharma of Belgoḷa for the worship and festivals of Gommateśvara (E.C. II, SB. 249).

1252

G. S. K. RAO SAHIB—*Sri Gupta*. (QJMS, Vol. 24, No. 3, 1934, Bangalore).

Pp. 219-21. I-Tsing, the Chinese pilgrim (671-695 A.D.) mentions a great king, Śrī Gupta, Jainasena in his *Harivamśa* (783 A.D.) refers to the Guptas as having begun their rule 720 years after Mahāvīra's *nirvāṇa*, i.e. according to Jinasena 720-528—192 A.D. and he is nearly a century later than I-Tsing. How could two independent traditions one a century later than the other—refer to a king who ruled exactly in the same year 192 A.D. We may believe the accuracy of the Buddhist and Jain.

1253

Hirālāl JAIN.—*Some fresh light on the Dharasiva Caves and the Origin of the Silahar Dynasty*. (ABORI. Vol. XVI, 1934-85) Pp. 1-11.

Darasiva is the headquarters of a District in the Hyderabad Dist.—named today-Osmanabad—Of the seven caves, the four on the north side of the ravine are decidedly Jain excavation. Mr. BURGESS tentatively assigned them to about 650 A.D. adding that perhaps they belong to a somewhat earlier date. (Arch. Sur. of West India, Vol. III).

1254

Cambridge History of India. Vol. I. 1935.

P. 22. The Summit of Ābū bears some famous ruins of Jain temples.

P. 55. Buddhism has been gradually absorbed into Brahmin caste system, which has also, though in a less degree, influenced the followers of other faiths—Jains, Mahammadans, Sikhs and even native Christians.

P. 57. The Scriptures of the Jains have been preserved in various forms of Magadhi, the dialect of Behar, Śauraseni, the dialect of Muttra, and Maharastri, the dialect of Maratha country.

P. 58. Literature controlled by Brahmanas or by Jain and Buddhist monks must necessarily represent the system of faith rather than nationality. They must deal with thoughts rather than actions, with ideas rather than events.

P. 150. History of the Jains.

Pp. 151-2. Relation between Brahmins and Jains.

Pp. 153-4. Date of Pārivanāth.

P. 155. Traditional date of Mahāvira.

Pp. 156-58. Sketch of the life of Mahāvira.

Pp. 159-60. Nirvāṇa of Mahāvira.

Pp. 161-62. Relation between Jains and Buddhists.

Pp. 163-64. Schisms in Jain church.

Pp. 165-66. An Account of Śvetāmbaras and Digambaras.

Pp. 167-68. Western settlements of the Jains.

Pp. 169-70. Conservation of the Jains.

P. 275. Unorthodox warrior spirit produced the work of Bhāgavatas and that the *Bhagavadgītā* emanates from an un-Brahmanical source is based upon the supposition that the *Bhagavadgītā* and its underlying system of Sāṅkhya philosophy is an exponent of the free eastern anti-Brahminical and un-Brahmanical life which produced great heresies of that region, Buddhism and Jainism.

P. 423. Mouthless Indians as noticed by Greek writers Scylax, Hecataeus and Etesias are perhaps a sect like Jains who abstained from all animal food and kept their mouth covered lest he should breathe in minute insects.

P. 485. At the time of Megasthenes the Jains were probably still mostly to be found in Bihar and Ujjain.

P. 484. Greek writers combine with the Buddhists and Jain books and the edicts of Aśoka in testifying to the unicity of the *Pravrajitas* or *Śramaṇas*.

P. 504. It is contended that even that Aśoka's early faith which lays such a special stress upon the doctrine of benevolence, was rather that of Jainism.

P. 509. Aśoka's religious officer *Dharma-mahāmātra* who superintended the bounties of his own household, those of his queens and sons ; organised the activity of the committees and councils (*Parīṣad*) at the head of the Buddhists, Jains, Ājivakas and other sects.

P. 512. Samprati is mentioned in the Jain tradition as a convert of their Patriarch Subastin.

P. 526. The Sacred city of Mathura (Bolemy vii, i, 50) was a stronghold both of the worship of Krishna and Jainism.

P. 532. The Śaka element in Indian Politics is possibly preserved in the Jain story of Kālaka.

P. 534. Udayagiri hill inscriptions (No. 1345-50) was to preserve the memory of pious benefactors—two kings, queen, a prince and other persons who had provided caves for the use of Jain ascetics of Udayagiri.

1255

K. A. SASTRI-NILAKANTA—*The Colas*. Vol. I, Madras, 1935.

P. 19 Tamil literature, the main source of information on the early Colas ; the *Tapparungalam* and *Tapparungalak-Karikai* (10th century A.D.) are works on one branch of grammer prosody, by a Jain writer, Amitasigara of somewhat earlier date ; these works possess glosses slightly later than the original texts ; they provide fresh information, and confirm and elucidate, data drawn from the inscriptions.

P. 114. Jainism had a vogue in the Tamil country from very early times.

P. 117. In all important centres in the Tamil country there were Jain temples in which Jain monks lived and preached their tenets (see S. V. Arugan and Puttan in the Indexes to the *Silappadikaram* and *Manimekalai* ; and *Maduraikkāṇṇi* II, 475-87.

P. 129. There were adherents of Jainism among the Pāṇḍya and Pallava rulers.

P. 228. In the district of North Arcot, the Ilāḍarāya (Lāṭa) chieftains were ruling the region round Pañcapāṇḍavamālai continuously from the days of Parantaka I ; in the eighth year of Rājarāja, Uḍiyar Viṛasolar, remitted, at the request of his queen, some taxes in favour of a Jain temple (E.I. IV. P. 139), 19 of 1890.

P. 311. Pāṇḍya-Cōḷa, the mahāpātak (great sinner) Tamilian devastated the Beḷvola country, burned several temples including *Jinālayas* erected by Gaṅga-perumanadi ; he was killed by Someśvara I.

P. 436. Year 38 (Parantaka I). Ānandamangalam (Chingleput)—Madirai-konda. Five Kaṣaṇju of gold for feeding one devotee (adiyar) in the Jinagiripalli by Vardhamanap-periyaḍigal, a disciple of Vinaiyābha-sura-kurava-ḍigal. 430 of 1922 (This inscription is engraved on a boulder with three groups of Jain figures—Annual Report on Epigraphy. Madras, 1923 II. 113).

P. 438. Year 38 (Parantaka I). Viḷāppākkām (North Arcot)—Madirai-konda. The sinking of a well, by a female disciple of Ariṣṭanemi-piḍāraṇ of Tiruppanmalai. The 'twenty-four' of the ūr to protect the charity, a penpalli ; 53 of 1900 ; South Ind. Ins. VII. 56. note—Tiruppanmalai—Another name for Pañcapāṇḍavamālai, a Jain centre from the Pallava period to that of Rājarāja (Annual Rep. on Epi. Madras. 1900, para 16).

P. 506. The year 21 (Rājakesari Rājarāja I)—Dādāpuram (South Arcot)—Tirumalgal-pola. Vessels and ornaments of gold, silver and pearls presented amongst others to Kundavai-jinālaya built by Parāntakan Kundavaip-piraṭṭiyār, daughter of Pomḷigaittuṇṇinadevar, in the city of Rājarājapuram in Nallur-nadu, 8 of 1919. This Jain shrine exists no longer (Annual Rep Epi. Madras, 1919 II, II.).

P. 554. The year 13 (Parakesari Rajendra I) Tirūmalai (North Arcot). *Tiru mani vaḷara* to teripunarkangaiyum. Twenty Kāsu for lamp and ten Kāsu for *tiruvamidu* to Sri-Kundavai-jinālayadeva of Tirumalai by Camuṇḍappai, the wife of Nāṇḍappayan, a merchat of Perumbānappāḍik-karaivali-Malliyur. 80 of 1887 ; South Ind. Ins. i, 67, E. I. IX. Pp. 229-33.

1236

D. C. GANGOLY—*Eastern Calukyas*. (I.H.Q. Vol. XI. 1935).

P. 40. The Kalacumbarru grant (EL. Vol. VII p. 177), registers that the king (Amma II) at the request of the lady named Camekamba of the Paṭṭavar-dhini family, made a gift of the village of Kāḷacumbarru in the Aṭṭilānāṇḍu viṣaya

for meeting the expenses of the repair of a Jain temple called Sarvalokāśraya-Jinavallabha. Village granted was bounded by Aruvilli, Korukolanu, Yidiyuru Yullikodamandru (Note—Attilināṇḍu is identical with Attili in Tanuka Taluq, Dist. Godavari, Kālacumbarru is modern Kunsamwhoo 3 miles S.W. of Attili.)

1257

V. V. MIRASHI—*The Birth place of Bhavabhūti*. (I.H.Q. Vol. XI, 1935).

P. 294. (facing) plate—image of Pārśvanātha (Nagpur Museum).

1258

K. V. Rangaswamy AIYANGAR—*Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity*. 2nd Ed. Madras, 1935.

P. 40. No direct reference to Jainism in the work of Kauṭilya. (Note)—Jīvaka, a mendicant, Hindu, Buddhist or Jain.

P. 41. Reference of Suicide (even religious) as anti-Jain in Kauṭilya.

(n) *Santharo* (religious suicide) a meritorious act of Jains ordinary suicide—an inextinguishable sin among Jains.

P. 42. Jainism—not a serious rival of Brahmanism in the time of Kauṭilya.

P. 183. Jain Sūtras—Jain work.

1258(a)

Purushottam Lal BHARGAVA.—*Chandragupta Maurya*. Lucknow, 1935.

Pp. 43-4. Retirement of Chandragupta and Bhadrabāhu to Śravaṇa Belgola.

P. 76. Worship of images begun by Jains and Buddhists.

Pp. 92-3. Bhadrabāhu, the disciple of Yāśobhadra, author of the *Kaṭhasūtra*.

Pp. 111-19. Jain legends regarding Chandragupta as described in Hemachandra's *Parīkṣitaparvan* (VIII, 33-39).

A. SOMAYAJULU.—*The Ancient History of India*. Madras, 1935.

(IX) Introduction—Jain tradition stating Mahāvira born as king Nandana in his previous life son of Nandivardhana, king of Śvetāpatra.

P. 53. Mention of Rishabha having 100 sons, Bharāta being eldest.

P. 104. Mahāvira (599-528 B.C.)—Jainism founded by Rishabhadeva. Mahāvira a contemporary of Kumārila Bhaṭṭa—Kumārila Bhaṭṭa's association with Mahāvira to learn the secrets of Jainism.

W. DURANT.—*The story of Civilization*. New York, 1935.

Pp. 419-422. Mahāvira—a short description of his life work—Jain creed discussed—Atheistic polytheism and asceticism narrated—division into sects Shwetāmbara and Digambara four subsects of the Digambaras and 84 of the Shwetāmbaras—Jain population 13,00,000. Gandhi influenced by Jain sect.

P. 422. Jainism and Buddhism—religious reactions against hedonistic creed of an 'emancipated' and worldly leisure class.

P. 445. Chandragupta's abdication and his Jain asceticism.

p. 471. Influence of Jainism on Akbar's religion which recommended abstinence from meat.

???P. 478. (Plates) The Naga—King Facade relief on Ajanta cave temple xix (Nude image hooded by 7 cobras and two attendants).

P. 508. Non-adoration of the Trimurti by Jains.

P. 520. Buddhism and Jainism—put an end to animal sacrifice in Hindustan.

P. 529. Jains—nearly approximated to Democritus in physical atomic theories.

P. 534. *Nāstika*—a system chiefly of the Chārvakas, Buddhists and Jains.

P. 542-43. fig. 54. Interior of dome of the Tejahpala temple at Mt. Ābū.

Fig. 55. Temple of Vimala, Sak at Mt. Ābū.

Fig. 56. Cave xix Ajantā.

P. 555. Prākṛit—a language of Buddhists and Jains—5th century B.C.

?? P. 574. Fig. 57. Jain image—Elephantā caves, Bombay.

P. 598. Jain temples of 11th and 12th century—first in India. Jains following Buddhist, Vishṇu and Shiva type of temples in lines. Mention of 6,499 Jain figures (FERGUSON) of Śātrujaya group of temples. Jain temple at Alihole—of Greek style—temple of Pārīwanātha—perfect in Khujurāho temples—The Vimala and Tejahpāla temples on Mt. Ābū—greatest achievement of the Jains in art.

1260 (a)

Nagendranāth GHOSH.—*Early History of Kausambi*—Allahabad, 1935. (Allahabad Archaeological Society).

P. 59. According to Dr. BÜHLER, "Kāṣṣyapīya Arhats" of Pabhosa rock inscription may mean pupils of Vardhamāna, who was a *kāṣṣyapa* by gotra (E.I. II, p. 242-3) Jain temple at Pabhosa. Jain *Dharmaśāla* at Pabhosa where an inscription recording the building of a Jain temple has been found (JRAS, IV, 1927).

P. 111. Stone sculptures of Kausambi—Jina heads—Jain Tirthankaras in sitting postures—sculpture of Candraprabhu Tirthankara bearing a crescent below the feet—figures of *caturmukharudra* and *Ekhamukha Rudra*—railing pieces of Kushana period and four pieces of stone with images of Tirthankaras a large stone containing carved images of 24 Tirthankaras—head of every single image chopped off.

1261

M. Somasekhara SARMA.—*Jainism in Andhra : Some traditions*. (Triveni, a Journal; Vol. VIII, No. 2, Sept. Oct. 1935. Madras). Pp. 173-183.

Dharmamrita, a Kannada kāvya, (Śaka 1037) by Nayasenadeva, a native of Mulugonda (Dharwar Dist.) The eleventh chapter of this work gives interesting information regarding Jainism in the Telugu country: Yaśodhara, an Ikshvāku king of Anga started on a military campaign and came to the country of Vengi and founded there a city named Pratipalapura and made it his capital. In his old age he, along with his two eldest sons, Anantavīrya and Śrīdhara, made penance on the mountain of Jatasikhara. Yaśodhara and Anantavīrya attained *nirvāṇa*. Śrīdharācārya, his second, otherwise known as Akalanika was making rigorous penance on the mountain named Rishinivāsa. Yaśodhara's third son, Priyabala, who was ruling at Pratipālapura died of snake bite; he had no sons. His minister Indraprabha, approached Śrīdhara on the mountain of Rishinivāsa and prevailed upon him to rule the country of Vengi till a son was born to him.

In course of time he has a son who was named Yaśodhara after his own father. Śrīdhara appointed his son to the kingdom and went away to his former abode on the mountain of Rishinivāsa and again performing *śrādas*, attained *nirvāṇa*.

The mountain Rishinivāsa got the name of 'Śrīparvata' because of Śrīdhara's stay there for a long time and his attainment of *Siddhi*. Because he attained *mukti* under a banyān tree to the south of Śrīparvata, that place was called 'Siddhavaṭa'. The place where the four kinds of *deva* groups assembled to perform *jñānapūja* to Śrīdhara came to be known as 'Amaravati', and the place where Khecharas worshipped with *mallikā* flowers while Śrīdhara was doing penance under the arjuna tree, became renowned as Mallikārjunam. The place at which *vridhdhas* or elders of the State were said to have been saying, got the name of 'Vridhdhagiri'. Yaśodhara (son of Śrīdhara) was nicknamed *Muṇḍiyasuta* or son of the shaven monk and hence his lineage came to be known as Muṇḍiyavamśa.

In the lineage of these Ikshvakus was born a king called Dhanda (a Jain). He ruled the country of Vengi with Pratipālapur as his capital. One day while 'Chāraṇarishis' who were flying in the air, king Dhanda showed them to Sanghasri, his father-in-law, Dhandapura alias Chandavolu is very near Bhattiprolu; Pratipālapura the capital of Dhanda may be identical with Bhattiprolu.

Sanskrit lexicons give the name 'Kubera' as another name for Dhanda. The Komatis, lords of the Penugonda, of the Telugu country were described in inscriptions as the descendants of Kubera, Dhanda or *Vittala*. What is the meaning of 'Komati'? No interpretation for the Telugu term 'Komati' seems sound except the one suggested by Mr. CHILKURI Virabhadra Rao—these Komatis were originally the devotees of Gommateswara, the Jain divinity. Dhanda or Kubera, the ancestor of the Komatis, also was a Jain. It is but natural that the descendants of Dhanda, the Komatis, should also be Jains.

The story in the *Dharmāmṛita* contains some historical facts suggesting that Jainism was introduced into the Telugu country and patronised by the Ikshvakus, who were Jains to start with. Traditions embodied in the epigraphs confirm the emigration of the Ikshvakus to the South and their adherence to the Jainism. Jainism was flourishing in the Andhra Empire of the Sātavāhanas. From the time of the reign of Khāravela, the king of Kāṭiṅga, onwards we can trace the progress of Jainism in the Telugu country on the basis of epigraphical evidence, although it is meagre.

1263

Nagendranāth Ghosh—*Early History of Kausambi*—mistakes pointed out...by K. (ABORI. Vol. XVII ; 1935-36) P. 417.

K. writes...both (the author and the prefator) have neglected the most important new source available to them, the Jain tradition. The sole religious building of any importance that survives on the ruins of a far vaster edifice at Kosam is Jain, the temples at Pabhosa are Jain ; the images, which by scattered in 1930 on the path from the Asoka Pillar to the riverside—perhaps a by-product of Dayaram Sahni's work in excavating the base and restoring the Pillar—and which (according to pages 110-111) now grace the Allahabad Museum are mostly Jain... .

1264

D. C. GANGULY—*The Eastern Calukyas*. I.H.Q. vol. XII. 1936.

P. 47. Rāmatīrtham inscription (of Vimalāditya (1011-1012 A.D.) not mentioned in the inscription) on the wall of the Durgapanca cave in the hill at the village of Ramatīrtham in the Vizagapatam District states that it belongs to Sarvalokāśraya Viṣṇuvardhana-Mahārāja who had the epithet of Rājamartanḍa and Mummadi Bhima—Inscription badly damaged—it reports that the Muni Trikāl-ayogi, Siddhāntadeva, a teacher of Desigana school of Jainism and a spiritual teacher of the King Viṣṇuvardhana paid his reverence to the holy place of Rāma-koṇḍa (which is identical with Rāmatīrtham).

1265 (a)

Hem Chandra RAYACHAUDHURI—*Materials for the study of the early history of the Vaiṣṇava sect*. Calcutta, 1936.

P. 64. Jain tradition makes Arishtanemi or Neminātha a contemporary of Krishna.

P. 65. The *Uttarādhyayana Sūtra* mentions Krishna.

P. 67. Jain tradition attributes the lectures of the *Uttarādhyayana sūtra* to Mahāvīra—its commentary is ascribed to Bhadrabāhu (4th century B.C.) in the *Vṛtti* of the *Rūkhmaṇḍala sūtra*.

P. 95. The *Anguttara Nikāya* mentions Ājivikas and Niganthas.

Pp. 121-3. Bhagavatism and Jainism—mention of Vāsudeva and Bala Rāma in Jain books—Jain faith deeply permeated with Hindu influences.

P. 170. In Bāṇa's *Harshacharit* Harsha is represented as meeting with Jains.

P. 175. The *Bhāgavata Purāṇa* includes Rishabha, the first Tirthankara in the list of the Avatāras.

1265 (b)

G. DUNBAR—*History of India*, London, 1936.

Pp. 24-27. Mahāvira—born at Videha about 540 B.C.—his parents followers of Pārśva (8th century B.C.)—mention of five vows of the Jains, external and internal austerities discussed—Gosāla—a rival teacher of Mahāvira. Mahāvira's death 468 B.C. at Pāvā near Giribajja.

Jain literature—*Āgama* mixture of prose and verses—preserved orally until 454 A.D. Language used partly Prākṛit, Jain Mahārāṣṭri and partly Sanskrit—Jains honour 24 Tirthankaras and Venerate the three Jain jewels of right Faith, Right action and Right Morals.

Jainism—its foot in Eastern India at about 300 B.C. and its migration to Ajmer and Marwar—mention of Jain sects Śwetāmbaras and Digambaras.

Earliest Jain architecture found in the caves of Orissa dating from the middle of 1st century B.C.

Jains—their contribution to Sanskrit and influence on Tamil, Kanarese and Telugu languages.

Buddhism and Jainism compared.

1266

W. H. MORELAND and Atul Chandra CHATTERJEE—*A short history of India*, London, 1936.

Pp. 40-3. Rise of Jainism.

P. 109. Persecution of Jains in the 7th century A.D. by a Pāṇḍya king.

Pp. 121-2. Decay of Jainism in the 10th century.

Bhasker Anand SALETORE—*History of Tuluva*. Poona, 1936.

Pp. 216-7. Defeat and punishment of 18,000 Jains by Pille Nāyanār and conversion of many Jains to Śaivism.

P. 273. The Santara chief Jagadeva (1104 A.D.) renounced Jainism.

P. 298. Jainas were powerful in the time of Lokāditya Mayuryavarma—kanakavarma ruled in Banavasi like a devout Jain.

P. 344. Jainism in Barakura—advent of Jainism in Tuluva in 9th century A.D. the *Grāmapaddhati*, a work of Tuluva tradition, refers to a Jain ruler Jinendra and disputes between Brahmins and Jains.

P. 353. The aliya Santana kaṭṭu (law of inheritance through females) not universal among Jains.

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P. 384. Preponderance of Jainism over Buddhism in Tuluva.

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Pp. 467-8. Condition of Jains—poor people, Setṭis, Ballālas—account of the manner of building of the statues of Gomata at Kārkala and Veṇuru (I.A. XXV, p. 216 ff).

Radhakumud MOOKERJI—*Hindu civilization*. 1936.

P. 21. Antiquity of Jainism—a suggestion, inferred from the similarity of figures of standing deities on some six Mahenjodaro seals with Jain Yoga posture, that Jainism may be one of the oldest religions of Chalcolithic origins.

P. 55. Number of Jains in India.

P. 187. Hemachandra and the *Uttarādhyayana Sūtra* (XX, 58) claim that king Bimbisāra was a Jain.

P. 202. The association of the Jñātrikas with Jainism.

Pp. 227-239. Pārśva and Mahāvira.

Pp. 239-41. Jainism as a system of discipline.

Pp. 241-3. Jainism after Mahāvira.

P. 247. The Jain author Devastuśchārya of the 8th century A.D. in his *Barsandā* says that Buddha probably first tried Brahmanical and Jain systems of self-realization, and then developed his own.

P. 262. Jainism, about a generation older than Buddhism, anticipated it in some of its features.

P. 277. Nanda kings of Magadha had Jaina ministers. The tradition of the Jainas about their influence on the Nandas is recognised in the later drama *Mudrā-Rakshasa*.

Pp. 296, 300. Jaina texts like the *Āchārāṅga*, *Uttarādhyayana* and other Sūtras furnish allusions to social and economic conditions.

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M. V. KRISHNA RAO.—*The Ganges of Talkad*, Madras, 1936. Frontispiece—photo—Gomātesvara.

Pp. 5-7. Mention of Jain Āchārya Simhanandi meeting two princes Didiga and Mādhava of the I—kshvāku dynasty—his acquisition of gift from Padmavati for the princes and a sword—made a crown from the patels of *Karnikara* for them provided them with an army. His sermons for them not to descend from the Jains śāsana—a considerable Jain element in the population of Gangavāḍi—Simhanandi's influence over them. Gangavāḍi Kingdom found by Simhanandi.

Pp. 12-13. Achārya Simhanandi mentioned with Elāchārya Padmanandin—personal or religious name of Kuṇḍakuṇḍa was Padmanandin. Kuṇḍakuṇḍa referred to by BHANDARKAR and WEBER as one of the earliest Digambāra teachers, a poet and author. Gajadharala Jain (in *Kundakuṇḍa Samaya-Sāra*) concludes with doubt the age of Kuṇḍakuṇḍa to be middle of 3rd century A.D. Samantabhadra and Akalanka two great Digambara teachers of 3rd century A.D. Simhanandi mentioned next to Samantabhadra (E.C.U. 255, 285, 289, 363, 596 etc.).

P. (13) (n). Vidyābhuṣaṇa in the introduction to his '*History of Medieval school of Indian logic*' assigns Samantabhadra to 600 A.D. (XV).

P. 19. Mention of a grant to Jain temple in Sudi Plates of Butuga dated Ś. 860.

P. 20. Inscriptions at Śrāvastī Belgola records Mārasimha's death by *Sallakha* in 974 A.D.

Pp. 33-34. Making of large grants to Jain temples by Avinita (500-540 A.D.) Avinita brought up under Vijayakirti—number of grants made by him to Jain *bastis* in Punnad.

P. 40. Durvinita (550-600 A.D.)—his kindness towards Jains.

P. 41. Mekkara *Vasati*, a Jain *ganga* temple built by Muskear (655-660 A.D.).

P. 59. Śree Puruṣa (726-776 A.D.)—a Jain—his magnificent grants to Jain temples.

P. 65. Śivamāra the bulwark of Jain Dharma (780-812 A.D.). Erection of Jain temple at Kummadavada and *basadi* at Śravaṇabelgoḷa.

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P. 182. Spread of Brahminism in S. India before Buddhism or Jainism.

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Pp. 191-205. Jainism—its supremacy unchallenged upto 9th century in S. India—its penetration to S. India as early as 300 B.C.—Era begins by Bhadrabāhu and Chandragupta's pilgrimage to south—death of Bhadrabāhu and Chandragupta by Sallakhanā—complete absence of Śvetāmbaras in Bhadrabāhu's legend—migration of Digambaras from Bhadrapur (Paṭaliputra) or Tirupapuliyam (modern Cuddalore) to Delhi and Jaipur for religious propagation by 4th century Pāṇḍya, Chōla and Chera kingdoms came under Jain influence—Tamil classical literature prospered under Jain auspices. Illangovadiḡu author of *Silappadikaram*, a Jain—Kuṇḍakuṇḍa of Dravidian origin belonging to Dravida Sangha wrote *Pañcāstikāya*, *Dvādaśamukha*, *Pravachanasāra* and *Samayasāra* in Prakrit—His propagation of Jainism. Samantabhadra, a Jain teacher of 3rd century A.D. his conversion of Śivakoṭi of Kānchi to Jainism—Śivakoṭi known as Śivakoṭāchārya, a celebrated scholar in Jain history for his commentary on *Tatvarthasāra*. Simhanandi, a Jain teacher—his patronage to Mādhava Konganivarma in founding a dynasty—Vakragriva, Vajranandin author of *Navastotra* (and Patrakesari—immediate Successor of Simhanandin author of *Navastotra* and Patrakesari—immediate Successor of Simhanandi). Smatideve, author of *Sumatisaptaka* mention of Kumārasena and Chintāmaṇi and śrīvardadeva author of *Chūḍamaṇi*. Pūjyapāda, a Jain muni of 7th century. *Digambara Darīana* mentions a Dravida Sangha founded at Madura by Vajranandi, a disciple of Pūjyapāda. Gangas, Pallavas of Kānchi and Rāṣṭrakutas of Malked—staunch Jains, Vijayāditya and Vikramāditya II—their favour towards Jainism. Buddhists' defeat at Kānchi by Akalanka—conversion of the prince to Jainism and banishment of the Buddhas to Ceylon. Mention of Sandusena, Indusena and Kanakanandi—Jain teacher. Pushpasena, Vimalachandra and Indranandi—contemporaries of Akalanka.

Toranācharya and his disciples—Pushpanandi—*gurus* of Sivamāra Aryavada another Jain missionary observed vow of *Kayotsarga* on a small hill at Śravaṇabelgoḷa—Chārurikṛti and Karmaprakurṭi—his contemporaries Śrīpāla Deva, a Trividyāchārya mention of Matisena and Hemasena—their challenge to Buddhist disputants in the court of Rāṣṭrakūṭa kings. Elachary belonged to Desigaṇa and Puṣṭakagaccha *guru* of Ereyappa disciple of Sridharāchārya, and His death by *Samādhi*. Sambandar mentioned as bringing downfall to Jainism while Appar for the expulsion of the Jains from Pallava country. Maṇḍala puruṣa author of Tamil metrical dictionary disciple of Guṇabhadra.

Prabhāchandra predecessor of Jina, the *guru* of Amogha-varsha and author of *Ādiapurāṇa*—*Jinadharmadīpikāṣṭaka*, work of Amoghavarsha. Guṇabhadra, a disciple of Jināsena, author of *Uttarapurāṇa*. Ajitasena, author *Alankara Chūḍamaṇi* and *Maṇiprakāśa*—a disciple of Guṇabhadra and *guru* of Mārasimha and Chaṇḍarāya. Mārasimha's death by *Sallakhanā* at the feet of Ajitasena. Chaṇḍarāya and his son

Jinadevāna disciples of Ajitasena dedicated a temple to him at Śrāvāṇa Belgola. Composition of *Hitarūpasiddhi* by Dayapāla, a disciple of Matiaṅgara and student in the capital of Chālukyan king Jayasimha. Śrīvijaya, a contemporary of Vāḍirāja.

Mention of Arhadbali—his division of Mulasangha of Sarasvatī Gaccha into four Sanghas Sena, Nandi, Deva, Simha—a disciple of Guṇabhadra.

Gangavati—a Jain centre under the Gangas. Rāṣṭrakūṭa's favour to Jainism.

Pp. 206-209. Jain Practices. Ascetism of Digambara Jains discussed.

Pp. 210-214. Doctrine of Jainism—influx of Brahminism—Suppression of Jains under Chōlas—Anti-Jainic Western Chālukyas. Kalachuris though Jains could not check Śaivism and Lingāyat Schism. Jainism—its prosperity in Mysore. The fall of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa, a calamity to Jainism—Gangavāḍī a Jain centre—Chōla persecution—in Gangavāḍī hence decay to Jainism.

P. 215. Development of figure and animal sculpture was largely the result of the earlier attempts which the Jains had made in embellishing their temples and *Samavasāraṇa* structures with sculptures of gods and goddesses.

Pp. 222-226. An independent Jain style of architecture embodied in temples—style of the temples closely allied by the Buddhist. The Jain *stūpas* of the Asokan period—memorials of the dead and not symbols of any religious cult. Existence of Vesara style in Jain temples—fully discussed *Chaturmukha* or *chaumukhas* in Jain temples—fully described. The collonaded portico with pointed dome a distinctive Jain style—creation of 3 celled temples for Tirthankaras *Yakshas* and *Yakshinis*—The structural planning of the Chālukyas, Kadambas and the Hoysalas—inspired by their Jain faith. Jain style—pressed northward as far as Ellorā (in 7th & 8th century) taking Dravidian elements—Indrasabha and Jagannātha sabha cave temples : an extension of Jain style in the north.

List specimens of early Jain architecture.

Pp. 226-229. Mention of *Basadi* of wood built by Mādhava on Mandali hill. Avinīta and Durvinīta patrons of Jainism—Śrīvijaya his erection of temple. Jain temple constructed at Gudalur by Kandachehi the chief characteristics of a Jain temple—fully described.

P. 234. Later Jain temples of the Gangas—followed Dravidian style—genealogy and style, fully described.

P. 236. Photo—Chauṇḍarāya *Basti*,

P. 238. *Mānastambha*—style described portion at the top containing a standing Jina figure. Photo *Mānastambha* at Śravaṇa Beḷgoḷa.

P. 239. Brahmadeva Pillar.

P. 241. Betta (literally hills) monuments of the Gangas containing image of Gomateśvara, the unfinished statue of Bharateśvara (10th century) Colossal statues of Gomata on the *Doddabeḷḷa*—remarkable specimen of Ganga sculpture—Jain works found at Karkala and Enur in S. Canara—Kārkala image about 41'5" high erected by Virapāṇḍya on the advice of his *guru* of Lalitakīrti of Haṇasoge. Tīṃmaraja (in 1604) A.D. built Enur statue 35 ft. high under the advice of his *guru* Chārūkīrti.

Pp. 242-247. Gomata image of Chāmaṇḍarāya (10th century) the legendary episode, image fully described. Larger than any of the statues of Ramesses in Egypt attended by Yakshas, chauri bearers—*dvārapālaka* within the enclosure—image of Lakshmi on the doorway figures of Indra and Aṣṭa Dīkṣālakas in the ceiling of the hall—erected by Bala Deva (12th century).

P. 252. Children of ordinary men, whether Jain or Brahmin, probably went through a course of secular studies before they parted ways in metaphysics.

P. 258. Early Jain *Maṭhas*—attempted the dissemination of their religious doctrines among masses—Jain monastery at Patalika existing in flourishing condition in 7th century, at Perur, Manne and Talkad were of this type—a medium of education and ethics.

P. 271. Prākṛit generally adopted by Jains and Brahmins for literary purposes—Jain Āchāryas—greatest cultivators of Sanskrit. Jain Sanskrit scholars Samantabhadra and Pūjyapāda mentioned. *Śabdāvatāra*—a Sanskrit grammar. *Śevārthasiddhi*, a philosophical work, *Jainabhīṣikha* a treatise on poetics and prosody and *Samadhiśataka*—works attributed to Pūjyapāda. *Aṣṭasakti*—a work of Akalanka and commentary on Samantabhadra's *Āpta Mīmāṃsa*—*Uttara Purāṇa* work of Guṇabhadra and *Kalyāṇa Kārika*, a work on medicine by Ugrāditya.

Pp. 278-79. Ranna the Kannada poet—disciple of Ajitasenāchārya Nemi-chandra—writer and poet, a disciple of Ajitasenāchārya.

Pp. 284-85. Decline of Jainism in south marked the revival of rituals, sacrifices and animal food.

P. 290. Jainism—its insistence upon *Sau* and *Vinaya*, mention of women taking shelter at the feet of Jinas.

P. 293. Colourful decorations upon palm leaf, manuscripts a speciality of the Jains.

P. 294. Mention of inter-marriage between Brahmins and Jains, mention of the observance of 16 ceremonials by Jains.

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P. 683. The temple of Jinanāth built during the reign of Dhanga. An inscription of the year 1011 records a number of gifts by a Jain devotee.

P. 685. Khajrāho Jain temple inscription carved on the left doorjamb of the temple of Jinanātha at Khajrāho in Sanskrit of v. s. 1011 records a number of gifts made by a Jain named Pahilla. The gift mainly consist of gardens (*Vaṭika*) mention of Mahārājaguru Vāsavacandra.

P. 707. Khajrāho Jain image inscription refers to the sons of the Śreṣṭhin Panidhara of the Grahapati family (*anvaya*)—of (v) s. 1205.

P. 707(n) JRAS 1898 pp. 101-02. Horniman Jain image inscription; dedication of the image by Śreṣṭhin maula of the Grahapati family of Mandilapur in v.s. 1208.

Pp. 707-8. Mahoba Jain image incised on the pedestal of an image of Nemināth of (V) Sam. 1211 in the reign of Madanavarmadeva records the dedication of the image which was made by rūpakara Lakhana.

P. 708. Khajrāho Jain image inscription consists of a single line divided into two parts by a bore of (V) S. 1215 of Madanavarma deva—image set up by *Sādhu* Salhe, the son of Pahilla who was the son of Śreṣṭhin Dedu of Grahapati family adds that the sons of Salhe Mahājana and others always bow down to Sambhavanātha—ends with the name of the engraver Rāmadeva.

P. 708. Mahoba Jain image inscription—records the dedication of the image in (V) S. 1220 in the reign of—Madana—Varuṇa deva.

P. 714. Mahoba Jain image inscription—incised on the pedestal of a broken Jaina statue—records the dedication of the image in (V) S. 1214 of Paramardideva.

P. 780. Mention of Hemachandra extolling the Chālukyan king Bhima I of Anahillwād for having conquered Karna in battle.

P. 792. Mention of Rāmachandra Consoling Chālukya Kumārapāla.

P. 832. Dubkund stone inscription dated v.s. 1135—discovered at Dubkund, 76 miles S.W. of Gwalior. Records the invocation of the Tirthankaras Ṛṣabha—Svāmin, Śāntinātha, Chandraprabha, the Jain (Mahāvīra) Gotama and the goddess of scripture (*Śrutevata*)—mention Ṛṣi and Dahada, two Jain traders on whom Vikramasimha conferred the rank of Śreṣṭhins in the town Cadobha. Śreṣṭhin Jasuka, their grand father hailed from Jayasapura—account of some Jain sages of Latavagata-gaṇa—inscription composed by Vijaya Kirti. Mention of Śāntisena, father of Vajayakirti holding a *sabha* before the king Bhojadeva and defeated the assailants of Ambarasena. Mention of grants made by Vikrama-simba to temples and holymen.

P. 363. Kolaven plates to Yaśovarman discovered in the village near Kalvan in N.W. of Nasik Dist., Bombay, records that in Muktapali in the Audrahādi Viṣaya, the Samanta, the illustrious Rauaka Amma of the Ganga family, convinced by the Śvetāmbara ācārya Ammadeva, gave some land at Mahisabuddhika at the holy Tirtha of Kālakaleśvara. Mention of grants to the Jain temple in Śvetapada by Vakaigala and other merchants—Repaired and dedicated to Suvratadeva—grant written by Sandhivigrahika Jogeśvara—not dated.

P. 869. Death of Bhoja in the joint attack on Dhara by Bhima I (Chālukya) and Karna (of Dahala) mentioned in Jain Chronicles.

P. 902. The Jain scholar Āśādhara survived Devapāla and finished his *Sāgara dharmāmṛta* in v.s. 1296 and his *Anagāra—dharmāmṛta* in v. s. 1300.

P. 903. Modi stone inscription found in a Jain temple at Modi. Indore, C. I.—fragmentary records of S' 1314 refers to the reign of Jayavarmadeva.

P. 923. Mention of Arthuna inscription of 1102 A.D. discovered in a Jain temple.

P. 973. Mention of attempts of Hemachandra and other Jain chronicles to show Jayasimha as a Jain.

P. 974. Jain scholars honoured by Jayasimha.

P. 976. Mention of Hemachandra's prophesy about Kumārapāla's installation as a king. Kumārapāla's accession aided by powerful Jain party in Gujrat.

P. 982. Jalor stone inscription incised on a lintel in the 2nd storey of an old mosque at Jalor in Jodhpur state records the construction of a Jain Vihāra containing an image of Pārśvanātha on the fort of Kancanagiri belonging to Jabalipur

(mo Jalor) in v.s. 1221 by Kumārapāla at the request of Hema sūri. Known as Kuvara (Kumāra) Vihāra.

P. 982(note). The record belongs to the Naddula (Cahamana) Samharasimha who effected some repairs to the temple v.s. 1242.

P. 993. Jain chronicles assertion of Kumārapāla's adherence to Jainism under the influence of Hemachandra.

Pp. 994-999. Description of the Jain teachings given to Kumārapāla by Hemachandra mentioned in *Kumārapāl-pratibodha* of Somaprabha, effect of Jainism on Kumārapāla compelled the latter to withdraw the right of the state to confiscate property of those who died childless. Mention of Kumārapāla's daily activities in the above book allegorical drama *Moharāj-parājaya* of Yaśhapāla (c. 1174-77 A.D.) mentioning Kumārapāla's conversion to Jainism—king's activities. Kumārapāla being a Jain did not give up his śavite faith altogether. Mention of Jain chronicles recording stories of Brahman hostility to the influence of Hemachandra at the court—Brahmans often saved from the wrath of the king by Hemachandra. Rāsomāla—recording story of Śaiva saint Śankara Svāmi bringing death of Hemachandra and induces Kumārapāla to massacre Jain monks.—King's inclination towards Jainism probably due to the inquisition of the support of the wealthy Jains. Hemachandra—a Modha Benia by caste and Udayana prime-minister a rich merchant of Srimāla Varnia. King's discussion with Hemachandra the question of succession before his death mentioned in *Kumārapāla-carita* of Jayasimha. Hemachandra's death followed by the revival of the Brahmanical forces in the royal policy. Āmrabhata, son of the Jain Prime-minister Udayana—the death in a short civil war.

P. 1002. Destruction of the Jain temples by Ajayapāladeva and execution of minister Kapardin by casting him in cauldron, and or the Jain scholar Rāmachandra by placing on a heated plate of copper—mentioned by Merutunga. Civil strife of Udayana the Jain Prime-minister with Ajayapāla mentioned.

P. 1014. Ābū stone inscriptions—records Tejapāla building the temple of Neminātha on Arbuda—built of white marble having 52 shrines for the Jinas.

P. 1016. Mention of the persecution of Jain monks by Bhima II.

P. 1020. The account of Jayasimha painted with the well known bias of Jain authors.

P. 1027. Mention of the Jain writers after investing Viradhavala and his father Lavaṇaprasāda with royal titles.

P. 1028. The Jain authors are at pains to assert that the transference of power from the time of Bhima to Vaghekar was peaceful.

Mention of the Jain authors' intention to conceal the usurpation of Viradhavala and his father. Acquisition of Jain patrons in the line of Vyaghrapala after the violent measures of Ajayapala.

P. 1029. Viradhavala assisted by two Jain ministers Vastupala and Tejahpala in consolidating his powers. Vastupala Tejahpala at first ministers of Bhima, ministers belonging to Pragvata family.

(1-30) Abu stone—inscriptions engraved in the temple of Neminatha at Abu containing dates 1287 v.s.—records belong to Tejahpala.

P. 1030-(31). Girnar stone inscription on the west doors of the temple of Vastupala and Tejahpala on Mt. Girnar of v.s. 1288—mentions invocation to Nemi-Jina, the charitable activities of Vastupala and Tejahpala and their genealogy.

(32-36). Girnar—inscriptions in temple No. 31 dated v. s. 1288—records the charitable activities of Vastupala and Tejahpala—composed by maladhari Naracandra Somesvara, Maladhari Narendra, Maladhari Saracandra and Udayaprabha.

P. 1031. (37). Girnar stone—inscription of v. s. 1289 incised on the rock to the east of Rajala and Vajela caves and west of the road to Gaumukha records the erection of four Jain temples for the benefit of the donors.

Mention of Jain authors leaving accounts of Vastupala and Tejahala viz. :

P. 1031(n3). *Kirti-Kaumudi* by Somesvara.
Sukṛta-Samkṛtana of Arisimha.
Vasanta-vilasa of Balacandra
Rammira made mardana of Jayasimha
Vastupala-Tejahpala- prafast' by Jayasimha.
Sukṛta-Kirti-kirlobini by Udayaprabha.
Vastupala—prabandha Rajasekhara and
Narayananda by Vastupala.

P. 1032. Mention of Vastupala's victory over Cahamana ruler of Lata named Sankhu who is referred by Jain writers.

Jain tradition relating Visaladeva's poisoning his father.

P. 1036. Jain writers mention Vastupala as instrumental in securing the crown for Visaladeva.

(mo Jalor) in v.s. 1221 by Kumārapāla at the request of Hema sūri. Known as Kuvara (Kumāra) *Vihāra*.

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Mention of the Jain authors' intention to conceal the usurpation of Viradhavala and his father. Acquisition of Jain patrons in the line of Vyaghrapalla after the violent measures of Ajayapāla.

P. 1029. Viradhavala assisted by two Jain ministers Vastupāla and Tejahpāla in consolidating his power. Vastupāla Tejahpāla at first ministers of Bhima, ministers belonging to Pragvata family.

(1-30) Ābū stone—inscriptions engraved in the temple of Neminātha at Ābū containing dates 1287 v.s.—records belong to Tejahpāla.

P. 1030-(31). Girnar stone inscription on the west doors of the temple of Vastupāla and Tejahpāla on Mt. Girnar of v.s. 1288—mentions invocation to Nemi-Jina, the charitable activities of Vastupāla and Tejahpāla and their genealogy.

(32-36) Girnar—inscriptions in temple No. 31 dated v. s. 1288—records the charitable activities of Vastupāla and Tejahpāla—composed by maladhāri Naracandra Somesvara, Maladhāri Narendra, Maladhāri Saracandra and Udayaprabha.

P. 1031. (37). Girnar stone—inscription of v. s. 1289 incised on the rock to the east of Rajala and Vajela caves and west of the road to Gaumukha records the erection of four Jain temples for the benefit of the donors.

Mention of Jain authors leaving accounts of Vastupāla and Tejahāla viz. :

P. 1031(n3). *Kīrti-Kaundī* by Someśvara.
Sukṛta-Samkīrtana of Arisimha.
Vasanta-vilāsa of Balacandra
Rammira made mardana of Jayasimha
Vastupāla-Tejahpāla- prabast' by Jayasimha.
Sukṛta-Kīrti-kīlobini by Udayaprabha.
Vastupāla—prabandha Rājasekhara and
Narayanānda by Vastupāla.

P. 1032. Mention of Vastupāla's victory over Cahamana ruler of Lāta named Sankhu who is referred by Jain writers.

Jain tradition relating Viśāladeva's poisoning his father.

P. 1036. Jain writers mention Vastupāla as instrumental in securing the crown for Viśāladeva.

P. 1039(3). Girnar stone inscription found at the entrance of the *maṇḍapa* of Ganadhara to the west of the temple of Neminātha at (Girnar Hill in Kathiawad) of v.s. 1330—in Sanskrit—of the time of Arjunadeva records the grant of the right of engraving inscriptions in the temple of Neminātha and other sacred places on the hill of Girnar to Sūtradhāra. Haripāla, son of Goga of Mevada community by Udayaprabha, other Jina priests and the Pancakula headed by Dhāndhā.

P. 1081. Bijolia rock—inscription found in the village of Bijolia in Mewar about 100 miles from Udaipur—appear to be a Jain record. Mention of Pārivanātha and other Jain divinities. Mention of the grant of village Rewa for Pārivanātha by the last ruler of the Cahamanas viz. Someśvara—of 1170 A.D.

P. 1109. Sevadi stone inscription incised on the lintel of Mahāvīra temple at Sevadi—lines containing the invocation of Tirthankaras Sāntinātha, making of annual grant of 8 *drammas* (v.s. 1172) to Jain Thallaka of Shanderaka-gaccha for the worship of Sāntinātha in the Khattaka of Baladhīpa Yaśodeva by Katakārāja.

P. 1112. (1) Nadlai stone inscription engraved on the lintel of two pillars in *Sabhā maṇḍapa* of a Jain temple of Ādinātha at Nadlai 8 miles to the N.W. of Desuri in Godwar of v.s. 1189 records a grant of oil made by Rudrapāla and Amṛtapāla, sons of M. Rāyapāla to the (Jain) ascetics in and outside of Naduladagika.

(2) Nadlai stone inscription engraved on a pillar in the temple of Neminātha at Nadlai of v.s. 1195—records gifts by the Guhila Thakura Rājadeva for the worship of Neminātha.

P. 1114. Mention of Mahāvīra temple at Sevadi.

P. 1116. Nadol grant (i) found at Nadol of v. Sam. 1218 registers grants to Jain temple by Mahārāja Alhanadeva of Naddula composed by Śrīdhara. Nadol grant, (ii) found at Nadol States Brahman, Śrīdhara (Viṣṇu), and Śankara always free from passion are famous as Jinās.

P. 1131. Jain writers' indication of Udayasimha having a daughter who was married to Virama. Mention of Jain writers' Rājasekhara and Harṣa Gaṇi assertion of Dholka Caulukya Viradhavala being prevented from his accession by the intrigue of Vastupāla.

P. 1169. Mention of Bharpuriya one of Jaina gaccha.

P. 1171. Mention of Amra defeating the disputants of Syādvāda (Jaina).

P. 1173. Mention of a Jain temple at At(Ahar) near Udaipur.

P. 1181. / Mention of a Jain temple of Mahāvira at Sanderava about 10 miles N W. of Bali.

P. 1193. (3) Chitore stone inscription (ii) engraved on a lintel of a Jain temple records construction of a temple of a Śyāma-Pārsvanātha by Jayatalladevi queen of Tejasimha in (v) a. 1335 records a grant of land by Mahārājakula Samarasimhadeva for the construction of a monastery for Pradyamma Sūri.

P. 1195. *Tīrthakalpa* work of Jinaprabha records Samarasimha's (Citrakūṭa) treaty with Ulugh Khan (c. 1299 A.D.).

1271

Benoy Kumar SARKAR—*Somadeva, the Jaina political philosopher of the tenth century*. Indian culture, vol. ii, Cal., 1936.

Pp. 801-804. Somadeva (c. 950) his *Nītiśākyāmrita*—a fine specimen of tenth century Hindu Culture in the realm of social philosophy; he commences his work with salutation to Gaṇeśa in the orthodox Brahmanical manner; his contribution of extraordinary value in the history of human thought—the doctrine of *etatisme*; doctrine of *ahimsā* (non-injury).

1272

B. A. SALETORE—*Ancient Karnataka*, Vol. I. Poona, 1936.

P. 6. Jains not indulging in Kōrida-juju or cock fight.

P. 89. Mention of a record found in Nemiśvara *basti* Varanga the identity of Pāṇḍya Pattigadeva Alupa of 11th century.

P. 100. Transliteration of the above record cited.

P. 119. Mention of an inscription on a stone slab in front of the Nemiśvara *basti* in Varanga giving informations of Alupendra I.

P. 121. Mention of grant made to Pārsvanātha recorded in the defaced inscription of the Gaṇṛī temple of Prantya in Mudubidre.

Pāṇḍya chakravartin Kavi Kulasekhara Alupendra—a patron of Jaina.

P. 122. Pandita Pāṇḍya and the Jain priests Maladhārideva, Mādhavacandra, and Prabhācandra mentioned in the damaged stone inscription of the Nemiśvara *basti* in Varanga in the Karkala taluqa.

P. 138. The 6th stone inscription of the Nemisvara *basti* at Varanga falls within the reign of Soyideva Alupendra but he is not the donor.

P. 143. An inscription Ammanavaru *basti* in Mudubidre records the gift by Alupa to a Jain *basti*—mention of Jain *guru* Cārukīrti divya.

P. 146. Mention of Alupendra deva making some grants to Pārivanātha of Bidire.

P. 153. Stone inscription in the Anantanātha *basti* at Nelli-Karu in the Kārkala taluq mention Śankara-devi, sister of Devannavasa making gifts to the (Anantanātha) *basti* at Kiyaruvara. Dated Ś. 1447.

P. 154. Sanskrit and Kannada inscription of Anantanātha *basti* at Nellikaru the hall (*mandira*) of the *cāitya* (i.e. the Jain *basti*) caused to be built by Manjana Komna Bhupa.

P. 182. An inscription found in Guru *basti* at Mudubidre dated 1281 A.D. refers to the reign of Hoysala viraballala.

P. 216 (n). Kun Pāṇḍya called Sundara Pāṇḍya on his being converted from Jainism to Śaivism.

P. 217 (n). Kun Pāṇḍya a contemporary of Jinasenācārya the author of *Bṛhadharivamśa* of Ś. 705.

P. 223 (n). Mention of a grant made by Rāṣtrakūṭa Govinda III to Arakīrti disciple of Yijakīrti referred to in the copper Arakīrti disciple of Vijayakīrti referred to in the copper plate grant found at Radaba issued from Mayurakhandi of 812 A.D.

P. 236. Mention of Viśvanātha — a Jain *guru*.

Pp. 240-41. Jain inscription at Gurugala *basti* Hiriyangad inear Karkala, Dated Ś. 1256—records a gift of land to the Śāntināthadeva *basti* in Karkala built by Kumudacandra Bhaṭṭāraka Deva, disciple of Bhanukīrti Maladhārideva by Vasa Siddala devi queen of Srimatu Bommi Devarasa, and by the elder sister of Lokanātha Devarasa by name Bommala Devi and Somala Devi in the presence of Allappa Adhikāri and other citizens.

P. 242. Mention of Vira Jagadevarasa disciple of Viśvanātha Deva and of the Pailana-bali (?), Lokanātharāja disciple of Cārukīrti Pāṇḍitadeva whose title was *Ballala-rāja-citta-camatkāra*.

P. 243. The Koraga inscription of Vira Bhairava Kṣamāpāla records the grant of land at the instance of Vasanta kṛti Raula of the Balātkaṛagaṇa for Pārśvanātha in the *basti* of Bara Kuru built by the king at Coliyakeri in that city.

Pp. 282-83. The Mudubidre Guru *basti* stone inscription records the reign of Vira Ballāla Deva III.

P. 298. Mention of Rājī Mārkaṇḍeya instructing Lokāditya Mayūravarma to win the sympathy of the Jains.

Kanakavarma—a devout Jain.

344. Jains—a majority in Barakuru referred to in *Gramapaddhati* (10th century).

P. 344 (n) (2). Dispute of the Jains and Brahmins in Barakuru referred to in *Gramapaddhati* and *Ahicchatra Paddhati*. Mention of Jain rulers—Arhat and Jinendra in the Puttige version of the former work.

P. 353 (n). *Alīya santāna Kuṭṭu* (law of inheritance through the females) prevalent among big Jain land owners of the mediaeval times—prevalence of *makkala santāna* among other Jains i.e.—Jain Jāti.

P. 382 (n). Jain interpretation of Bhaṭṭāraka—ruler or priest—influx of Jainism in Taluva in 9th century A.D.

P. 384. Crushing defeat of the Buddhists disputants at the hands of the Jains in Kanchi—7th century A.D.

P. 384 (n). Kadirika Buddhist temple—originally a Jain one.

Pp. 405-415. Jainism in Taluva—its penetration corroborated in Hindu and Jain traditions fully described.

Mudubidre and Karkala two Jain strongholds in Taluva—Their traditional records signify its penetration in 9th century A.D.—existence of Hinduism before Jainism.—Halavaravarga near Mudubidre earliest colony of the Jains of the place. Settlement of the Jains as traders—conversion of the ruler from Hinduism to Jainism.

Cautars of Mudabidri are Jains—originally Hindus—Traditional coming of Jains from Arabia mentioned.

Humccha ruler Jinadatta first Jain ruler of Karkala.

Mention of the destruction of 108 Jain *bastis* by Ballala Raya—Abhinava Cārukīrti Paṇḍita title of the Jain pontiffs at Śravaṇa Belgola. Cārukīrti Paṇḍita Deva disciple of Municandra Traividya Bhaṭṭāraka mentioned in a record dated 1096 A.D.—Another Cārukīrti Paṇḍita Deva disciple of Abhaya candra Siddhānta—Cārukīrti Deva curing Ballala's diseases—Jainism patronized Taluva rulers fully described—The stone inscriptions at Nalluru Ś. 1218 Ammanavaru basti at Mudubidre 1384 A.D. Somnātha vara temple at Manigarukari in Barakuru Ś. 1314, the Koraga record Ś. 1331, and Barakuru Jain basti inscription of Ś. 1421—historical milestones of Jain influence in Taluva.

P. 406 (n). Jain *bastis* at Hattiangadi—nearly six miles north of Kumbhakasi.

P. 415 (n). Śrīkīrti Bhaṭṭāraka—Jain teacher represented on the bottom rows of the panel in the Dharmādhikar basti at Karkala. They are given in the following order—

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| (1) Kumudacandra Bhaṭṭāraka. | (2) Hemacandra Bhaṭṭāraka. |
| (3) Śrī Cārukīrti Paṇḍita Deva. | (4) Śrutamuni. |
| (5) Dharmabhūṣaṇa Bhaṭṭāraka. | (6) Pūjyapādasvāmi. |
| (7) Vimala Sūri Bhaṭṭāraka. | (8) Śrī Kīrti Bhaṭṭāraka. |
| (9) Siddhānta Deva. | (10) Cārukīrti Paṇḍita Deva. |
| (11) Mahākīrti Deva Ravula and Narendra Kīrti Deva. | |

P. 465. Jains occupying high position in Taluva society.

P. 467. Jains—setṭis or the heads of the trade guilds of Taluva.

1273

Jaina Śvetāmbara Sabhā.—*A short History of the Terāpanthi sect Śvetāmbar Jains and its Tenets.* Calcutta, 1937.

A history of the Terāpanthi sect.

1274

Arthur R. SLATER—*Departed Glory.* London, 1937.

P. 38. The Tower of Fame in Chitor, a Jain monument, dating from the 9th century A.D.

P. 42. Rock-hewn figure of Ādinātha in Gwalior 60 feet high.

P. 45. Destruction of 720 Jain temple by Bitti Deva, a Hoysala ruler of Mysore.

R. S. SATYASRAY.—*Studies in Rajput History*. Vol. I. Calcutta, 1937.

P. 17. Old Rajput kings not Hindus many devoted to Buddhism and Jainism. Kumārapāla a renowned Jain—mention of royal patronage over Jain monks—Jain kings showing toleration to Hindu gods and temples.

P. 19. *Paṭṭavalivachana*—a Jain work mentioned as a source of tracing the origin of the Chālukyas.

P. 78. When the Chālukyas came out of the Jain influence, the priestly class probably named their gotra according to the family of their 'Guru'.

P. 99. Jainism—rose to prominence during the rise of Chālukyas—10th century.

P. 107. Kumārapāla—having regard to Śiva mentioned in the *Prabandha Chintāmaṇi* of Merutunga.

P. 110. Seizure of Lala by Chālukyas referred to in *Prabandha Chintāmaṇi* of Merutunga, *Kṛtikaumudī* of Someśvara and *Sukṛita-Saṅkṛttana*, a poem by Jain chronicler Arasimha.

P. 118. Granting of a village to a Jain sage for the use of a Jain temple by Govinda III, the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king at the request of Chakirāja of the Ganga family, the maternal uncle of Vimalāditya mentioned in a Mysore inscription (c.f. BHANDARKAR R. G. *Early History of the Dekkan* p. 137).

P. 124. Kumārapāla not loved by Siddharāja because of the former's Jain inclinations.

P. 125. Kumārapāla favoured the Jains probably more out of policy than out of devotion.

P. 126. Artificiality of devotion of Bhima towards the Jains Vaghelas though Śaivas utilized the Jain wealthy merchants.—Vastupāla and Tejahpāla two able Jain ministers of Bhima Deva's court.

P. 133. Conflict of Viśāladeva with Virama for the throne of Dholakapuri in Jain chronicles. Heinous Jain tradition of Viśāladeva poisoning his father and brother with the help of Vastupāla—unfounded.

H. G. RAWLINSON.—*India—a short cultural History*. London, 1937.

Plates. facing page. 218. Jain temple Mt. Ābū. Illustration page—161. Colossal statue of Gomateśvara Śravaṇa Belgola, Mysore.

Pp. 42-45. Mahāvira born in Sāṅkhya atmosphere—Jainism more extreme than Buddhism—consideration of suicide under certain circumstances justifiable by Jains—All nature animate to Jains—Jainism under royal patronage rose to importance.

Mahāvira born in 599 B.C. His mother of Lichchhavi clan. Kinsfolk worshipping Pārśva—Mahāvira's renunciation and the preachings of new doctrines—hindered by Gosāla, death in 527 B.C. at Pāvā near Rājagriha—Division of Jain church into Śvetāmbara and Digambaras—Prākṛit the language of the Jain scriptures—rigorous nature of Jain tenets prevented it from being a mass religion—Jains a wealthy community—Jains regard themselves as reformed Hindu sect. Employment of Brahmins for the performance of their domestic ceremonies.

P. 43 (n). Particles of earth, fire, water and air, having life mentioned in the Jain *Āchārāṅga Sūtra*.

P. 59. Mention of Alexander coming over a number of Digambara Jain ascetics. One whom the Greeks called Kalanos (Kalyāṇa) persuaded to accompany Alexander to Babylon.

P. 65. Ajātasatru—patron of Jain sect.

P. 72. No specific mention of Buddhists or Jains in the records of Megasthenes.

P. 75. Chandragupta's conversion to Jainism and his death at Śravaṇabelgola in Mysore.

P. 77. Aśoka a patron of Jains. Dedication of Barabar hill caves to Ajivikas sect founded by Gosala, the rival of Mahāvira.

P. 120. Nirgranthas—recipients of royal gifts recorded in Hiuen-tsang.

P. 123. Jainism though prospered under royal patronage—was never a religion of the masses.

P. 160. Gangas zealous patrons of Jainism—colossal image of Gomateśvara, Śravaṇabelgola—erected by a minister of Ganga king in 984 A.D.

P. 164. Hoysalas—Originally Jains—their change of faith to orthodox Hinduism—extermination of Jainism by Hinduism.

P. 171. Cave xxxi Ellora i.e. Indrasabhā and Jagannātha Sabhā, a group of Jain shrines with nude figures of Pārśvanātha and Mahāvīra.

P. 178. The Jain missioneries finding their way to S. India during the Pāṇḍyan rule.

P. 180. Mention of the inclusion of a Jain or Buddhist monk named Sarmanochegas (Śramaṇāchārya) in the Pāṇḍyan embassy to the emperor. Augustus in 25 B.C.

Mention of the existence of several Jain temples during Hiuen Tsang's visit to Pāṇḍya king. Conversion of a Jain king Nedumaran to Śaivism and his persecution of 8,000 Jains. 7th century A.D.

P. 181. Mention of the temple of Nirgrantha (Jain) heretics in the Chola kingdom—recorded in Hiuen Tsang's accounts.

P. 189. Influence of Jainism in the early Tamil poetry. Jainism reached south in 4th century B.C. Rise of Śankara Āchārya and the expulsion of Jainism in the south in 9th century A.D.

P. 189 (n) Śravaṇa Belgoḷa, Mysore seat of Jain Pontiff of southern India.

P. 194. Mahendravarman (A.D. 600-625) a Jain turned himself to Hinduism—conversion of a Jain temple to Śiva by Mahendra Verman—Existence of Jain, Buddhist and Hindu sects in south—7th century A.D.

Pp. 203-4. Anhilvād old capital of Gujrat chronicled in Jain chronicles—mention of Jain temples at Anhilvād—Siddharāja (1094-1143) of Gujrat a patron of Jain—presence of Hemachandra Jain scholar, royal paṇḍit and annalist in the court of Siddharāja. Jainism popular among modern merchant class of Gujrat.

P. 215. No mention of Jainism in Al-Biruni.

Pp. 217-218. Jain temples of Mt. Ābu Girnar and Śatruṇjaya highest expression of mediaeval Hindu architecture.

Temples of Dilwara constructed in 1032-1232 A.D. Pendant of the centre dome defies description—Śatruṇjaya—fully described.

P. 309. Invitation of Jains to the theological discussions of Akbar.

P. 315. Observances of Din Ilahi of Akbar chiefly borrowed from Jainism and Hinduism.

K. A. Nilakanta SASTRI.—The Colas—Vol. II (Part I). Madras, 1937.

P. 156. The Ganga Chieftain of Kolar, Amarābharapa Śiyaganga (Śūra Nāyaka), a feudatory of Kulottunga III (A.D. 1163-1216), was the patron of the Tamil grammarian Pavanandi, a Jain writer, whose *Nannul* has practically displaced all other manuals of Tamil grammar.

P. 167. The ancient line of Adigaimans of Tagadur—the Sāmantan Adiyaman; an inscription from Tirumalai says that he renovated the images of a *Takṣa* and *Takṣi* near the Jain settlement on the Tirumalai hill originally set up by the Cera king Elini, one of his ancestors (S.I.I.I, 75, E.I.VI, Pp. 331-3).

P. 231. Rajendra I was a Śaiva; he destroyed richly endowed Jain *bastis* in the enemy country (Cālukya). The amount of booty that fell into the hands of the Colas as a result of foreign war must have been enormous.

P. 259 & 532. Sekkilar, a Śaiva, in his *purāṇa* aimed to please and entertain the contemporary Coḷa monarch better than the vulgar works of heretical Jains.

P. 279. About A.D. 1227, the village of Sattamangalam had two assemblies, one of them made up of the residents of the Hindu *devadāna* part of the village, and the other of persons in the Jaina *Paṭṭicandam*; both assemblies were called *ūr* and they cooperated in setting apart some of the village land for projects of public utility (tank, garden, etc.)—466 of 1912.

P. 338. From a record of the time of Rājārāja I, from Tiruppanmalai in the North Arcot Dist. (19 of 1890. E.I. IV. Pp. 137-140), it appears that the village Kurakampadi was an *iraiyili-paṭṭicandam* in the enjoyment (*bhogam*) of the Jaina temple in Tiruppanmalai. The Ilāda Chieftains ruling in the area, turned the *Karpūravilai* from the temple, and as a result the temple did not have enough for its expenses; the wife of the Ilāda Chieftain Vira Sola drew his attention to this fact when they went together to worship in the temple, and he agreed thenceforth to cease collecting the *Karpūra-nilai*, and another cess, called *anniyāyavāya-danda-irai*, of which the exact nature is by no means certain.

P. 464. The *maṭhas*, the Jains *paṭṭis* and the *viḥāra* were centres of learning which often owned large libraries of manuscript literature which increased in volume and diversified from generation to generation.

P. 482. As a religious institution, the South Indian Temple reaches back to a remote antiquity, and the existence of numerous temples (Kōṭṭamas) of Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain deities is fully attested by the Sangam literature.

Pp. 485-86. The religious temper of the period, particularly in the first half of it, was by no means narrow or sectarian. Not only did the kings as a rule tolerate religions and sects other than their own, but they often patronised all persuasions in equal measure. Rājārāja's sister Kundavai built three temples, one to Viṣṇu, another to Śiva and a third to Jaina, all in the same place (Dadapuram) and her gifts to all these shrines are found recorded in the same inscription (8 of 1919).

P. 489. Kāñci. The unique position of Kāñcipuram; one of the capital cities of the Coḷa empire is very instructive in regard to the mutual relations of the rival religious systems which were competing for the royal patronage and popular favour. This city seems to have comprised three principal sections, each consecrated to a particular faith and the institutions ministering to it.—Jina-Kāñchi, popularly known as Tirupparuttikkunram, undoubtedly larger and more prosperous and in more direct and frequent communication with Kāñcipuram proper in the days of the Coḷa empire than at the present day.

Pp. 505-508. Jainism. By the side of Hinduism, Jainism had a fair following and enjoyed the patronage of the princes and people. The *paḷḷicandam*, the land of the paḷḷi (Jain temple), was a recognised category of tax-free land known to the revenue accounts of the time. Tamil literature was greatly enriched by the Jain authors.

Śivakāśindamaṇi, a secular Kavya in Tamil by a Jaina author. Vestiges of Jainism in the Travancore country of the tenth to the thirteenth centuries (TAS, ii, Pp. 125 ff.). Jain centres in the Tamil districts. *Paḷḷicandam* village Kadaikkōṭṭūr in the reign of Parāntaka (SII. ii, 76, vv. 27-8). A large Jain monastery at Veḍāi (N. Arcot SII. iii, 92) in about A.D. 885. At Sirramur (S. Arcot) temple of Pārśvanātha (201 of 1902). Tirakkol (N. Arcot, 277 of 1916); Sendalai (7 of 1899) Jina-giripalli' and Ānandamangalam, Chingleput dist. (430 of 1922, A. D. 945). Tiruppanmalai and Vilāppākkam (53 of 1900 of A.D. 945) Tirunarunḡṇḡḡai, South Arcot (385 of 1929); Tirumalai near Polur, N. Arcot, and Tirumala-vāḡḡai in Trichinopoly dist. (S.T.I. i, 67 and 68); Tirupparuttikkunram (Kāñcipuram - 43 of 1890 and 381-382 of 1929); Kuhūr, Tanjore, 288 of 1917; Maruttuvakkuḡḡi, Tanjore, 392 of 1907; all these places had Jain temples.

P. 509: In the tenth and eleventh centuries, Buddhism was less popular in the Tamil country than Jainism and in the religious controversies of the preceding age, Buddhism suffered more damage and lost its hold on the people of the country more completely than Jainism. Many similarities in the worship of the three sects.

P. 515. *Perungadai* or *Udayanan Kadai*—an important Tamil version of the *Bṛhatkathā* by Kongu-velir, the *vel* (chieftain) of Kongu, a native of Mangai (Vijaya-mangalam in the Erode Taluq of the Coimbatore dist.), composed in the third century A.D. or earlier (J.R.A.S.; 1906 pp. 689-92) the poem rightly takes a high rank among the literary classics of the Tamil world.

Pp. 516-18. *Śindāmaṇi*—The *Śivakāśindāmaṇi* of the Jain poet Tiruttakkadeva counted as the greatest among the *Mahākavyas* of Tamil literature; composed about the tenth century. Life story of Jivaka.

P. 527. *Kambam Rāmāyana*—the greatest epic in Tamil literature was influenced by *Śivaka-Śindāmaṇi*.

Pp. 543-45. The *Tapparungalam* and *Tapparungalakkarigai* of Amitasāgar, a Jain ascetic, composed towards the close of the tenth century; he was disciple of Guṇasāgara. The *Karigai* of Amitasāgar attained great celebrity and the place where the work was composed came to be known as *Karigai-Kulattur* (534 and 535 of 1921; E.I. XVIII, No. 8). *Tapparungalam* is a treatise on 'prosody of which the *Karigai* is an abridgement.

P. 547. The *Neminādam* of Guṇavirapaṇḍita, treating of the orthographs and parts of speech of the Tamil language—it takes its name from the Tirthankara Neminātha of South Mylapore; author and pupil of Vaccanandi (Vajranandi) of Kaḷandai, another work Kaḷandai; of Guṇavira on prosody is *Veṇbāppattiyai* also *Vaccanandi-mālai*, the garland of Vaccanandi, after his *guru* composed in the reign of Kulottunga III.

P. 548. *Nannul*—by Pavanandi a Jain author; a grammar, composed in the reign of Kulottunga III.

D. C. GANGULY.—*The Eastern Calukyas*, Benaras, 1937.

P. 35. (v). The Musinikunda plate, Śaka 684.—register the grant of the village Musinikunda in the Tonka—Nāṭavādī-Viṣaya, to the Jain temple Naḍumbi-vasti at Bijavada (built by?) Ayyana-Mahādevi, queen of Kubja—Viṣṇuvardhana (III)—Mahārāja. The executor of the grant was the queen herself. The inscription was issued by Viṣṇuvardhana Mahārāja, son of Mangi-Yuvārāja, in Śaka 684-762 A.D. Bejvada is the modern Bejwada, Nāṭavādī corresponds to the modern Nandigama, in the Kistna district.

Pp. 83-84. Amma II, Vijayāditya VI, Rājamahendra, Tribhuvanaśūka, Samastabhuvanarāya (A.D. 945-970).

(vii) The inscription registers that the king at the request of the lady named Camekamba of the Paṭṭavardhini family, made a gift of the village of Kalacumbarru, in the Attilinadu-Visaya, for meeting the expenses of the repair of a Jain temple called Sarvalokāśraya-Jinavallabha. The village, granted, was bounded by Āruvilli, Korukolanu, Yīḍiyūru, Yullikodamaṇḍru. Here Attilinandu is identical with the modern town of Attili in the Tanuka tāluq of the Godavari district. Kalacumbarru is the modern Kunsamurroo, three miles south-west from Attili. Aruvilli is the modern village of Etdooroo, one and a half mile west-north-west from Kunsamurroo.

(viii) The Maliyāpūndi grant (E.I. Vol. IX. P. 47). The plates were discovered in the Rāmalingeśvarasvāmi temple at Madanur, a village, about ten miles from Ongole, in the Nellore district, it records that the king, at the request of his subordinate Durgarāja, made a gift of the village of Maliyapundi, in the Kammanandu-Visaya, for the maintenance of a Jain temple on the south of Dharmapuri. The boundaries of the hamlet are Manjunyuri, Yinimiti, Kalvakuru, and Dharmavuramu. It also refers to the villages of Malkaparru and Kalvakuru. Dharmaurramu, is the Telegu form of Dharmapuri. This and Kalvakuru are now in the Addanki Division of the Ongole taluq. This part of Ongole taluq was anciently known as Karmarāṣṭra Visaya.

P. 86. (xii) The Masulipatam grant (South Indian Epi. 1909, p. 109).

The inscription registers that the king made a gift of some Jain temples at Vijayavatika i.e. Bezwada.

P. 95. Vimalāditya (1011-1018 A.D.). (ii) Ramatirtham inscription (South Ind. Epi. 1918, p. 133).

The inscription is on the wall of the Durgapanca cave in the hill at the village of Rāmātirtham, in the Vizagapatam district. It reports that Muni Trikālayogi Siddhāntadeva, a teacher of Desigana school of Jainism, and a spiritual teacher of the king Viṣṇuvardhana (Vimalāditya), paid his reverence to the holy place of Rāmakonḍa, Ramakonda is identical with Rāmātirtham.

Pp. 167-68—Religion. During 616-1170 A.D. period, all the three religions Brahmanism, Jainism and Buddhism flourished in the kingdom Vengi. The Eastern Cālukya Kings were patrons of Jainism. Ayyana-Mahadevi, the queen of Kubja-Viṣṇuvardhana, granted a village to the Jain temple Nadumbi-Vasti at Bezwada through the Jain teacher Kālibhadrācārya of the Kāvururi-gaṇa and the Saṅghānvaya (South Ind. Epi. 1917, P. 116). Amma II, made some grants to two

Jain temples at Bezvada (Inscriptions of the Madras Presidency, Kistna, 54). He granted a village for meeting the expenses of the repair of a dining hall of a Jain temple called *Sarvalokaśrya Jinabhavana*. At that time the superintendent of the temple was Arahanandin of the Valaharigana and Aḍḍakali gaccha. Arahanandin was the disciple of Ayyapati, who was the disciple of Sakalacandrasiddhānta, who was well versed in Siddhanta writings (Epi. Ind. Vol. VII. p. 191). Jinnandin was the earliest known member of another line of Jain teachers. He belonged to the Nandigaccha, and was the chief lord of the Kotimaduva (?) gana, attached to Yāpantiya-Saṃgha. His disciple was Divākara. Divākara's disciple was Śrīmandiradeva, was the superintendent of the Katakābharana-Jinālaya, to the south of Dharmapuri, modern Dharmavaram, in the Ongole taluk of the Guntur district. This temple of Jina was built by Durgarāja of the Paṭṭavardhini family, an officer under Amma II. Durgarāja was a contemporary of Śrīmandiradeva. Amma II, at the request of Durgarāja, granted a village for the maintenance of temple (E.I. Vol. IX. P. 56). The king Vimalāditya embraced Jainism, Tīkālayogi-Siddhāntadeva called also Tīkālayogi-Munindra, an ācārya of the Desigaṇa school, was his *guru* (South Ind. Epi. 1918, p. 133).

Literature—

P. 174. Jain teacher Mahāvīracārya's mathematical treatise in Sanskrit was versified into Telugu by Paveluri Mallanna, a Niyogi Brahman (A.D. 1060-1070) (*History of Telugu Literature*, by P. Chenchiah and Raja N. Bhujanga Rao Bahadur).

P. 173. Architecture.—Durgarāja, an officer under Amma II, built a temple of Jina named Katakābharana to the south of Dharmapuri (Ep. Ind. Vol. IX. P. 56).

1279

D. B. DISKALKAR—*Reference to Kushan Period* (from Circa 1st century to the 3rd cent. A.D.)—Large majority of sculptures pertain to Buddhism and Jainism (ABORI. Vol. XVIII ; 1937) P. 169.

1280

B. A. SALETOR—*Internal Security in the Vijayanagar Empire*, (Ind. Cul. Vol. IV. 1937-38 Calcutta).

P. 472. Riots and local risings ; An inscription at Udri dated A.D. 1380 refers to the reign of King Harihara Rāya II, when Mādhava Rāya was placed over the Konkana Country as viceroy, and riot there—the bravest person who quelled the rising was Baicapa (a Jain official) one of the most celebrated men in the City of Uddhare.

P. 474. The City of Banavase, the scene of a serious affray in A.D. 1442 when the great Jain General Irugappa Odeyar was ruling over Gove, as the minister of the emperor Deva Rāya II.

1281

K. P. JAIN—*The Antiquity of Jainism in South India*. (Ind. Cul. Vol. IV. 1937-38) Calcutta.

Pp. 512-16. Miscellaneous : Jainism reached south India long before Bhadrabāhu. It is wrong to assume and begin the history of South Indian Jainism with the great Jain migration of Mauryan period.

1282

Bata Krishna GHOSH—*The Cultural Heritage of India* (Ramkrishna Centenary Memorial Vols. I—III, Calcutta, 1937) Ind. Cul. Vol. IV. 1937-38, Calcutta.

P. 378. *A Review*—Jainism represented by two articles by Appaswami CHAKRAVARTY and Hiralal JAIN respectively.

1283

B. A. SALETORRE—*Medieval Jainism, with special reference to the Vijayanagara Empire*. 426 Pp. Bombay, 1938.

Taking the events that led to the rise and spread of Jainism in early days in Southern and Western India as his background, points out the share of Jains in the Upbuilding and continuance of the Vijayanagar culture.

1284

Stein KONOW—*Dr. Banerji on Sakas and Kusans*. (Ins. His. Qu. vol. xiv. Calcutta, 1938).

P. 138. Nahapāna's son-in-law Rāṣabhadatta—from this supposed name it is inferred that he was a Jain; the inference not supported by inscriptions.

P. 142. Second Saka conquest mentioned in the *Kālakācārya-kathanaka* and establishment of the era in Vikrama years 135 elapsed.

P. 143. Nahpāna (i.e. Naravāhana in Jinasena's *Hārivaṃśapurāṇa*) and his date.

1285

- H. N. SINGHA—'*Sovereignty in Ancient Indian Polity*'. London, 1938.
- P. 81. Buddhism and Jainism born out of Sāṃkhya.
- P. 84. Denial of the authority of *Vedas* in Buddhism and Jainism.
- P. 86. Rise of Buddhism and Jainism—a challenge to Brahmanism.
- P. 88. Buddha and Mahāvira's sought the adherence of kings to their course.
- P. 122. Buddhism and Jainism—helped to facilitate the work of monarchy to rise as a dominant institution of the society.
- P. 135. Royal patronage received by Jainism and Buddhism—an expression of gaining grounds against rival creeds.
- Pp. 200-202. Position of Jains in the Asokan rule fully described.
- P. 229. A fair portion of the people of Kalinga was Jains during Khāravēla's time—Jains—given not a praise-worthy descent in *Mahabharata*.
- P. 272. In Kalinga the various sects were numerous, the majority being Nirgranthas—Hiuentsang.
- P. 275. Existence of affinity between Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism in ancient India.

1286

- M. S. COMMISSARIAT—*A history of Gujarat Vol. I*. Calcutta, 1938.
- P. Lvi. *Dvyāshraya* written by Hemachandra and completed by another Jain monk in 1256 A.D.—narrates the history of the dynasty of Mūlraj Chālukya Solanki. *Prabandha-Cintāmaṇi* completed at Vardhamānapurā (Wadhwan) in A.D. 1305 by Merutunga.
- P. LXII. Vimalaśa—general of Bhimdev I and *daṇḍapati* or governor of Ābū, erected in 1032, the Delwara marble shrine on Ābū.

P. LXVIII. Religious controversies between the Brahman and the Jains in the reign of Siddharāj of Gujarat (1094-1143), and also between the Digambara and Śvetāmbara in 1124; Kuraud Chandra a Jain Āchārya of Karnatak championed the cause of the Digambaras—he was supposed by Hemachandra. Digambaras defeated and expelled from the city (*Prabandha-shintāmani*, Pp. 97-104) Siddharāj like his ancestors was a Shaiva though the Jains try to show him as a Jain; the opening verses of all the works written by Hemachandra during the reign of Siddharāj contain no special praise of Jain deities. Moreover, the order by which Siddharāj forbade the use of banners on Jain temples shows the reverse of a leaning to Jainism. Siddharāj patronised men of letters and was tolerant towards the Jains.

P. LXX. Kumārpāl (1143-74) was persecuted by Siddharāj but was helped by Hemachandra Āchārya-Udayana, the great minister and general of Kumārpāl; Udayana's son Amrabhata built stone steps up the west face of Mount Girnar in Kathiawar, in A.D. 1166.

P. LXXIII. Kumārpāl rebuilt the temple of Śomnāth under the advice of Hemachandra. Inscription commemorating this restoration in 1169 A.D. now in the temple of Bhadrakālī at Prabhās Patan.

P. LXXV. Career of Hemachandra the Āchārya—his parents were Modh Vania and lived at Dhandhuka—Devāchārya brought him to the Jain convent at Karnavati—author of many Sanskrit and Prākṛit works Kumārpāl converted to Jain faith by him—the royal proselyte prohibited throughout the eighteen regions of Gujrat the destruction of life in any form whatever—Hemāchārya died in 1172 in his eighty fourth year.

P. LXXVIII. During the reign of Virbhaval Vaghela (the ruler of Dholka) his ministers the two brothers Vastupāl and Tejpal, employed their fabulous wealth in adorning the summits of Ābū, Girnar and Shatrujaya with magnificent temples in the thirteenth century A.D. Photo (plate) of Marble ceiling in the temple of Nemināth built in 1231 by Tejpal at Ābū (from the glories of Hindustan by, Dr. Alfred NAVRATH).

Pp. Lxxix-Lxxx. The Delvādā temples at Ābū (4,000 feet above the plateau's level) a master piece of the sculpture's art surpassing almost every other building in India in the richness and delicacy of its carving. A Kinloch FORBES on these temples—in his *Rasmala*, Col. James Tid's impressions in his *Travel in Western India*.

Plates—Jain temples in the fort of Mount Girnar near Junagadh (from Col. Tod's travels in India).

P. LXXXI. The temple of Vastupāl and Tejpal at Girnar, 1232—contains an inscription by the poet Someshwar, the author of *Kṛtīmanmudī* and priest of Virṭhawal Vaghela, stating how it was built. The number of Jain temples erected on Girnar and palitana prior to the fifteenth century is extremely small, great majority built after that period—in their zeal to 'restore' and to beautify the temples dating from the thirteenth century or earlier, the Jains have inadvertently resorted to measures little short of Vandalism—the old tripple temple at Girnar has been painted in hideous colours, destroying the beauty of its sculptured ceilings, domes renovated externally with a coating of broken china, and the inscription slabs covered with white wash.

Pp. Lxxxii-Lxxxiv. Śhatruñjaya—the hill (2,000 ft. above the level of the plains) of Palitana—covered with palatial temples—A. K. FORBES's account in his *Rasmala*. Influence of the Jain style on the later architecture of Gujarat.

Pp. 54 and 85. The small structure which stands on the crest of one of the two highest peaks of Idargadh is still known as Ranmal's *Choki* or guardroom—this was originally an elegant little Jain temple and of great antiquity which was perhaps used for military purposes by the Rajput rulers of Idar in the fourteenth and subsequent centuries. Idar is about 64 miles north-east of Ahmedabad. There are views all round the central chamber for the Tirthankaras of the Jain pantheon.

P. 61. Ahmedabad styled Śhrīnagar and Rājnagar in Hindu and Jain writings and inscriptions. Karnavati, like modern Ahmedabad, was also a great centre of Jain worship—Devasūri resided here; Kumudchandra had to go to Karnavati when he went to see Devasūri. Karnavati and Ahmedabad situated on adjoining sites on the banks of the Sabarmati.

P. 66. Jain mosque of Broach on the Narhada, built on the site of the Jain shrines—the marble door leading from the portico into the court of the mosque is evidently bodily introduced from some Jain temples.

P. 86. The temples of the Digambar and Śvetāmbar Jains on the hill both well represented in the population of the Idar town—two beautiful ancient temples on the plateau of the hill Shambhavanātha's (3rd Tirthankar) temple belongs to the Digambaras—Shāntinātha's temple of Śvetāmbaras; Pilgrims passing through Idar on their way to the Jain *Tīrtha* at Kesarianāth to Udaipur, after devotion at these Jain temples on the hill of Idargarh.

P. 107. The oldest Muhammadan monument in Ahmedabad is Ahmad Shah's mosque (A.D. 1414)—most of its building materials borrowed from some Hindu or Jain temples.

P. 110. The Jain Masjid of Ahmedabad—at the threshold of the central entrance of it, there is embedded in the floor a large slab of black marble—an inverted plinth of a Jain image imported from some Jain temple (Jas. Burgess—*The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad*, Pl. I, Pp. 30-35).

P. 113. From the time when Vimal Sha, the Jain minister of the Solanki Rāja Bhim Deva I, erected his separate temple on Ābū in 1032 to the final conquest of Gujarat by the Muslims at the end of the thirteenth century, the wealthy Jain community exercised a powerful influence on the architecture of Western India—the Saracen architecture of Ahmedabad is essentially derived from the Jain forms which it replaced.

P. 114. Spoilation of Hindu cities and temples for materials—the spoilation which began under the Nazims of the Delhi Sultans during the fourteenth century continued apace. When Ahmad Shah established his new capital near the city of Asawal he found in the old Hindu towns of North Gujarat sufficient material for his purpose. In the Jain masjid, in the Sultan's private mosque in the Bhadra, and in several of the earlier masjids of the city (Ahmedabad) pillars and ceilings are to be found that have been transferred bodily from the Jain temples, and many a delicately sculptured work of art scornfully cast into walls and foundations, has been brought to light during the last fifty years.

P. 169. The city of Junagadh is dominated at its northern angle by the ancient fortification known as Uparkot (or Citadel)—the large mosque which stands on the crest of the Uparkot—the large number of free-standing columns in this mosque were obtained by the spoilation of some of the beautiful Jain temples of old which adorned the brow of the sacred Girnar.

P. 191. Pavagadh (Pavagadh or the fire-hill) in Gujrat—a hill fortress—among other antiquities on the 'Mauliya' plateau, on the east are some small but finely carved Jain temples of considerable antiquity.

P. 243. During 1411-1514. A period of growth and evolution, the style of architecture assumed two distinct forms; the one a combination of 'Jain' and Saracenic elements; the other almost wholly 'Jain' made up a constructive form 'invented specially for the arch-heating Hindus'—the minarets and arched windows being successfully combined with the flat Hindu aisles.

Stage in the evolution of Ahmedabad architecture 1411-1514.

P. 255. Durate BARBOSA's (a Portuguese who arrived in Gujarat about 1515) account of Gujarat—his account of the manners and customs of the Jains—Jain doctrine of *ahimsa*—Jains do not eat anything subject to death—they slay nothing, they are not willing to see the slaughter of any animal. If the king or governor of the land

has any man condemned to death, for any crime which he has committed, they (Jaina) gather themselves together and buy him from justice, if they are willing to see him, that he may not die. (The book of Duarte BARBOZA, ed. by M. Longworth DAMES, Haklyt Society I. 111-12).

P. 264. The old town of Rander on the north bank of the river Tapti, was in the first quarter in the 16th century the principal commercial centre south of Broach—according to tradition, some time during the thirteenth century (about 1225) the *Navayats* (Araha from Kupa) succeeded in overpowering the Jain population of Rander and became its rulers. The term *navayats* is explained as meaning new comers, from the Sanskrit *navo-āyat.*).

P. 333. Chitor Fort (capital of Rajput rulers of Mewar till 1567 when the seat of Government was around to Udaipur). One of the most ancient buildings in the fort is the *Kirti Stambh*, or 'tower of fame' erected in the twelfth or thirteenth century and dedicated to Ādināth, the first of the Jain Tirthankaras.

1237

V. R. Ramachandra DIKSHITAR—*Origin and Early History of Caitiyas*, (I.H.Q. Vol. XIV, Calcutta, 1938).

P. 448. The *Caitiyas* are a pre-Buddhist institution. *Caitiyas* were known also as *devakula* or *devāyatana*, and *devaudāsa*. From that of the shrine the application of *caitiya* was extended to a *bimba* or deity in the shrine (Pampa's, Ādipurāṇam, X. St. 241 vacana) (Mysore Oriental Library). The *caitiya* was adopted as the name of their sacred shrines, whether they contained the images of the Buddha or Jina or their relics.

1238 (a)

Narayan Ch. BANERJEE—*Development of Hindu Polity and Political Theories*, Calcutta, 1938.

Book V.

Pp. 249-50. Information of Licchavis. Curious Government of the Licchavis can be traced in Jaina book *Niryāsali-sutta*; on the death of Mahāvīra, eighteen confederate kings of Kāśi and Kosalā honoured him.

1222 (b)

M. S. COMMISSARIAT—*A History of Gujrat.* London, 1938.

Plates—Lxxix. Carved marble ceiling in the temple of Nemināth built by Tejpal at Mt. Ābū.

P. Lxxxi. Jain temples in the fort of Mt. Gīrnar near Junagadh.

P. Lvi. *Doyāshraya*—a work of Hemachandra—of 12th century A.D.—The book intended to teach the construction of Sanskrit language and to narrate the dynastic history of Mūlraj.

P. Lxiv. Jain Āchārya Hemachandra of Shrimodh parentage.

P. Lxviii. Religious controversies between Brahmans and Jains. An important feature during the reign of Siddharaj—mention of conferences held for the decisions of factions of Śvetāmbara and Digambara Jains. Mention of Siddharaj presiding over such a conference to which Kumudachandra a Jain Āchārya from Karnatak championed the cause of Digambaras, 1124 A.D.—Kumuda chandra opposed by Hemachandra and Logician Āchārya Devasūri of Karnavati—Defeat of the Digambaras and their expulsion from the city.

Siddharaj—a Shaiva but patronised Jains.

P. Lxx. Kumārapāla frequently befriended by Jain Āchārya Hemachandra.

P. Lxxiii—Kumārapāla rebuilding the Shaivite temple of Somānāth under the advice of Āchārya Hemachandra, referred to in *Prabandha-Chintāmaṇi*.

P. lxxxi. Temple of Neminātha at Mt. Gīrnar, Kathiawar erected in A.D. 1232. Contains an inscription by the poet Someshwar the author of *Kīrti-Kaumudī* and family priest of Vīrdhawala Vaghela stating how the temple was built. Jain temples located at Gīrnar and Palitānā before 16th century are extremely small and that the great majority of those to be seen today have been built after that period many being of comparatively modern date. Jains have inadvertently resorted to measures which have been characterised by ardent antiquarians as little short of Vandalism e.g. the Triple temple of Vastupāl Tejpal on Mt. Gīrnar has been painted all over in hideous colours destroying the beauty of its sculptured ceilings while its domes have been renovated externally with a coating of broken china and the ancient inscription slabs covered the whitewash—The citadel of Junagadh and the hill of Gīrnar important views of historical and archaeological interest.

P. 61. Ahmedabad generally been styled Śhrīnagar and Rājnagar in Hindu and Jain writings and inscriptions—Karnavati—an important Jain centre—residence of Jain Āchārya Devasūri. Mention of Kumudachandra meeting Dēvasūri at Karnavati. Hemachandra—Jain scholar brought up in the house of the minister of local governor Udayana of the city.

Pp. 85-86. Ruined Jain temple at Idargarh—nichas all around the central chamber for Tirthankaras—Two beautiful Jain temples of very ancient period erected on the plateau of the hill near Idar town. Smaller belonged to the Digambaras and dedicated to Shambhavanāthji, the 3rd Tirthankara. Other dedicated to Shantināthji—temples fully described.

Mention of Jain *tirtha* at Kesharināth in Udaipur.

P. 113. Jains having powerful influence over architecture in Western India since 11th century A.D. Hence it is that in the history of Indian Art the monuments of this early period in Gujrat are sometimes designated as belonging to the Jain or the western Hindu style.

Pp. 255-57. Jain doctrine of *Ahimsā* as referred to in the account of Duarte Barbosa mentioned.

1289

Ramesh Chandra MAJUMDAR—*A Brief history of India*. Dacca, 1938.

Pp. 17-19. Pārivanātha and Mahāvīra—resemblances and differences between Buddhism and Jainism—their later history.

P. 48. Three thousand Jains attended king Harsha's assembly.

P. 49. King Harsha's charity towards the Jains.

1290

H. G. RAWLINSON—*A concise History of the Indian People*. Oxford, 1938.

Pp. 27-30. Rise and teachings of Jainism.

P. 77. King Harsha's toleration of Jainism.

P. 91. *Ahimsā* preached by Jains and Buddhists a cause of Mohammadan success.

P. 101. Jains numerous in Kanarese district of Southern Deccan—Ganga dynasty was Jaina—Gomata statue at Śravaṇa Belgōja (Mysore).

P. 104. Bittiga Hoysala a Jain.

P. 108. Hemachandra and Siddharāja of Gujrat.

P. 110. Bhadrabāhu's exodus to Mysore about 309 B.C.

P. 113. Pallavas were Jains at first.

P. 118. Decay of Jainism in south India.

1291 (i)

B. A. SALETOR—*Mediaeval Jainism*. (With special reference to the Vijayanagara empire Bombay). 1938.

Introduction of Jainism in Southern and Western India.

II. Royal patronage of Jainism under the Gangas. Kadambas, Rāshtrakūtas, Western Chālukyas and Hoysalas.

III. Patronage of noblemen—Ganga and Rāshtrakūta feudatories, Santara lords, the Silhāras, Raṭṭas, nobles of Nagarakhandā and kucl Rāja, a Yadava noble.

IV. Jain men of action—Cāmuṇḍa Rāya, Ganga Rāja, Punisa, the generals and minister of the Hoysala kings Viṣṇuvardhana, Narasimha I, Ballava II and Vira Ballala III.

V. Women as defenders of the Faith—women in Karnataka history—ladies of the Nirgunda family—examples of austere Jain ladies—Kadamba queens Nagarakhandā ladies—Hoysala queen Santaladevi—wives of Feudatories, officials and citizens

VI. Popular support—policy of Jain leaders—importance of commercial classes—harmonious relations between Jains and non-Jains, prominent Jain centres.

VII. Jainism in the 8th and 9th centuries—stages in the spread of Jainism—identity of the Ājivikas with the Jains disproved—establishment of Dravida Sangha—Jain centres in Tamil land, Travancore, Andhradesa and Karnataka from early times to the rise of Vijayanagara—contributions of Jains to culture—causes of decline of Jainism in the South.

VIII. Vijayanagara's pledge—the history of toleration in Karnataka—political significance of the royal decisions of great cases in 1363 and 1368 A.D.

IX. State aid to Jainism—Vijayanagara monarchs and queens as defenders of the faith.

X. Jainism at provincial courts.

XI. Jainism in different cities of Vijayanagara Empire from the 14th to the 17th centuries.

XII. Jaina architecture—Jain contribution to Sanskrit, Prākṛit and Kannada literature.

1291 (ii)

B. A. SALETOR—*Medieval Jainism*. Bombay, 1938.

Frontispiece—Description of the Karnataka, the abode of Jina Dharma as found in Kuppatur stone inscription.

P. 1. Introduction of Jainism into south and west India.

P. 2. Jainism claimed great antiquity in certain parts of southern India and Karnataka as its home.

P. 3. Advent of Jainism into Karnataka is connected with the immigration of Jains under the celebrated leader Bhadrabāhu the last of the great *Śruta Kēvalins* with the company of Candragupta Maurya.

Pp. 6-86. Royal patronage under the Gangas; the kingdom a creation of the Jain sage Sinhanandi—the story in connection with that sage and Mādhava kongu-
nivarṇa I described and examined; Avinita I, Durvinita—Sivamāra I—Śrī puruṣa
muṣṭarasa Pṛthvikonjunivarṇa II—Sivamāra II—Saigottar—Prince Duggamāra;
Nīti mārṅa I—Mārsingha guttiya Ganga—Nīti mārṅa, Rāma calla III, Rakkasaganga,
Rācamalla IV; The Kadamba patronage; Kākutsthavarṇa—Mṛgesa varṇa—Ravi-
varṇa—Harivarṇa; Deva Varṇa; Rāṣṭrakūṭa Patronage; Dantidurga; Khadagava-
loka, Gavinda III, Prabhatavarṇa Kambho Kṛṣṇa, Ranavaloka, Amogha Varṇa I,
Nṛpatunga, Kṛṣṇa II—Kṛṣṇa, III—Indra IV.

Western Cālukya patrons; Tailapadeva II—Jayasimha III; the Great men in the age of this ruler; Vādirāja—an account of Vādirāja—his rival Vadi Rudragana Lakulīśa Paṇḍita; other great Jaina teachers of this period identified; Patronage by Cālukya monarchs continued; Someśvara I. Trailokyamalla—a great Jaina teacher

of his time; Vadibhasingha Ajitasena—Vikramāditya IV, Hoysala patrons; the Hoysala kingdom another Jain creation; Relation between the Hoysala and their predecessors the Western Cālukyas; Jainism as the connected link between the Hoysala and the Vijayanagar kingdom—the birth place of the Hoysalas a centre of Jainism—the story of the Jain *Guru* Sudatta who helped Sala to build a kingdom critically examined; identification of Sudatta with the help of a contemporary stone epigraph. Early history of the Hoysala family—Vinayaditya II and his Jain *Guru* Santideva—Ereyanga and the sage Gopānanda—Ballala I—Viṣṇuvardhana—Narasimha I—Ballala II—Narasimha III—Ramanātha.

Pp. 87-100. Introduction of Jainism into South and West India. Ganga feudatories of the Pasindi family—The Nirgundu Rāja—the Rāṣṭrakūṭa feudatory Cakirāja; The Cellapataka nobleman Lokāditya; the Santara lords, the Kongalvas, the Cangalvas, Gollācārya, the Silahāras of Karhad, the Raṭṭas of Saundatti, the nobles of nagarakhanda. Kucirāja, a Yadava noble.

Pp. 101-153. Jain men of action.

Cāmuṇḍarāja, his lineage, military achievements, literary works. Benevolence as a Jain. Śāntināth—a poet general. Gangarāja lineage, military victories; work as a Jain Boppa Puntia; lineage, conquests. Policy, work as a Jain—Bala—devanna—the brothers Mariyana and Bharata—Eca,—Viṣṇu Bittimaya the boy General, Devarāja, Hulla, Santiyanna—ministers Śivarāja and Somaya. General Recimayya—The brothers Bharata and Bāhubali—Minister Kammata Macayya—General Amṛta.

Pp. 154-171. Women as defenders of faith. women in Karnataka history; Ladies of the Nirgunda family as champions of Jain Dharma—a woman administrator—Attimabbe; other examples of austere Jain Ladies—Their devotion and Charity exemplified Kadamba queens—Nagarakhanda ladies—wives of Generals—Hoysala queen Santaladevi—Wives of feudatories, officials and citizens.

Pp. 172-215. popular support. The policy of the Jain leaders explained. The importance of the commercial classes called Vira Banajigas, Harmonious relations between the Jains and non-jains—Examples of devotion among citizens. Prominent Jain centres enumerated. Śravaṇa Belgōla, Paudanpura, Kopana; identification of Konkinapulo with Kapana, Cikkahonasoge, Pombucca, Kallengare Balligame, Kuppatur, Uddhare, Heggare, Śringeri, Kolhapur, Bandanike, Dūrasamudra, Arasiyakere, the Jains as town Planners.

Pp. 216-282. Critical times for the Jainas ; importance of the 8th and 9th century in Jain history—the identity of the Ājivakas with the Jains disproved ; Stages in the spread of Jainism. The age of Samantabhadra, Akalanka Vijayanandi ; the establishment of the Dravidasangha ; other *gurus* who spread Jainism. Kanakanandi and Guṇasena, Elācārya ; Jain centres in the Tamil land and Travancore ; the Andhradesa and Karnataka from early times till the time of Vijayanagar ; contribution of Jainism to the history and culture of the Tamil land ; the Andhradesa and Karnataka literature ; Grammar, mathematics, Astrology, medicine, arts and Architecture ; contribution to the culture of India—the four gifts ; *ahimsa*, toleration ; General causes of the decline of Jainism in the Tamil and Telugu lands and Karnataka ; the work of Śaiva and Vaiṣṇava Saints in the Tamil land.

Pp. 283-297. Jainism and Hindu Dharma ; a sketch of the history of toleration in Karnataka. Vijayanagar marking history by deciding great cases in 1363 and 1368 A. D. Political significance of the Royal decision of 1368, examples to prove the permanent effect of the Royal decree of 1368 from cases throughout the history of the Vijayanagar Empire.

Pp. 298-310. Vijayanagar monarchs defenders of all faiths ; their attitude towards Jainism work by queen Bhimadevi ; King Devarāja I, King Deva Rāja II. Emperor Kriṣṇa Deva Raya. Position of Jainism in the capital. Work of General Irugappa. Examples of nobles who helped the cause of Jainism.

Pp. 311-365. Jainism at the Provincial court ; causes which made Jainism prominent at the provincial courts. The cangalvas and their work. The gangatapura rulers and their ministers and enemy of Jainism—Examples of noble ladies who were patrons of Jainism.

Pp. 366-387. Jaina celebrities in the Vijayanagar Empire ; features of Jain architecture ; Jain contribution to Sanskrit, Prākṛit and Kannada literature. Examples of Jaina writers ranging from the early fourteenth till the middle of the 17th century.

C. R. JAIN—*The Origin of the Śvetāmbara sect.* (Jain Ant. Vol. III ; No. IV ; Arrah ; 1938, Pp. 93-102.)

According to Śvetāmbara Sect Mahāvira was married while the Digambaras disagree to it. The Śvetāmbaras claim that he had a daughter married to Jamali

who led a separatist movement against him. This is not corroborated by historical or literary sources. In the *Samavajja Sūtra* of the Śvetāmbaras, it is mentioned that out of the 24 Tirthankaras 19 were married meaning Shri Mahāvīra, Pārśva, Nemi, Mallinātha and Bhṛspūjya were unmarried.

According to the Digambaras the Śvetāmbara sect arose during a famine which occurred during the reign of Chandra Gupta Mourya. The Śvetāmbaras admit that Mahāvīra disrobed himself completely but the King of *Devas* nevertheless threw over his shoulders a kind of celestial mantle which went trailing behind the Divine saint for several months.

The Cautam-kesi discourse is an attempt by the Śvetāmbaras to prove their priority of origin which is untenable logically.

The author's view is that the Digambaras were prior to the Śvetāmbaras.

1293

AMRITLAL MAGANLAL—*Śrīpraśastisamgraha*. Ahmedabad, 1938.

Pp. XXVIII. 119 18 326 56 plate 1. A collection of colophones from 163 palm leaf and 1276 paper Mss.

1294

Prafnode Lal PAUL—*The early history of Bengal*. Calcutta, 1939.

P. I. In the fourth Jain *Upāṅga*, the *Pannavanā* (IHQ 1932, Pp. 521 ff), Tāmralipti (Tāmluk) is included in Vanga, and Kodivarsa (Kotivarsa, in modern Dinajpur) is mentioned as the chief city of Ladha (Radha)—reference to a very early period.

P. III. The lexicographer identifies Vanga with Harivela.

P. 86. Similarity of the names of Sena kings of Bengal and Jain teachers of Dharwar—a suggestion of their interconnection.

1295

John CUMMING—*Revealing India's Past*. London, 1939.

P. 45. Caves at Khandagiri and Udayagiri.

P. 55. Temples at Mt. Ābū—best specimen of Jain architecture in Western India.

P. 149. Jain sculptural remains at Mathura.

Pp. 273-74. Temple at Vasai (Baroda State).

P. 292. Jain remains in Gwalior state from 9th or 10th century A.D.

P. 300. Images of Tirthankaras belonging to 9th century A.D. in Travancore State.

P. 304. Jain temple at the Tiruchanat Malai (Travancore State).

P. 307. Jaina temple in Bairat (Jaipur State) containing inscription of 1587 A.D.—Hiravijaya Sūri and his influence on Akbar's policy of restricting animal slaughter.

P. 312. Pillars in a temple at Dungri Hill (Jaipur State) adorned with figures of the first 95 Jaina pontiffs from Bhadrabāhu.

P. 342. Śravaṇabelgoḷa an important Jaina centre—Chandragupta Maurya retired here.

1296

B. N. PURI—*India as described by early Greek writers*. (Allahabad, 1939).

P. 125. Failure of Greek historians to distinguish Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism, Herodotus first to mention certain Jain rituals. Greek sources testifying the priority of Jainism to Buddhism (i.e. in the 5th Cen. B.C.).

1297

D. C. SIKKAR—*The Successor of the Śālavāhanas*, 1939.

P. 262. Mṛgeśavarman of the Kadambas made a gift of village called Kalavanga a portion of which was given to *Arhats* of Purva mahaccala, Śveta Paṭa, mahāśramaṇas and the Nirgrantha mahāśramaṇas.

P. 263. That Mṛgeśa Varman is a Jaina is doubtful.

P. 264 The same king erected a *ṇḍalaya* at Palasika, and gave thirty-three *nivartanas* of land between the river Matrisarit and Īṅgini saṅgama for benefit of Yāpanīyas, Nirgranthas and the Kūrcakas who are apparently sects of Jaina ascetics.

P. 265. *Bhojaka* is the name of officiating priests in Jaina temples.

P. 266. Mrgeśavarman and Ravivarman favoured Jainism but is not definitely known whether they were Jains themselves.

P. 271. The Halsigrant of Indian Antiquary-VI, Pp. 25-26 records Lord Ravivarman's ordinance that learned ascetics of Yāpaniya Sangha of which Kumārdatta was the chief should enjoy all material substance during the four months of the rainy season and that worship of Jinendra should be perpetually performed.

P. 276. The temple of Arhat Vardhamāna, the last and the most celebrated Arhat of the age is said to have been built by Mrgeśa, son of the General Sinha who belonged to the Bhāradvāja Gotra, as quoted by Halsigrant (ibid. 30-31).

P. 277. Halsi Grant of king Harivarman shows that king and his forefathers showed favours to Jains and absence of Jaina adoration or *mangalas* proves that it might have been written by a non-Jaina.

P. 277. That Kākusthavarman and Śāntivarman were also favourable to Śaivism, as they were to Jainism, is proved by Talgunda inscription.

P. 278. Early Kadambas of the main line were Śaivas and were exceptionally tolerant towards Jainism. Many officials of the Kadamba kings were Jains. A General named Śrutakīrti who was a Jain saved the life of Kākustha-varman.

P. 287. Devagiri grant of Yuvarāja Devavarman records that a piece of land called Siddhakedara in Tripurvata division was granted to the Yāpaniyasangha for the performance of worship at the *caityālaya* of the holy Arhat.

P. 313. *Rāmāyana* (ii, 67.7, 68,22) tells that capital of Kekayas was Rājagrha or Śrīvraja. There are three Rājagrhas, one is modern Girjak or Jalalpur on the Jhelum. Another is the ancient capital of Magadha. Situated in Bihar between Patna and Gaya.

P. 314. The third Rājgrha is mentioned by Yuan Chwang as a city of Polou i.e. Balkha. Jaina writers mention a Kekaya city called Setaviva and that one-half of the Kekaya kingdom as Āryas.

D. C. SIRCAR—*The successors of the Satavāhanas in Lower Deccan*, Calcutta, 1939.

P. 292. Banarasi grant (Ind. Ant. VII p. 37-38) of Śrī Vijaya Śiva Mṛgeśavarman records the gift of the village Kalavanga—village divided in three parts and each part of (1) given the *Arhat* and Jinendra residing in the Purva-mahaochala, (2) Śvetāmbara Jaina, (3) Digambara Jain.

P. 264. Yāpaniyas, Nirgranthas and Kurcakas—sects of Jain ascetics.

P. 265. The Hitnahebbagilu grant (E.C.IV. p. 130) begins not with usual adoration to Jinendra but with Lord Brahman ; grant made not in favour of any Jain ; grant made by Śrī-Vijaya-Śiva Mṛgeśavarman.

P. 268. Mulgati-eastern boundary of the village called Badaneguppe granted to *Jinālaya* of Talavananaguru referred to in Merkera plate of the Ganga King Kongani—Mahādhirāja.

P. 272. Erection of *Jinālaya* at the city of Palasika and the gift of 33 *nivartanas* of land between the Matsarīt and the Ingini confluence to *Arhat* by the king Ravivarman referred to in his Halsi grant.

P. 277. The Halsi grant of king Harivarman records the gift of a village to a *caityālaya* the property of sect of Śramaṇas called Aharisti-Dharmanandin the head of the *Caityālaya*

Śramaṇa—Jain or Buddhist ascetic.

R. N. MEHTA—*Pre-Buddhist India*. Bombay 1939. Preface—Buddhist and Jain literatures yield a clear picture of ancient India.

P. XIV. Mention of Jain works viz.—*Ācārāṅga Sūtra*, *Kalpa sūtra*, *Uttarādhyayana sūtra*, *Sūtra-kṛtāṅga*, *Anupāṭika sūtra*, *Uvāsagadasāo*, *Antagaḍada-sao*, *Bhagavati*, and *Nayadhammakahā*.

P. 5. Mention of Sela (or Śailaka) a *Rajarṣi*, sage king, mentioned in *Jaina Nayadhammakahā*.

P. 23. Kṛṣṇa Vāsudeva of the Jain *Uttarādhyayana sūtra* is one and the same person mentioned in *Upaniṣad Chāndogya*, the *Aṣṭādhyāyī*, the *Indika*, *Ghala Jataka*, *Mahābhāṣya*, *Mahābhārata* and *Purāṇa*. (c.f. RAYCHAUDHURY *The Early History of the Vaiṣṇava sect*).

P. 41. *Uttarādhyayana sūtra*—giving more correct interpretation of Brahmadatta.

P. 58. *Triṣaṣṭiśalākāpurnasacārīta*—work of Hemachandra giving the identity of Dandaka.

P. 59. Mention of Dandaka making a lascivious attempt on a Brahmin girl attested by Jain *Triṣaṣṭiśalākāpurnasacārīta*.

P. 63. Mention of Dadhivāhana in Jaina Literature.

P. 68 (n). Hāthigumphā inscription of Khāravela mentions Pithudaga as the capital of Kalinga before the advent of king Nanda of Anga Magadha

P. 106 N. Khāravela—Consecrated in his 24th year.

P. 308 (n). Mention of sixteen diseases in the Jaina *Ācārāṅgasūtra*.

P. 331. Uddalanka Aruni, the originator of the Sophistic movement before Mahāvira and Buddha.

P. 425. Rājaguha surrounded by five hills mentioned in Jain tradition.

P. 427. Vamśa—a kingdom with Kosambi identical with Vaccha of the Jains.

1300

Kamta Prasad JAIN—*Jainism under the Muslim Rule* (N.I.A. Vol. I, 1938-39), Pp. 516-521.

P. 517. Mohamedans first attacked Sind, the people whom they first encountered were Jains (Samans). Sultan Mohammad Chori entertained the Chief of Digambaras (nude saints). King Allauddin Muhammad Shah Khilji bent his head before Ācārya Mahāsena's profound learning and asceticism.

P. 518. During the Tughlaq reign—the two Jaina Chiefs Sūra and Vira were the ministers of Ghyasuddin Tughlaq. Sultan Mahammed or Mohammada (1325-1351 A.D.) entertained the Karnataka Jain *Guru Simhakirti* (Padmavati Basti stone inscription of Humma, Mysore).

P. 519. The Jain poet Ratnasekhara was honoured by Sultan Firozshah Tughlaq. Among the Sūra kings, Sikandara Sultān (A.D. 1554), honoured the Jain guru Viśālakīrti of Karnataka.

P. 520. Akbar issued *Firman*s to the Jainas for stopping cruelty and killing of animals at many a sacred Jain place. Emperor Jahangir, also honoured Jainācāryas. Poet Benarasidas was favoured by Shah Jehan. Aurangazeb also entertained and honoured Jain Saints.

P. 521. Hyder Ali granted villages to the Jain temples.

1301

S. Srikantha SASTRI—*Viraballāla II*—(N.I.A. Vol.I, 1938-39).

P. 410. Viraballāla (crowned in 1172 A.D.)

P. 421-22. The 12th century in the history of Karnataka—Jainism with its centre in Śravaṇa Belgōḷa. Vira Ballāla gave equal patronage and protection to the followers of all faiths. He visited Śravaṇa Belgōḷa personally and confirmed all the grants previously made to Gommatā (Epi. Car. II). His minister *Sachivotama* Récharasa built *Sahasra-kūṭa Jina Bimbalaya* at Arasiyakere (AK. 77 Epi. Car. V) and the Śāntināthālaya at Śravaṇa Belgōḷa. In 1176 A.D. the merchant Devi Setti built Vira Ballāla *Jinalaya* named after the king (My. Ar. Rep 1923, pp. 36-39). Again Vira Ballāla Paṭṭanasvāmi Nāgarasa made a grant to Gommatā and built a dancer's hall to Pārśvanātha at Śravaṇa Belgōḷa (Sri Bel. 240, Epi. Car. II). The minister Chandramauli and his wife Āchambika made grants to Adhyātmi Bālachandra (Sr. Bel. 124, Epi. Car. II). Kammata Malli Setti who ruled Bandanikke under the suzerainty of Vira Ballāla and Amātya Sūrya Daṇḍanāyaka who were devotees of Nārāyaṇa made a grant to Śāntinātha *Basti* at Bandanikke (Shik. 225-235) Epi. Car. VII). The four brothers Amṛta, Masanayya, Kallayya and Basava not only built the Amṛtesvara Temple but also the Ekkoti *Jinalaya* at Vakkalagere (TR. 45, KD. 30, Epi. Car. VI). Ādigavuṇḍa built not only a temple to Ādi Mallikārjuna but also a *Basadi* (Bl. 137 ; 138, Epi. Car. V). Inscriptions mention that the *Chatussamayas* of Jina, Buddha, Hari and Hara were equally patronised and there was little communal animosity.

P. 423. Of the Jaina *Gurus* who figure in the epigraphs of the reign, the chief are :—

(1) Of the Mūlasangha, Designa and Vakragachha, Bālachandra, Rāmachandra, Kulachandra, Kanakanandi, Śrutakīrti Traividya, Nayakīrti, Abhayachandra, Viramandi, Māghanandi, Vardhamāna, Devachandra, Rāmanandi

Traididya, Nemichandra, Śrutakīrti Bhaṭṭāraka, Vinayendu, Bālachandra, Padmasena, Jayakīrti, Māghanandi Siddhānti, Jayakīrti, Bālachandra Paṇḍita, Prabhāchandra, Śrutakīrti, Māghanandi Paṇḍita, the *guru* of Kamalabhava—author of *Santipurāṇa*.

(2) Of the Pustaka gachha of the Mūla Sangha :—Guṇachandra, Nayakīrti, Paṇḍita, Chandra Siddhānti, Nayakīrti, Adhyātmi Bālachandra.

(3) Of the Tintriṇigachha of the Kranurgama :—Padmanandi, Rāmanandi, Munichandra, Sakalabūṣhaṇa Traividiya, Sakalachandra, Subhachandra Paṇḍita, Sakalachandra Bhaṭṭāraka, Bhanukīrti Mālādhikāri, Hemanandi-vādībha-Vajrāmkua.

(4) Of the Dramila Sangha established by Pūjyapāda :—Śrīpāla Traividiya, Vāsupūjya Siddhānti, Vajranandī to whom Vira Ballāla himself gave a grant on December 25th, 1192 A.D. Besides, there were (5) Śrutakīrti of Sangitapura, the *guru* of Aggala, (6) Gaṇḍavimukta Rāmchandra, the *guru* of Janna (7) Munichandra the *Guru* of Guṇavarana, (8) Nandiyogīvara the *Guru* of Athanna.

Of the Architecture of the time we have numerous examples : *Sahasrakūṣa Jinalaya* at Arasiyakere built by Recharasa ; *Sāntinātha Basadi* and dancing hall at Śravaṇa Belgola.

P. 423. Education in the vernacular was especially encouraged by Vira Ballāla. There were centres of higher learning of the Jains at Śravaṇa Belgola.

P. 424. Literature : The twelfth century is of outstanding importance in the history of Kanada language and Literature ; Champu style in vogue amongst the Jaina poets. Numerous poets. Chief mentioned. The intense religious feeling that underlay the new literary activity could not but be reflected in the works themselves. Thus other faiths came to be criticised rather ruthlessly by the Virasaiyas and in their turn by Jaina poets like Brahmasiva and Vṛttavilāsa. But this animosity was rather an exception than a rule. Vira Ballāla patronised all poets without any distinction of caste or creed. Chandramauli who was a Jaina and made grants to Gommateśvara yet patronised the Brahmana poet Rudrabhaṭṭa, the author of *Jagannātha Vijaya*.

P. 425. A characteristic of the literature of the period was a general attempt at purity and simplicity of diction. Nayasena in his *Dharmamṛta* condemns the indiscriminate use of Sanskrit and compares it to a mixture of oil and ghee. However, a Jaina and Brahmana poets usually follow the old Champu style but manage at the same time to maintain a remarkable lucidity of thought and ease of expression.

A. N. UPADHYE—*A review of Mediaeval Jainism by B.A. SALETORÉ—Bombay 1933.*
Pp. XII plus 426. (N.I.A. Vol. 2, 1939-40) Pp. 128-134.

Dr. SALETORÉ in his preface says—‘far from being a bundle of metaphysical beliefs, Jainism was a faith that added in a large measure to the material prosperity of the land’. Jainism in the South rose to unrivalled brilliance not only in the fields of letters, arts and religion but in the domain of politics as well. The Ganga dynasty was established under Jain auspices in the 2nd century A.D. especially through the efforts of Acārya Simhanandi. Many of the later Ganga princes were fervent Jainas. By the time the Ganga power began to diminish, Jainism came under the aegis of two royal families, Rāṣṭrakūṭas and Kadambas. Jainism received a good deal of patronage from the Western Cālukyas; the Hoysala Kingdom itself was a second supreme creation of Jain wisdom. The various Jaina centres of the south, possessed some of the most superbe intellectual prodigies India had ever produced. Jainism, especially under the Hoysala patronage, added a good deal of the architectural and artistic splendour of India. Provincial heads from the families of the Santaras, Kongalvas, Cangalvas etc. were patrons of Jainism. The greatest claim of Jainism at the hands of posterity is that it gave to India men who turned it into a philosophy of action, and clearly showed the importance of the fact that *ahimsa*, which was the keynote of their great faith, instead of being an obstacle in the path of their country’s liberation, was really an adjunct without which no freedom could be effected either in the field of religion or in that of politics. Many eminent ladies came forth as the defenders of the faith. The instance of the four gifts of learning, food, medicine and shelter—the primary needs of humanity—on the part of the richer sections of the people must have had the inevitable effect of drawing to the Jain fold the larger sections of the populace among whom Jainism had made rapid strides from the ninth onward till the fourteenth century A.D. Various cultural centres in and around Karnataka. References to Jainism are detected in Tamil works of the Sangham age; establishment of the Dravida Sangha. In the Andhra territory Jainism can be traced back to the pre-Mauryan days. One of the best claims of Jainism at the hands of posterity is that it contributed to the literatures of all the three provinces—Karnataka, the Tamil land, and Andhradesa. The Jainas fostered the principle of toleration more sincerely and at the same time successfully than any other community in India. Śaivas and Vaiṣṇavas, especially in the Tamil land ill-treated the Jainas and the climax of this ill-treatment was reached in the days of Tirujñānasambandhar. Jainism suffered a set back in the Deccan almost on the eve of the foundation of the Empire of Vijayanagara. Queen Bhimadevi of Vijayanagara,

General Irugappa, General Baicappa, Chugalva King, General Madgarasa were Jains. Strongholds of Jainism at this period. Even in the Vijayanagara Empire the Jains contributed to the culture of the land. Some conspicuous errors of facts in this book painted out.

1303

B. A. SALETORE—*The Authenticity of the Mudhol Firmans* (N.I.A. Vol. 2, 1939-40).

P. 6. Antiquity of Mudhol : Mudhol no creation of Maratha intellect or valour. It was a Karnataka centre. It was called Mudhuvollal. Here was born in A.D. 949 the famous Kannada Jaina poet Ranna, the author of *Ajītapurāṇa*, *Sahasabhamavijaya* or *Godāyuddha*, and a lexicon called *Ranna-Kanda*. His patron was the famous Ganga General Cāmuṇḍa Rāya (*Kavīcarita* by R. NARASIMHACARYA I. p. 62).

1304

H. C. SETH—*Identification of Udayan of Kausambi with Udayin of Magadha* (A.I.O.C. Session X. 1940).

P. 469f. Jain & Buddhist traditions discussed (Historical).

1305

Kalpīda MITRA—*Jain influence at Mughal Court*. (Pro. Ind. Mist. Cong. Third Session, Calcutta, 1939; Calcutta, 1940).

Pp 1961-72. Hiravijaya Sūri went to the Mughal Court in 1582, persuaded Akbar to issue various commands in accordance with Jain doctrine.

1306

S. R. SHARMA —*Jainism and Karnataka Culture*. Dharwar, 1940.

Pp. 20, 214. Jainism in Karnataka ; its contributions to Karnataka culture ; vicissitudes of Jainism under different dynasties ; contribution of Jainism to literature, Art and Architecture of Karnataka ; causes of its decline ; rise of the Līṅgāyat sect.

1307

G. N. SALETORÉ—*The Southern Āsmakas*. (Jain Ant. Vol. VI; No. II; Arrah, 1940; Pp. 51-66).

The Āsmakas were an ancient community having settlements both in the Uttarāpatha and the Dakṣiṇāpatha. It is more or less certain that their capitals in both these territories were named Podanapura.

The Southern Āsmaka. Khāravel invaded Asokanagara. The Sapādalakṣa country was no other than the southern Āsmaka. Podana was the capital of Āsmaka. Āsmaka, Sapādalakṣa and Barleasa were different names of Āsmaka. Podana has been immortalised in the annals of the Jains. Podan has been identified with modern Bodhan a village lying in Lat. 18 40' and Long. 77 53, in the Nizamabad district of H.E. 4 the Nizam's Dominions.

1308

C. D. CHATTERJEE—*A historical character in the reign of Asoka Maurya*. (D.R. BHANDARKAR Volume, Ind. Res. Ins. Calcutta, 1940).

Pp. 330 and 332 ff. *Natthikadiṭṭhi* (Non-existence of consequence) also contains the elements of the *Samsārasuddhi* of Makkhali Ghosāla who according to the Jain *Bhagavati Sūtra* (XV.I) was for many years a disciple of Mahāvira, but ultimately quarrelled with him and renounced his spiritual leadership. Gosāla was undoubtedly an Ājīvika.

1309

A. B. KERTH—*The Greek kingdoms and Indian Literature*. (D.R. BHANDARKAR Volume, Ind. Res. Ins., Calcutta, 1940).

Pp. 219 and 226. An interesting light has been cast by Dr. TARN in his treatise on the Greeks in Bactria and India. According to JUSTIN the Jains have a tradition which makes the accession of Candragupta 312 or 313 B.C. The source of JUSTIN was some Greek in India who read Jain literature, unless indeed he could read Sanskrit and Prākṛit for himself. JUSTIN may have been not a Greek of Parthia who lived for a time in India, but rather a Greek of India settling in a Parthian city. It must be pointed out that this alleged knowledge of Jain literature rests on the most insufficient evidence; one does not need be able to read Sanskrit or Prākṛit to know that the Jain had a certain date for Candragupta.

1310

Prabhat MUKHERJEE—*The history of Medieval Vaiṣṇavism in Orissa*. Calcutta, 1940.

P. 5. Khāravela, a Jain observed Brahmanical customs and compared himself to Krishna in Hāthigumphā inscription.

1311 (i)

S. R. SHARMA—*Jainism and Karnataka Culture*. Dharwar, 1940.

Historical survey—Jainism under Kadambas, Gangas and Chālukyas—Rāṣṭrakūṭas and Kalachuris, a period of conflict Hoysala, Vijayanagara and Mysore rulers—other minor rulers—writers of Karnataka—art—transition of Jainism—influence of Jainism—disintegration—*Ahimsā*—the Jaina ideal.

1311 (ii)

S. R. SHARMA—*Jainism and Karnataka Culture*. Dharwar, 1940. Pp. xix 213, with 15 illustrations.

This book constitutes a review of the Karnataka history of Jainism for over a thousand years from the century of the Christian era onwards.

Contents : I. Historical Survey (antiquity)—The Kadambas and the Gangas; patronage of Jainism under the Chālukyas. Rāṣṭrakūṭas and the Kalacuris; A period of conflicts; Jainism under the Hoysala, Vijayanagar and Mysore Rulers; Jainism under Minor Rulers. II. Contributions : Literature, Art and Architecture—Jaina writers of Karnataka—Jaina art in Karnataka—Jainism as it was—Jainism as it came to be. III. Conclusion. IV. Karnataka Culture. V. Appendices. List of Illustration : Peculiar type of Jaina India, showing places of interest in Jaina History (Map).

1312

Tribhubandas, L. SHAH.—*Ancient India*, 4 vols. Baroda, 1938-41.

Vol. I—Pp. 5-6. Division and Characterisation of time according to Jainism.

P. 25. Between 900 and 600 B.C. Indians were either followers of Jainism or of the Vedic religion.

P. 31. Death of Jain ascetic Manaka in 450 B.C.

P. 32. King Ajātsatru was a Jain.

P. 42. King Bimbisāra was a Jain. Bimbisāra inspired by Mahāvira, regulated social conditions and guilds.

P. 74. Twenty Tirthankaras attained salvation on Mount Sametśikhara, now called Pārśvanātha Hill.

P. 80. King Prasenjit of Kośala became a Jain.

P. 94. According to Jain books Pārśvanātha was the son of king Aśvasena of Kāśi.

P. 121. King Chetaka of Vaiśali promised not to marry his daughter with a non-Jaina.

P. 159. According to the tenets of Jainism, a monk should stay in the same place from the 14th day of Ashadh to the 14th day of Kārtika, i.e. four months.

Pp. 166-7. Karkaṇḍu, the founder of the Chedi dynasty, the son of Padmāvati, a Jain nun, was a devout Jain—his setting up of a gold idol of Pārśvanātha in his capital Kanchanpur—the first example in Jainism of setting up an idol—Vijayanandasūri states that at Bhadrēśvar in Cutch an idol was set up in Pārśvanātha Era 23.

P. 191. Poet Samaya-sunder who lived during Akbar's reign gives in a poem list of Jain centres of pilgrimage.

P. 215. King Udayin of Avanti, a Jain, built a Jain temple and placed idols in it.

P. 265. In Jain books (Antagaḍḍasāṅg Part VII, Ch. 13) it is stated that thirteen queens of Bimbisāra became Jain nuns.

Vol. II :

P. 3. The lay element in Jaina community formed an integral part of the community and received due recognition, unlike in Buddhism.

Pp. 46-51. The sign of Pārśvanātha is the serpent, that of Mahāvira the lion. *Swastika*—its meaning—"Tree without railing" signs—kept in a banner on wooden horse-back in religious processions of Jains.

The wheel—one of the eight *Pratihāryas*—proceeds a Tirthankar wherever he goes. The "Moon"—the place of salvation (*siddha śīla*) according to Jainism. Rāshabhadev was born in Kośala. Kulind (Hastinapur?) the birth place of Śāntināth, the sixteenth Tirthankar.

P. 165. Chandragupta Maurya was a Jain—some Jain books claim Chāṇakya was Jain—the *Parīṣiṣṭha Parva* of Hemachandra describes Chāṇakya's birth.

P. 174. Jain books say Rātnaprabhastri, the sixth disciple of Pārsvastin, flourished eighty years after Mahāvira's death—Jains converted by him lived in a place called Osia—a sect of Jains still known as Osvals.

Vol. III :

P. 42. Jainism claims Kṛiṣṇa to have been one of its followers like his first cousin Neminātha.

P. 64. Muni Kalyāṇavijay—one of few Jain monks who took interest in history.

P. 75. Persecution of Jainism by the Sunga monarchs.

P. 140. Jain books say of Harsapur (Which was situated between Ajmer and Puskar) that the city had three hundred Jain temples.

P. 144. The Kshatrapa king Nahapan became a Jain in after life.

P. 195. Jains have their *Vedas*—*Sansārdarśan Veda*, *Sansthāpana*, *Parāmarsan Veda*, *Tattvābodbha Veda*, and *Vidyaprabodh Veda*; (vide *Jainatattvādarsa* by Vijayanand-sūri).

Vol. IV :

Pp. 128-56. Khāravēla and his inscriptions.

1313

P. C. DIVANJI—*Ancient Indian History and Research Work*. N.I.A. Vol. 3, 1940-41.

P. 138. In the post-epic period down to about 650 B.C. there were 16 States in Northern India according to the Buddhist works in Pali and Jain works in Ardhamagadhi.

P. 139. With the assistance of the chronicles of the Brahmans, Jains, and Buddhists a rough chronological frame work has been established from about 600 B.C. downwards.

P. 142. The historical facts that can be gathered from Purāṇic works can be scientifically tested by comparison with similar facts relating to the same period

gathered from another independent source, e.g. the Jain *Purāṇas* in the case of the Mahābhārata period 2* and those which pass that test can be safely pressed into the service of secular history.

P. 161. Duel with Jarasandha : The Jain account agrees with that of Mahābhārata. The Jain *Purāṇas* give a different version of the way in which Jarasandha had met his death. The two sources agree that Jarasandha was a contemporary and a foe of Kṛṣṇa (*Triṣaṭṭhiśalākāpuruṣacarita*, by Hemacandra, VIII, 8 p. 126 and *Harivaṃśa Purāṇa* by Jinasenācārya p. 537).

P. 164. For the history of the Age of Kṛṣṇa, the Jain *Purāṇas* too might prove to be of considerable assistance.

P. 165. The Probable date of the foundation of the Saisunga dynasty in Magadha, some of the old *Purāṇas* and the Jain *Purāṇas* contain ample materials for that purpose.

P. 167. The Bhagavatas and the Jains share some common traditions (WINTERNITZ H.I.L. I, Pp. 320, 407 etc. III, seq. Pp. 113-14, 484 etc. seq.).

P. 168. The age of Ramacandra : The *Rāmāyaṇa* of Vālmiki, Rāmopākhyāna in the *Mahābhārata*, the *Paumacāriya* of Vimala Sūri and some of the Buddhist Tales can serve as the source from which the history of this age can be reconstructed.

1314

Baij Nath PURI—*Jain Religious orders in the Kushāna Period*. (Journal of Indian History XX, Pt. I, Pp. 85-92, Madras, 1941).

Points out that in the Kushāna Period, a number of Jain religious orders were flourishing side by side in Mathura. These schools were popularly known as *gaṇas* and were divided on the lines of teachers who were known through their respective *Kulas*. The teachers grouped into a *Kula* were branched off into *Śakhas* or branches. The study is based on epigraphic records.

*2. Foot note—The history of the Indian religion contains clear evidence of the Jain and Bhagavat sects being the off shoots of a single sect started by way of protest against the doctrine that the highest goal of man was to secure happiness in this world and in the *Swarga* ruled over by Indra by the performance of animal sacrifices. It is therefore desirable for the Hindu writers to shake off their prejudice that the Jain accounts are only perverted versions of stories borrowed from the Hindu literature.

1315

JINAVIJAYAJI MUMT—*Kuvalayamālā*, (Journal of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan) Pt. I. P. 8, 1939, II, Pt. 2, Pp. 211-219—Bombay, 1941.

Discusses some of the historically important facts gleaned from the *Praśasti* given in Part I.

1316

S. R. SHARMA—*Jainism and Karnataka Culture*. (Karn. Hist. Re. Soc. Silver Jubilee Pub. Series No. 1), Dharwar, 1941.

Pp. 20 214. 15 illus.

History of Jainism in Karnataka; its contribution to Karnataka culture; vicissitudes of Jains under different dynasties; decline of Jainism in Karnataka.

1317

Kamata Prasad JAINA—*Some Historical Jaina Kings and Heroes*, Delhi, 1941.

Pp. 11, 109. It gives the life of the following kings and Heroes contents: Vardhamāna—Shrenika Bimbisāra—Chandragupta and other Mauryas—Mahameghavāhana Khāravela—Kongrimvarma and other Ganga Heroes—Mrgeshavarma and Ravivarma—the Rāshtrakūṭa Monarches—the Rāṭṭas and their Generals the Chālukyan kings—king Billala the Hoysala kings of Dorasamudra—the Chandana and other Rajput class—Jaina sages as Heroes—the Jain Generals—The Jaina Heroines—conclusion.

1318

H. R. KAPADIA.—*A History of the Canonical Literature of the Jains*. Preface; Analysis, Genesis of the Jaina scriptures. Classification of the Āgamas. 1941, Reduction of the Jaina canon; the extinct Āgamas of the Jainas, the canonical comparison and Evaluation.

1319

P. V. KANE. *History of Dharma Śāstra*. Vol II, Part I. Poona, 1941.

Pp. 169. and 665. *Brahmaṇḍa purāṇa* says that on touching Bauddhas, Pāśupatas Jainas etc. one should enter water with clothes (touching of them entailed bath as expiation).

P. 722. *Bṛhat Samhitā* of Varāhamihir records naked ascetic worshippers in the temple of Jains.

P. 725. Ganeśa came to be worshipped even by the Jains.

P. 927. Jains sanction religious suicide by *Sallekhanā*.

P. 928. Kalandri inscription records the suicide of a Jaina congregant by fasting.

1320

Bimala Churn LAW—*India as described in the early texts of Buddhism and Jainism*. London, 1941.

P. 59. *Ācārāṅga Sūtra* speaks of Lāḍha (West Bengal).

Pp. 199-200. Hierarchy of gods as conceived in early Jainism.

Pp. 208-9. Eight *mangalas* or auspicious symbols of the Jains (*Aupapātika sūtra*, sec.49) and other *mangalas* (ibid. Sec. 53, 55).

P. 210. Jainas, though opposed to caste system, were champions for purity of blood.

Pp. 211-12. Jainas in sympathy with democratic constitution—difference between Jaina and Buddhist orders.

P. 215. The *Uttarādhyaṇa Sūtra* mentions royal Jaina hermits.

Pp. 227-8. Practices of Jaina *Samaṇas*.

P. 233. Praises attributed to Mahāvira by ascetics.

P. 240. Mahāvira's early wanderings in Lāḍha described in *Ācārāṅga Sūtras* (i & 3-4).

P. 268. *Kalpasūtra* preserved the *Vinaya* of followers of Pārśva—*Ācārāṅga sūtra* represents *Vinaya* works of Nirgantha sect of Śramaṇas—later works of some class within Jaina Āgama—the *Upāsakadaśāṅga* represents oldest text of the Jaina *Gṛhinaya*.

Pp. 273-4. Literary qualities and the importance of the Jaina Āgama (*Śvetāśvatara*).

P. 286. Compilation of text called *Nyādharmakāṇḍ* for preachings.

P. 287. Jain system of education as described in *Amṛtagadāra Sūtra* (II, p. 575 ff.).

1321

R. N. BANDEKAR—*A History of the Guptas*. Poona, 1941.

P. 96. A Tirthankara image dedicated at Mathura in 432 A.D.

P. 110. Sculptures of five standing naked figures at Kahaum in Gorakhpur District, (U.P.) probably Jain.

P. 120. Skanda Gupta tolerated Jainism.

P. 192. Jain inscriptions of Gupta period—two inscriptions record installation of Tirthankara images in 424 A.D. and 459 A.D. at Udayagiri and Kahaun—Kumāragupta's inscription—Jainism in Mathura decaying.

1322

S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR—*Ancient India and South Indian History and Culture*, 2 Vols. Poona, 1941.

Vol. I :

P. 8. In the sixth century B.C. two great men have contributed very much to bring about a mighty transformation in religion—these two great sons of India are Mahāvīra Vardhamāna, the founder of the religion of the Jina and the Gautam Śākyamuni, the Buddha.

Pp. 237-38. Course of education for princes, as described in the Hāthīgumphā inscription of Khāravela.

Pp. 345-387. Life of Bappa Bhaṭṭi, a Jain saint, as given in the *Prabhāvakacarita* of Candraprabha Sūri, and its historical value. A special datum for the Śaka year 705 or A.D. 783 from the Jain *Harivamśa* of Jinasena.

Pp. 401-2. Military exploits of Khāravela.

P. 575. *Lokavibhāga*, a Digambar work on cosmography translation by Rishi Samhasūri—the copy dated Śaka 380.

P. 584. Mahendravarman (Mahendravisṇu) Pallava, probably was a Jain when he composed the *Matta-vīrasaprahasana*.

P. 703. Cholas tolerated Jainism, though the Jains had to pay a tax.

Pp. 736-739. Jainism and Śaiva and Vaiṣṇava cults face to face in Mysore in Viṣṇuvardhana's time—his renunciation of Jainism; then Jainism was in the ascendancy; Mysore remained generally Jain; Ganga rulers were Jains; about A.D. 1000 there was fresh vigour in religious development, the struggle against the Jains has become keener.

Pp. 740-3. Viṣṇuvardhana's toleration of Jainism—description in a Śravanbelgola inscription of 1128 A.D. of the defeat of the Buddhists of Kanchi in religious discourse by the Jain teacher Akalanka. The oil mill incident an establishment—Viṣṇuvardhana received holy food presented by the Jains, and directed the image of the *Jinalaya* at Halebid to be named Vijaya Pārśvanātha in honour of his victory. He honoured Śrī Pala Trividyā Deva and appointed him tutor to his children. Vira Śaiva (Lingāyat) comes into prominence; Jainism subjected to the simultaneous attacks of the Vaiṣṇavas from the South and the Vira Śaivas from the north. The manner in which the Hoysala rulers and ministers dealt with these rival sects is a supreme instance of their religious policy.

Vol. 11 :

P. 193. Penugonda (Vijayanagara), famous as one of the eighteen Jain centres of reputation.

P. 236. Chikka Devarāja, king of Mysore, 1672-1704, had a Jain minister—assassination of the Jain minister after he introduced administrative reforms.

P. 776. Destruction of Buddhist heresy by Akalanka, a Jain teacher at Kanchi (E.I. Vol. III, Pp. 186, 189).

P. 784. Description of the Nirgrantha (Nikanda system of philosophy in the Tamil Kāvya *Manimekhalai*.

Pp. 788-9. Differentiation between Ājīvakas and Nirgranthas in the *Manimekhalai*.

K. GOPALACHARI—*Early History of the Andhra Country*. Madras, 1941.

P. 16. *Kalakacūya Kathā* corroborates the evidence that early Śātavāhana did not rule over Andhradesa. A Paithana Śātavāhana and Nahavana are the names for Bharukaccha, Naravāha in *Harivamśa purāṇa* is a variation of Nahapāna.

P. 30. Jina Prabhasūri's derivation of the word Śātavāhana.

P. 31. According to Jaina tradition King Sātavāhana (Simuka) built Jaina temples and *cetiya*s.

P. 41. Memacandra in his *Deśanāmā* and *Abhidhāna cintāmaṇi* considers Hāla as a variation of Sālāhāna and Sātavāhana.

P. 42. Rajasekhara calls Hāla as Sātavāhana. From inscription it is known that official language under the Sātavāhana was Prakrit and encouraged the use of Prakrit in literature. The inscriptions of Usavadata at Nasika and Kārli have a mixture of Sanskrit with Prakrit. But the official records of Gotamiputa and his son Pulumavi II at Nasika and Kārli are in pure Prakrit. *Gāthā Saptaśati* is in Mahārāstri Prakrit.

P. 43. Merutunga in his *Prabandha-cintāmaṇi* tells that Sātavāhana devoted to the collection of composition of great poet and Sātavāhana bought four *gāthas* for forty million gold pieces.

P. 7. Khāravela, king of Kalinga contemporary of the third or fifth king in the Sāta-vāhana line. He is said to have destroyed the city of Pithumda, and the confederacy of the Tamira (Tamila) countries.

P. 9. Early Sātavāhanas were not reaching on the land of their birth in the third or second century B. C. Khāravela i.e. the third member of the Cedi dynasty of Kalinga.

P. 37. Khāravela in his second year sent an army to the west disregarding Sātakarni. Synchronism of Khāravela and Sātakarni is as probable as that of Khāravela and Sātakarni I.

P. 76. Of Khāravela Inscription what is more striking is that the mahārāthīs are as much associated with the Mahābhōjas as the Ratthikas with the Bhojas.

P. 104. The traditional four-fold division of the army is mentioned in the Hāthigumpha inscription of Khāravela.

P. 158 fn. King Khāravela of Kalinga besieged the city of Pithumda.

P. 159. The Pithumda of Hāthigumpha inscription of Khāravela was located by D.C. Saxena in Pityndra mentioned by Ptolemy as the Metropolis of the Monolia region.

P. 148. Śāradāz, commentary of *Kaśikā* shows that *Udhara* which is mentioned with eighteen *Chāṭganas* was an official title.

- K. GOPALACHARI—*Early History of the Andhra Country*. Madras, 1941.
- P. 16. Jain Literature—a source of Sātavāhana history—Nahavāna—corrupted into Naravana in Jinasena's *Harivamśa Purāṇa*.
- P. 19 (n). Problematical reference of Śrī Vikrama composer of Sūtras as contemporary of Hemachandra 12th century.
- P. 23 (a). Śālāhana and Sālavāhana—variations of Sātavāhanas.
- P. 27. Paithan capital of first Sātavāhana king—Jain legend. Referred by Hemachandra.
- P. 30. Jinaprabhasūri—a Jain monk of 14th century A.D.
- P. 30 (n). *Kathāsaritsāgara* work of Somadeva—reference of Building of Jain temples and *ceṭiyas* by Simuka.
- P. 31. Sātavāhanas.
- P. 41. *Abhidhānacintāmaṇi* and *Deśnāmamālā*—works of Hemacandra—record Otala as a variation of Śālāhana and Sātavāhana.
- P. 59. Jinasena's *Harivamśa* assign a period of 40 and 42 years to Naravāhana (or Nahapāna).
- P. 87 (n). Aira—an official—Hemachandra's Deśikaśa.
- P. 181. *Vallabha* means *Adhyakṣa*—Hemacandra.

B. M. SRIKANTIA—*The Kannada Movement*. (QJMS.) Vol. 31, Nos. 3 & 4, 1941, Bangalore).

P. 297. The missionary efforts of the Jains led to a great cultivation of the Kannada language and the first great outburst of poetry on classical lines began with Amoghavarṣa Nripatunga in the 9th century and within a century of this, our first great poet, one of our greatest appeared in Pampā (941); a brilliant period of Jain writers followed till about the middle of the 12th century, when the great outburst occurred, inspired the Vīra Śāiva Reformer Vāsava. The Jains continued to write, but the future was with followers of the new religion.

1926

S. SRIKANTAYA—*Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV.* (QJMS. Vol. 31 Nos. 3 & 4, 1931, Bangalore).

Pp. 220-222. *Mastakabhishikha* of Sri Gomatesvara March 1925, the Mahārāja on the antiquities and the relics of this important State—land of pilgrimage to the Jaina. Gomata, the younger brother of Bharat, the anonymous Emperor of Bhāratvarsha; Jainism inspired some of the noblest master pieces of Kannada literature in its early history; Jainism—*astika*, *astāntavāda*; the political view of every religious community in India, should be that of India as a whole, when purely social and religious questions invade politics, vast difficulties arise and retard the progress of the country.

1927

P. K. GODE—*Twenty five years of Historical Research* (i. e. 1916-41). Poona, 1941.

Years Serial
Nos.

- | | | |
|------|-----|---|
| 1932 | 34 | Date of Sumativijaya's commentary on the <i>Raghuvamśa</i> (Latter half of 17th centry). |
| 1933 | 38 | A quotation from the Hanuman nataka in the commentary on <i>Meghadūta</i> by Mahimahamsagaṇi composed in Ś. 1693. |
| 1934 | 49 | Reference to <i>Durghaṭavṛtti</i> in Caritravardhana's commentary on <i>Raghuvamśa</i> . |
| 1934 | 52 | A commentary on the <i>Kumārasambhava</i> by Jināsamudrasūri and its probable date last quarter of the 15th century. |
| 1934 | 54 | Date of Caritravardhana, commentator of <i>Kumārasambhava</i> and other <i>Kāvya</i> s between A. D. 1172 and 1385. |
| 1935 | 64 | A commentary on the <i>Rtusamhāra</i> of Kālidāsa by Amarakṛti sūri and its probable date (16th cent.) |
| 1935 | 67 | A commentary on <i>Vagbhāṭālaṃkara</i> by Rājahamsopādhyāya and its probable date about 2nd half of 14th century A. D. |
| 1935 | 70 | BÜHLER's mistaken Identity of Vidyādhara the author of the <i>Sahityavidyāhari</i> (Commentary on the <i>Naiṣadhyacarita</i>). |
| 1926 | 101 | Date of <i>Vishalakṣa</i> of Śrīdharmasena Karnataka Historical Review III, 15-20. |

- 1937 104 Exact Date of Amarakṣī, the author of a commentary on the Raghuvamśa of Kālidāsa A. D. 1593.
- 1938 140 Date of *Vaidika-Vaiṣṇava Sadācāra* of Harikṛṣṇa Miśra between 1713 & 1744 A. D.
- 1938 144 A commentary on the *Vagbhaṭālamkāra* by Jñānapramodagaṇa composed in 1625 A. D.
- 1938 145 Date of *Nāṭakalakṣṇaratnakōśa* of Śāgaranandin before 1431 A. D.
- 1939 157 Mammṭa and Hemacandra—The Journal of the Sarasvatī Mahal Library, Tanjore, 1939, vol. I, No. I Pp 9—13.
- 1939 159 Date of Grammarian Bhimasena—before 600 A. D. (New Indian Antiquity 11 May, 1939, Pp. 108-110).
- 1940 188 Identification of Kubulakhan mentioned by Jinaprava sūri in his *Vividha-Tīrthakalpa*.
- 1940 187 The *Bhagavadgītā* in pre-Śaṅkarācārya Jain source.
- 1940 189 Date of Malayagiri Sūri—Between 1100-1175 A. D.

1328

K. G. SANKAR—*The Hun Invasion of Hindusthan*. (N. I. A. Vol. 4, 1941-42).

Pp. 39-40. In the Jain *Harivamśa Purāṇa* of Jinasena (783 A. c.) Ch. 66. St. 52, the Guptas are said to have ruled for 221 years; thereafter Kalkirāja ruled for 42 years, he in turn was succeeded by Ajitanjaya, who ruled from Indrapurā (Indore). ibid Chap. 60 St. 491-492. Guṇabhadra in his *Uttarapurāṇas* (898 A. c.) Ch. 77 St. 35 says Kalkirāja appeared in the year 1000 after Vira Nirvāṇa, in Pataliputra, as the son of King Śiśupāla; he was also known as Caturmukha; he ruled for 40 years; his son was Ajitanjaya (ibid. ch. 76. St. 397-401 & 428). Jinasena places Kalkirāja in 528 B. C. (Hari, Ch. 60 st. 551) Toramane identified with Kalkirāja, who was the son of Śiśupāla. The Jain chronicles would not have failed to allude to his Hun origin, if he had been a Hun.

P. 40. Kalkirāja is said to have oppressed the people, but the only instance of his oppression, given by Guṇabhadra *Uttarapurāṇa* (Ch. 77 St. 35; Ch. 76 St. 397-401 & 428), in his refusal to exempt Jain monks from taxes.

T. G. ARAVAMUTHAN—*Some Survivals of the Harappa Culture*. (N.I.A. Vol. 4. 1941-42).

Pp. 298-99. Cult—object between Adorants: The formula relates to the iconic presentation of an object that has been adopted as the centre of a cult. The cult-object—be it a divinity or an object such as a tree, or a symbol such as a wheel, is prominently placed in the middle of a composition and it is flanked on either side by a beast or a man rendering veneration to it. A fine pannel (fig. 10) from an early Jain monument is an excellent illustration of this formula, which may be called that of 'cult-object' between adorants. The goddess Śrī or Lakshmi, stands as the central figure in a composition in which lotus buds and blossoms, elephants raising well-filled vessels with their trunks and emptying on the Goddess, and birds plucking at lotus buds, are presented in pairs but disposed symmetrically on either side of the Goddess.

P. 331. *Nandipada* over Circle: The *Nandipada* is repeated four times around a circle (fig. 16 : 10). The repetition connotes a 'strengthening' or an emphasising of the notion for which the Circle stands. It has been shown that the Circle is a substitute for the lotus or the wheel and that either of them may represent Brahman, the Buddha, the Jina—whatever name the sectaries may employ. We may therefore expect a representation of one of these to replace the circle or to occur enclosed in it. The expectation is fulfilled, in a place of Jain sculpture four *nandipadas* surrounded a circle (Fig. 16 : 13) in which is depicted the Jina.

P. 335. The deity on the Head: Jain iconography knows of a few images which carry smaller images on the head,—the smaller ones being invariably seated. Ambika-devī, the Yakṣī, or the *Śāsana-Devatā* of Neminātha, the twenty second Tirthamkara, is represented both in the standing and the sitting postures and a seated Jina is poised on her head, or is suspended just alone.

S. Srikantha SASTRI—*Narasimha II*. (N.I.A. Vol. 4. 1941-42).

P. 365. During the reign of Narasimha (1220-1231 A.D.) in Kannada, the Chief poet was Jaina who had obtained the title *Kavacakravarti* from Ballāla II (the father of Narasimha). He composed inscriptions (Ch. R. Patna 179, S. 1119 and TK. 45 of S. 1119) and his *Tasodhāra-carita* was completed in 1209 A.D. in the reign of Vīra Ballāla. His other work *Anantanātha Purāṇa* was finished in . A.D. It was published at the Śāntiśvara basadi in front of the Vijaya Pāriva basadi at Sarasa-mudra. Its first verse commenced at Anantanātha basadi at Gaṇḍarādityana Pojal. In the court of Narasimha, Jaina was a *daṇḍanāyaka*, a *mantrin* as well as a poet.

1331

D. S. TRIVEDA—*The Sheet Anchor of Indian History*. Megasthenes accounts discussed—[ABORI. (S.J.V.) Vol. XXII ; 1917-42].

P. 588. Chandragupta Maurya, his age etc. discussed—Śramanes and Brachmanes referred by Megasthenes—The Śramanas are called Germanes by Strabo and Samanaceans by Porphyrius. They may have belonged to the sect of Jina.

1332

B.A. SALETORE—*Historical Notices of the Lokāyatas*—[ABORI. (SJV) Vol. XXIII; 1917-42], Pp. 386-397.

References—(1) Amulyacaran Sen, *Schools and Sects in Jain Literature* Pp. 22-23.

(2) See f. n. 4—reference to *Nandisūtra*, according to R. S. Sharma SHASTRY, it was 'composed somewhere about the first century A.D.' (Mysore Arch. Report for 1927. P. 27).

P. 392 Gangadharaya—a councillor to Somnath etc.—In A. D. 1415 the learned Jain teacher Abhaya Siddhāntadeva—etc.

P. 395. Ep. Car. Vol. VII. Sh. 57, p. 22 ; Jain *guru* Gunachandradeva was referred to in the Epigraph, dated A.D. 1115—Indeed it was an age of great Jain *gurus*.

It seems certain that, far from being a secret society of profane thinkers, the Lokāyatas were a most vigorous body of philosophers respected both by Hindus and the Jains for more than five centuries.

1333

S. MUTHUSWAMY—*Jain Rulers in India*, (Jour : Madras Uni. XIV. Pt. 1, Pp. 49-64, Madras. 1942).

Jainism in the south under the patronage of several royal families—a brief review of the principal dynasties known to have professed that creed.

1334

R. S. PANCHAMUKHI—*Jainism in Karnataka and Bhatkal finds*. (Kar. Hist. Review, VI, Parts 1-2. Pp. 14-31, 3 plates 1939, Dharwar, 1942.

Jainism in South India, and the Antiquity and evolution of image worship among the Jains.

1335

R. S. PANCHAMUKHI—*Jainism in Karnataka and Bhatkal finds*. Karnataka Historical review, VI, Dharwar, 1942.

Pp. 14-31. A survey of Bhatkal (in North Kanara) and its surroundings has resulted in a rich find of lithic records and bronze and stone images of the Jain pantheon. The paper gives an account of the state of Jainism from these data.

1336

Muhammad SHAHIDULLAH—*Jainism in Andhradesa*, Journal of the Andhra Historical research society XIII, Rajahmundry 1942, Pp. 185-196.

1337

Kālipāda MITRA—*Historical references in Jain poems*. Indian Historical Quarterly, Calcutta, 1942.

Pp. 101-109. Incidental references to historical personages in the collection of Jain poems named *Aitihāsik Jain Kāvya-sangraha* composed in Apabhraṃśa, Rajasthani and Hindi.

1338

S. MUTHUSWAMI—*'Jain Rulers in India'*. Journal of the Madras University XIV, Madras, 1942.

Pp. 49-64. A brief review of the principal Jain dynasties from the days of Mahāvīra to Bhairava of the family of Tuluva rulers in the 15th century with a view to prove that Jainism had no emasculating effects on the rulers professing that faith.

1339

K. Madhava Krishna SARMA—*Date of Asaga's Vardhamānacarita*, New Indian Antiquary, iv, Bombay, 1942. Karnatak Publishing House.

Pp. 393-96. Is clearly given as Śaka 910. The author is said to have belonged to Dharala in Cojadesa had written eight works.

1340

H. C. SARA—*Kharavela and Gardhabhila*, Nagpur University Journal No. 8, Nagpur, 1942.

Pp. 4-11. Kharavela belongs to the early part of the first century B.C. and is identified with Gardhabhila of the Jaina and Purāṇic traditions.

1341

Rama Shankar TRIPATHI—*History of Ancient India*, Benares, 1942.

Pp. 97-99. Career of Mahāvira—main doctrines of Jainism.

Pp. 103-4. Relation between Buddhism and Jainism.

P. 159. Chandragupta's exodus to Mysore with Bhadrabāhu and starvation to death.

P. 165. Aśoka's toleration of Jainism.

P. 263. The Kāhazār inscription (C. I. I., III, Pp. 65-68) records erection of five Tirthankara images by one Madra, during the Gupta period.

P. 311. Jainism in Harsha's empire not popular except in Vaiśālī, Paundravardhana and Somatata, where Digambaras were numerous.

P. 389. Hemacandra and Kumārapāla of Gujrat.

P. 402. Prosperity of Jainism in the Dekkan during ascendancy of Vatapi Chālukyas—Ravikīrti, the Jain author of Aihole inscription, a favourite of Pulakesin II—granting of villages to Jain paṇḍits.

P. 416. Jainism patronised by Rāshtrakūṭa kings.

P. 455. Mahendravarman I Pallava was originally a Jain.

P. 480. Toleration of Jainism by the Chōlas.

1342

B. V. KRISHNA RAO—*Early Dynasties of Andhradesh*, Madras, 1942.

P. 43. The term *Talanava* a Telugu word occurs in the Andhamagadhi literature of the Jains.

P. 122. *Dharmāmṛta*, a Kannada Kāvya, a Jain work by Nayasena gives interesting materials regarding Jainism and the antiquity of the Ikṣāku in the Andhradesh. During the period of Vāsupūjya Yaśodhara king of Ikṣāku reigned in Campāpura, the capital of Anga. Then follows the account of the family of the king.

P. 125. Mahāvira is said to have spent the retreat of *cāturmāsya vrata* in Campāpur, *Matsya purāṇa* contains an account of Campāpur where Vāsupūjya, the 12th Tirthankara was born.

P. 126. The story of *Dharmāmṛta* suggests that the first Jainism and later Buddhism gained hold in Andhradeśa. When the Andhras became Buddhists, the Jains out of spite would have given the appellation *Andhaka* to the land and people as well. The story of the book might have a connection with the account in the *Āitareya Brahmana*.

P. 174. The religious literature of the Jainas furnish a synchronism and help us to determine the genealogical succession and to reconstruct the political history of the dynasty.

P. 565. Mahendra Varman I, a Pallava king was at first Jaina but he became later on a convert to the cult of Mahēśvara.

P. 566. Some of the early Pallava kings were either Jainas or Buddhists.

P. 570. The Gangas of Punnata—Pannata country claimed descent in the Rānvāyana *gotra* and were Jainas by religion.

1343

S.K. DE—*Early History of the Vaiṣṇava Faith and Movement in Bengal*. Calcutta, 1942.

P. 434. In Kavi Karnaपुरi's drama dealing with Caitanya's life, it is noted that *Bhakti* is superior to *Virāga* which is the central theme of the Buddhas, Jainas and other systems of philosophy.

1344

G. C. GANGOLI—*Some Evidences for the Early History of Indian Drama*. (N.L.A. Vol. 5, 1942-43).

Pp. 69-70. The itinerant picture Showmen was the precursor of the Dramatic form. The class of picture Showmen referred to under the term *natika* in old

Jaina Literature. In the *Uvāsaga-dasā* (end of the 4th or the beginning of the 3rd cent. B.C.), the doctrine of Gosāla Mankha-putta is referred to (Lecture VI and 166). Gosāla's father was *mankha* (*Citra-phalaka-vyagranikṣu viṣṇah*) i.e. a kind of mendicant that tries to extract clms by showing these pictures of deities, which he carries about with him.

1345

P. K. GODE—*A Review of H. R. Kapadia's—A History of the Canonical Literature of the Jainas—Surat*, 1941 (N.I.A. vol. 5 of 1942-43).

Pp. 255-256. Besides Preface and 'Analysis', the author gives in seven chapters valuable material dealing with—(1) the Genesis of the Jaina scriptures, (2) the classifications of the Āgamas, (3) Redaction of the Jaina Canon, (4) Extinct Āgamas of the Jainas, (5) Extant Āgamas of the Jainas, (6) Canonical exegetical literature and (7) Comparison and Evaluation.

1346

JAGAN NATH—*The Hūnas in India*. (N.I.A. Vol. 5, 1942-43).

P. 252. Different scholars have identified Kalki with different historical persons. Dr. K. P. JAYASWAL attempted on the authority of Jain accounts to identify Kalki with Yaśodharman (I.A. 1917. p. 145), Mr. PATHAK identified him with Mihirakula (I.A. 1918 P. 9) and Mr. K. G. SANKAR wants us to believe that Kalki is none else but Toramana (New Indian Antiquary IV, Pp. 36-42). The Jain tradition about Kalki is self contradictory and untrustworthy (I.H.B BHIDE—I.A. Vol. 48 (1919) Pp. 123-128).

1347

Dhirendra Nath MOOKHERJEE—*The Kṛta Era*, (N.I.A. Vol. 5, 1942-43).

Pp. 230 & 232. According to Jaina tradition Mahāvira attained *Niroḍḍha*, three years and some months before the close of the fourth age called *Dussamā* *Susamā* in the great period called Avasarpini. As Mahāvira attained *Niroḍḍha* in 528 B.C., the *Dussamā* *Susamā* period ended in 525 B.C. from which date the *Dussamā* age began. From Guṇabhadra's *Uttarapurāṇa* (The age of the early Guptas by Dr. SHAMASASTRI—An Rep. of My. As. Dept, 1923) we know that when one thousand years of the *Dussamā* age had elapsed there was born a Kalki in Pataliputra in a Mahāmāgha year. Now a thousand years from 525 B.C. leads us to A.D. 475.

The previous year A.D. 474 was a Māhāmāgha year. Now a Kalki was born according to Jaina tradition 1000 years earlier in (1000-473, or) 327 B.C. immediately after Mahāvira's Nirvāṇa. As Kalki lived upto 457 or 455 B.C. evidently he introduced the Kṛtā era about 458 B.C. and then departed from this world. Thus Jaina tradition also supports the epoch of the Kṛtā era introduced by Kalki to be about 458 B.C.

1348

BIMALA CHAKRAN—*India as described in early texts of Buddhism and Jainism.* (ABORI. Vol. XXIV ; 1943) P. 117. Review.

1349

Radhakumud MOOKHERJEE—*Chandragupta Maurya and his Times*, Madras, 1943.

P. 23. Jain tradition about Chandragupta.

P. 24. Both Jain and Buddhist traditions, are at one in declaring for him a noble birth.

P. 32. Buddhist tradition does not impute any base origin to the Nandas and thus runs counter to the Brahmanical and Jaina traditions.

P. 57. Hāthigumphā inscription of Khāravela mention, Nandrajā as being associated with an old aqueduct and having carried away to Magadha as Trophy the statue or foot-print of the first Jina and the treasures of the Royal House.

P. 67, fn. A note on FLEET's and HOERNLE's observation about Jain *paṭṭavali*.

P. 393. According to Kautilya *Arthśāstra* *mud* and *jaṭila* (probably Buddhists and Jainas) had access to the harem.

1349 (a)

Rajaram Narayana SALETORRE—*Life in the Gupta Age*. Bombay, 1943.

P. 103. Meeting with a Digambara Jain thought inauspicious (Bana's *Harṣa carita*, P. 134).

P. 275. Jaina *Vihāras* were under the supervision of the Ācārya, an ecclesiastic officer.

P. 439. Gupta type of flat roof in the 16th century in Tuluva, and monoliths in the Gupta period became a feature of Jaina art.

P. 442. Paucity of Jain imagery a consequence of the decay of Jainism in the Gupta empire.

Kahum stone inscription of A.D. 460-1 containing five standing nude figures (FLEET, C. I. I., III, (15) Pp. 67-8).

Image of Mahāvira dated A.D. 432.

P. 469. *Kṣapaṇaka* (Sidhasena), a contemporary of Kālidāsa.

P. 470. Haricandra's (Bhaṭṭāra Haricandra) compositions, according to Bāṇa, stand out as a Sovereign.

Pp. 485-8. Jain logicians and grammarians of the Gupta age, Digambara and Śvetāmbaras—Devardhi Gaṇi (A.D. 453).

Siddhasena Divākara (A.D. 533) author of *Nyāyavālāra*, *Sammatitarka sūtra*, Siddhasena Gaṇi, author of *Tattvārthaśikā*. Samantabhadra (A.D. 600), author of *Gandhasthi Mahābhāṣya*, *Yuktya-nūśana*, *Rātnakaraṇḍaka*, *Śvayambhu Stotra*, *Caturvīṃśati-jīnastuti*, Akalanka Deva (A.D. 750), author of *Aṣṭa-śati*, *Nyāya-Viniścaya*, *Akalanka-stotra Svarūpa-Sambhodaṇa Prāyaścitta*.

Vidyānanda (A.D. 827), author of *Aṣṭasahasri*. Haribhadrasūri, author of *Samarāṅga khaṇḍa*.

P. 489. In the age of the Guptas, Jainism fell on evil days.

Pp. 493-4. Survey of Jainism in pre-Gupta times.

Pp. 531-3. Features of early Jainism—Jain inscriptions of the reign of Kumara Gupta I ; from Mathura of A.D. 432 ; Udayagiri Cave inscription of A.D. 425 ; inscriptions of the reign of Skanda Gupta-Kahaum inscription of A.D. 460.

Pp. 533-5. Characteristics of later Jainism—during the reign of Harshavardhana—from *Daśakumara-carita* of Daṇḍin.

Pp. 535-7. Jainism in the 8th century.

Pp. 556-8. Jain religious institutions—pre-Gupta Jain orders. Different *gaṇas*, *śākhās* and *kulas*, according to *Kalpasūtra*.

Pp. 558-64. Jain orders and institutions of Gupta times—centres of Jainism, Udayagiri, Mathura, Kahaum (Kakubha), Vaṭagohali (Puṇḍravardhana). Grants of the reigns of Kākusthavarma and Mṛgeśvarma.

Features of Jain *Vihāra* life.

R. C. MAJUMDAR—*The History of Bengal*. Vol. I, Hindu Period, Dacca, 1943.

P. 9. Description of the land Lādhas (Radha) in Western Bengal in the Āchārāṅga Sūtra (I.8, 3) and one *Upāṅga* (I.A. 1891, p. 375)—Tāmalitti (Tamluk) and Kodivarisa (Bangarh).

P. 11. Ptolemy mentions Tamalites (i.e. Tamralipti).

P. 17. Hemachandra identifies Harikeli with Vanga.

P. 22. Tamralipti formed part of Vanga in the times of the *Jaina Prajñā-
Upaṅga*.

P. 36. Early Jain tradition records that Mahāvira travelled through Western Bengal, but was not warmly received.

P. 207. Some epigraphic records refer to Jain teachers of the 'Sena' family, settled in Karnataka. Perhaps the Senas of Bengal belonged to this Karnataka family of Jain teachers.

P. 293. Earliest mention of Sumha (Subbhabhūmi) in *Āyārāṅga Sūtra*; no early Jaina record discovered in Bengal proper.

P. 294. Hiuen Tsang refers to Jain ascetics (Watters, II, 184-91).

Pp. 409-11. Jainism in Bengal.

P. 410. A set of Jain traditions show that Jainism spread in North Bengal and in portions of lower Bengal already before the 2nd century B.C.

Erection of images of Pārśva and other Tirthankaras is spoken of in some Gupta inscriptions (C.I. I, III, 68, 259). Paharpur copper-plate of the year 159 (478-9 A.D.) testify to the existence of a Jain Vihāra at Vaṭa-Gohali. It was established in the 4th century A.D. at Paharpur.

P. 411. Nirgranthas formed a large sect in Northern, Southern and Eastern Bengal in the 7th century A.D. They disappeared in the subsequent period. Immigrants from Western India established Jainism in parts of North Bengal during the Mohammedan period.

P. 425. Decline of Jainism in Bengal during the 7th century A.D.

P. 426. No Jain king of Bengal is known.

Pp. 464-5. Jain images in Bengal—those of Tirthankaras, their attendants, *Yakshas* and *Yakshinis* most important images found at Dinajpur, Midnapore, Bankura. Collections in VSP and Rajshahi Museums.

P. 490. Plan of the earlier Jain *Vihāra*.

P. 507. A four-faced (*chaturmukha*) Jain temple existed at Paharpur. Some temples at Pagan in Burma are an adaptation of the *chaturmukha* shrines of the Jainas.

P. 533. A characteristic of the art of Bengal in the Pāla-Sena period—Buddhist Jains or Brahmanical dieties have well established iconographic types which are never transformed, except in minor details.

1351

George DUNBAR—*History of India*, Vol. I. London, 1943.

P. 24. A note on the Tirthankara Mahāvira and Jain doctrine taught by Pārivanāth and Mahāvira.

P. 25. Karma doctrine, Mahāvira's life ; Jain literature. Later Jain history.

P. 26. Arts and sciences of the Jainas. Superficial points of resemblance between Buddhism and Jainism.

1352

Narendra Krishna SINHA and Anil Chandra BANERJI—*History of India*, Calcutta, 1944.

Pp. 71-6. Career of Mahāvira—Doctrine and early history of Jainism—sacred and non-canonical literature of the Jainas.

1353

A. C. BANERJEE—*Rajput studies*—Calcutta, 1944.

P. 54. Tirthakalpa—a Jain manuscript of Jinaprabha, mention of conflict between Samarsingha and Sultan of Delhi referred to in the above ms.

1354

MORELAND and CHATTERJEE—*A short History of India*. 1944.

P. 41. Disciples gathered round Mahāvira who was welcomed at the court of Magadha and elsewhere but Jainism never became an important factor in Political history.

P. 42. In early period the significance of Jainism as of Buddhism is religious rather than political. The success of Mahāvira and of Buddha was due in their first instance to their personal quality and later to the qualities of their disciples.

P. 43. It is not improbable that a long struggle existed between the priests and the kings which marked the period before Mahāvira and the Buddha became ascetics and denied the authority of the Brahmanas and thus separated themselves definitely from the priestly tradition.

P. 109. Jains in the far South were persecuted by Pāṇḍya king who had been converted from the Jaina faith to the worship of Siva.

1355

MOTI CHANDRA—*The history of Indian costume from the 3rd century A.D. to the end of the 7th century A.D.* (Journal of the Indian society of Oriental Art, Vol. XIII, Benares, 1944).

P. 5. Practice of importing foreign slaves corroborated by Jain sources dated before the Gupta period—list of foreign slaves in the *Antagaḍadasāo*.

Pp. 26 40. Information about Indian costumes and textile materials from the Jain canon—*Chedasūtras*; monastic as well as laymen's costumes; leather used in making shoes, Jain monks allowed to wear shoes for certain purposes.

Pp. 94 95. Literary sources of the costumes *Bṛhat-Kalpa-sūtra* by Jinadāsa Gaṇi Kṣamāsramaṇa (Gupta period).

1356

A.P. KARMARKAR—*Cultural Aspect of Medieval Karnataka*. (QJMS. Vol. 34, No. 2 & 3, 1944, Bangalore).

P. 142. The Gangas of Talkad: C. 4th Cent. A.D. to 10th cent. A.D.

The Gangas belonged to the Kānvāyana Gotra and the descendant of the Kāvāku dynasty and of Solar descent. The foundation stone of the empire was

laid in about the 4th century A.D. mainly at the initiation of the Jain Āchārya Simhanandi (E.C. VIII, No. 35 ; II S.B. 54 ; I.A. XII, P. 20 ; S.I.I. II, Pp. 33, 87 of 2nd Ori. Con. Pro. P. 301).

436 A.D. (?) Viṣṇugopa—He set aside the Jain faith and replaced that of Viṣṇu.

450-500 A.D. Tadangala Nadhava—a worshipper of Tryambaka ; he endowed many grants to the Jain temples 520-540 A.D. Avinīta—He was brought up as a Jain. His preceptor's name is Vijayakīrti (E.C.X. Mr. 727).

P. 143. 540-600 A.D. Durvinīta—one of the most remarkable monarchs. His preceptor was Pūjyapāda, the famous grammarian (E.C. XII ; Tm. 23). In his later years he worshipped Viṣṇu (E.C. IX, Di. 68) Musakera (Sri Vikrama)—It was since his reign that Jainism attained the status of a state religion.

P. 143. 853-869. Erayanga Nittimargga—The later Gangas since Butuga came under the influence of the Rāṣṭra Kūṭas (i.e. Butuga, onwards). During the reign of Rāchamalla Satyavākya, the influence of Jainism was reviewed. 985 A.D. The colossal statue of Gommatārāya was built in 985 A.D. by the famous General Cāmuṇḍarāya.

1357

K. M. MUNSHI—*The Glory That Was Gurjaradesa*. Part III. The Imperial Gurjaras. Bombay, 1944.

P. 9. Gurjaradesa according to Jinasena's *Harivamśa* (783-84 A. C.)

P. 20. The Chālukyas of Patana were the only rulers in India who gave an honoured place to the Śvetāmbara Jain *Sādhus*. One of the great Imperial Gurjaras, Kumārapāla, had for his guide, philosopher and friend one of the greatest *Sādhus*, Hemachandra, in his court.

P. 46. Buddhism and Jainism, with their deep sympathy for the masses, had greater appeal for the Vaiśyas. The *Sādhus* drawn from all sections of society, by their learning and piety provided a cultural force which stood away from Brahminical influence, though at the top the *Sādhus* shared the higher cultural heritage of Dharma. This was no where more apparent than in Gurjaradesa, Saurāṣṭra, Ānarta and Lāṭa.

P. 48. Pāsupata cult, Buddhism and Jainism, as Popular forces brought millions within the fold.

P. 56. In 783 A.C. Jinasena in his *Harivamśa Purāṇa* says : Indrāyudha protects the north, Śrīvallabha, the son of Kṛṣṇa, the south ; Vatsarāja, the lord of Avanti, the east and Varāha or Jayavarāha the West. Five years later Udyotana Sūri in his *Kuvalayamālā* states that Vatsarāja ruled at Jhalor.

Pp. 67-69. Fall of Pañcāsara in North Gujrat (in 696 A.C.) according to *Prabandha-cintāmaṇi* Merutuṅga and foundation of Anahilavāḍa in 765 A.C. according to Jinaprabha and Haribhadrasūri ; Ancestry of Mūlarāja 942 A.C. the Cālukya king according to Jayasimhasūri's *Kumāra-pāla carita*.

P. 80. Merutūga wrongly mentions Bhoja, the Paramara, it must be Bhoja the Pratihāra.

P. 114. King Munja, his adventures according to Merutuṅga and Hemachandra.

P. 131. Durlabharāja (1009 to 1022 A.C.) was the first Cālukya who admitted Jain *Sādhus* to his court at Anahilavāḍa.

P. 136. Two references of the sack of Somanātha in Jain works—one by Dhanapāla and the other by Jinaprabha Sūri in his *Vividha-tīrtha-kalpa* (1308 A.C.).

P. 152. The Paramara king Bhoja the magnificent, cherished Dhanapāla a fantie Jain as a treasure.

Pp. 159-160. Hemacandra's impressions of king Jayasimha are found in the *Dvayātraya*, *Siddha-Haima*, *Deśnāmamālā* and *Chandonuśāsana* ; Jayasimha holds an assembly in 1125 A.C. in which the Śvetāmbara *Sadhu* Devasūri according to *Prabhāvaka-carita*.

P. 176. Siddharāja (Jayasimha Siddharāja—1096 to 1143 A.C.) inspired Hemachandra to write the grammar *Dvayātraya-mahākāvya*, which when completed, was duly honoured by being taken out in a procession on the back of the elephant with the royal insignia of *Chakra* and *Cāmara*.

P. 191-192. Kumārapāla embraced Jainism in 1160 A.C. under the advice of Hemacandra and assumed the title of *Paṣamārhat* ; he prohibited taking of animal life in his empire ; he erected 14,140 Jain temples.

K. A. Nilakanta SASTRI—*An Episode in the history of Buddhism in South India* (B.C. Law Volume Part-I, Calcutta, 1945).

P. 36. Appar's (7th century A.D.) references to Jainas ; in :

(1) Hymn on Tirutturutti (iv. 42) in V. 9 ; "Have no regard for the faith of the ignorant Kuṇḍa Jainas who take account only of what they see".

(2) In the hymn on Tirunāgai-Kāraṇam (vi. 22) v. 10 "6 intelligent mind, do not take for truth the falsehood of the hardy Jainas who have abandoned their homes or the falsehood of the boastful minded Kuṇḍar".

P. 37. The word Śamaṇar, Amaṇar and Kuṇḍar in Tamil are used to denote Jainas (saints).

Nambi Andar Nambi (end of 10th century A.D.) in whose works (*Āḷudaiya Pillaiyar Tirukkalampakam*, V. 8 and *Tiruvandādi* V. 28) are found frequent references to the Kuṇḍar.

Jñānasambandar (7th century A.D.) in the hymn on Kīḷait Tirukkāṭṭup-paḷli (T, 5, 10) refers to Kuṇḍar as those who cover their bodies with clothes coloured with bright red ochre and eat their meal in the forenoon.

P. 38. Sundaramūrtti in V. 10 in the *Dēvāram* on Tiru-vāḷkoḷiputtār says, "the Jains (*Samanas*) eat their meal standing".

P. 39. Attitude of intense hostility to the Jainas is proved from Sundar-murtti's hymn called Namakkadigal-āgiya adigal, verse 9, which says ; our Lord God to be touched by reproaches from these Jainas who are lost to all sense of shame, viz. Namaṇanandi, Karumavira, Darumasena and the rest of them, who stand erect with no clothes on their bodies like some foul smelling bullock, and mutter (unmeaning formulae sounding like) *nanana-nanana-nananonam* ?

Pp. 33-42. Jains also in their turn reciprocated the hatred directed towards them—Sambandar refers to the Jain's intolerance of Saivas in rather strong terms ; in III 108, V. 8 (Madura) he says—the Jains who would not ever stand in the direction of the wind that has touched the bodies of persons wearing the holy ashes (Saivas).

Sambandar defeated the Jains in the court of the Pāṇḍyan ruler of Madura on the banks of the Vaigai river (see—Sakkiya's *Sambandar Purāṇam* V. 901—103)—Appar was a Jain and turned Śaiva.

P. 39n. For references to the Jains in Sambandar's hymns see Balasubramania Mudaliyar's *Śaiva Siddhānta Mahasamajam* edition of Sambandar's *Devaram* (1937) Pp. 60—66.

P. 49. Jñānasambandar upheld the cause of Śaivism not only against the Jainas of the Pāṇḍyan country, but as well against the Buddhists of the Coja-rājya.

1360

V. R. Ramachandra DIKSHITAR.—*Presidential Address: Ancient India*, (Ind. Hist. Cong. 9th Sess. Annamalainagar, 1945).

P. 176. The efforts of the Tamil saints (Appar, Sambandar, Manikkavasa-gar, Sankara etc.) led to the final disappearance of Buddhism in the south and for the matter of that in the Indian Horizon. But in the case of Jainism though decay set in, it died hard. Some of the fine monuments of the Jainas still preserved e.g., Indra Sabhā and Jayamalla Sabhā at Ellora, under the Chālukya's patronage, the splendid monolithic temple at Kalugamalai in the Pāṇḍyan kingdom. The inscriptions at Lakkundi mention the name of *Dana Chintāmaṇi* Attiyabbe, a daughter of Mallapa or Mallapayya, the general of Taila II; she flooded the Western Chālukya territory with 1,500 Jain temples; the *Ajita Purāna* in Kannada of Ranna was composed at her instance.

P. 79. With the Kalachuri usurpation of the province of Telingana (1162-82) emerged the Vira Śaivism; its leader was Basava, the minister of Bijjala, the usurper; it started as a fanatic sect aiming at the destruction of the Jains.

P. 80. The Jains produced literature not only in Tamil but also in Kan-nada.

P. 82. The Karnata Jains took part in the northern expedition of the Chālukyas of Kalyāni during the reign of Vīgrahapāla III.

1361

Anil Chandra BANERJEE—*Sidelights on the History of Medieval Mewar*. (Ind. Hist. Cong. 9th Sess. Annamalainagar, 1945).

P. 147. An inscription of Naravāhana (v.s. 1028, A.D. 971) in the temple of Natha near Udaipur describes the *guru* of the composer of the inscription as the "medicine for the disease of the Syādvād (Jainism), implying hostility to Jainism.

N-2. Tod says that Mewar afforded refuge to the Jaina and some of the Rājās gave them special privileges. In spite of their numerical weakness the Jains occupied very important place in the commercial and political life of Rajputana in Tod's days.

P. 148. An inscription (v.s. 1494, A.D. 1438) at Nagada refers to the construction of a Jain temple there.

P. 149. An inscription (v.s. 1496, A.D. 1440) at Ranpur in Marwar, tells that Rājā Kumbha's favourite was 'Samghapati Dharanaka, a Jaina who had repaired and constructed Jain temples. This pious Jain made pilgrimages with the farman of Ahammada, the Sultan (Ahmad Shah of Gujarat—1411, 1441 A.D.).

An inscription (v.s. 1654, A.D. 1598) at Sadadi in Marwar refers to the construction of a Jain temple in Rājā Amar Simha's reign.

1362

D. G. MAHAJAN.—*Historical References to Jainism in Lanka Dwīp, The Ancient Ceylon in Buddhist Scriptures*. (Ind. Hist. Cong. 9th Sess. Annamalainagar, 1945). Pp. 425-31.

From the references in *Dīpavansa* and *Mahāvansa*, the ancient works of Ceylon we can identify the ruins and relics as belonging to Jainism. The *Mahāvansa* indicates the existence of Jainism in Ceylon before the advent of Buddhism in that country. King Udayan (496 B.C.) probably founded the city of Anurādhāpur. Udayan, a Śiśunag, was a Jain, built several Jain temples and *Stūpa* in Anurādhāpur. A house for Nigantha Jotyia; the Nigantha Giri; a Chapel for the Nigantha Kumbandha. King Pandukabhaya rendered great services for the cause of Niganthas; he founded the city of Anurādhāpur and made it his capital in 437 B.C. King Abhaya built the *Mahāvihār* (Abhayagiri *Vihār*) on the place of the Arama of Nigantha Giri. To the west of Abhayagiri *Stūpa* at a distance of two or three furlongs, there are two stone idols in *Padmāsana*; the bigger idol is nude; the other has one or two slight lines on the chest possibly carved afterwards to make it a Buddhist idol. The Veddas, the aborigines of Ceylon identified with the *Vidyadharas* of the Jains.

1363

Suniti Kumar CHATTERJI—*Buddhist Survivals in Bengal*. (B.C. Law Volume, Pt. I. Calcutta, 1945).

P. 75. Both in Upper India and Bengal a comingling of cults among Purāṇic Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism.

P. 80. Against Vedism and non-Aryan religions developed Jainism and Buddhism : these themselves did not escape the influence of the Vedic priests and the Brahmanas at least in the ordinary religious life of their followers.

1364

C. D. CHATTERJEE—*Early Life of Chandragupta Maurya*. (From Jain sources)—B.C. Law volume, Pt. I. Calcutta, 1945.

Pp. 590-610. *Life of Chanakya, a Jain*—life of Chandragupta also a Jain.

1365

V. R. Ramachandra DIKSHITAR—*Buddhism in Andhradesa*. (B.C. Law volume, Part I, Cal., 1945).

P. 346. Buddhism, like Jainism was on all India movement in the centuries preceding and succeeding the Christian era ; whether Buddhism was the earlier movement of Jainism in Andhradesa, is a disputed question. Buddhism in Andhradesa traced from the third century B. C.

1366

A. B. KERTH—*The age of the Arthashastra*. (B.C. Law Volume, Part I. Cal. 1945).

The *Nandisūtra* and the *Amyogadūrasūtra* of the Jain canon mention the Kautiliya. The language of the Jain canon is far later than the time of the Nandas and if the language could be changed, then the content also was far from secure. Jain tradition also reveals early losses and therefore we have no right to hold that in substance or in detail our present canon goes back to the fourth century B.C. Therefore, the views of Jacobi that redaction of the Jain canon and of the Kautiliya fell together cannot be accepted.

1367

K. A. Milkanta SASTRI—*An episode in the history of Buddhism in South India*, (B. C. Law volume, Part I, Calcutta, 1945, Pp. 35-49).

Pp. 36, 37. Identification of a sect called Kuṇḍar, mentioned by the Tamil author Appar, with the Jain laity—with the Jains who wore robes as opposed to those who did not.

P. 39. Ill-feeling between Jains and Śaivas—Sambandar refers to the Jains' intolerance of the Śaivas in strong terms.

P. Sambandar has been known to legend and history as an opponent of Jainism.

1368

C. D. CHATTERJI—*Early life of Chandragupta Maurya*. (B. C. Law vol. Part I, Calcutta, 1945. Pp. 590—610).

An essay based on Jain sources, mainly the *Sukhabodhi* of Devendragani a commentary on the *Uttarajjhayana*, the first of the four Mūlasuttas of the Śvetāmbara Siddhānta.

P. 590. Birth of Chāṇakya. and prediction by the Jain saints, that the baby would be a king.

P. 590. Chāṇakya's father Chanaka was Brahman by birth but Jain by faith.

P. 591. The fourteen Vijjāthānas (branches of knowledge) according to the Jains.

P. 594. In Jain literature the term *Parivājaka* is applied to Brahman and non-Brahman ascetics.

P. 595. Non-Brahman *Parivājakas*, such as Ājivakas, Nirgranthas, etc. lived in organised religious communities.

There were codes of discipline for each of the classes of ascetics, such as, the *Āyasaṅga* for the Jains, etc.

Pp. 595-8. Jain tradition regarding Chandragupta's ancestry.

Pp. 606-7. Date of Mahāvira's death.

P. 609. The date of the *Paiṇṇas*—about 100 B.C. at the latest.

P. 609. Representation of Chāṇakya as a Jain monk *Bhattapariṇā*. (V, 162 Samthara, vv. 73-75).

P. 609. Umāsvāmin, disciple of Kuṇḍakuṇḍa, belonged to the earlier part of the 1st century A.D.

1369

N. C. BANERJEE—*Text Book of Indian History*. Calcutta.

P. 44. Mahāvira—a sixth century B.C. religious teacher.

Pp. 49-50. Mahāvira born of Kshatriya family of Kuṇḍagrāma near Vaiśālī (c 540 B.C.). Early life and renunciation discussed.

Jainas—followers of Mahāvira—Pārivanātha last but one of the 24 Tirthankaras of the Jainas. Pārivanātha evolved the doctrines and the rules of Jainism and Mahāvira consolidated it. Tenets of Jainism—materially different from that of Brahmanical systems. Doctrine of Karma discussed. Jainism silent about a personal god and creator—believes in penance and mortification. Compared with Buddhism.

Rajputana and Gujrat present day Jain centres—Jains—observance of caste—Divided into two sects Śvetāmbaras and Digambaras.

P. 51. Jain traditions, a source of Indian History of 6th century B.C.

1370

B. C. Law —*The Kosalas in Ancient India*. Calcutta.

P. 149. Jain Literature a source of Kosala history—mention of illumination on the *Posada* instituted by 18 confederate kings of Kāśī and Kosalā, 9 Mallakis and 9 Licchavis on the death of Mahāvira referred to in Jain *Kalpasūtra*. "According to Jains the Licchavis and the Mallakis were the chiefs of Kāśī and Kosalā—succeeded the Aiksvākas who ruled in the time of Rāmāyaṇa" (Jacobi).

1371

T. BHATTACHARYA—*Hand Book of Ancient Indian History*. Calcutta.

P. 9. Jain chronicles of Guzerat and Jaina sūtras, sources of Indian History.

P. 36. Jainism—doctrine of *Ahimsā*, denial of supreme deity, doctrine of Karma, theoretical rejection of caste system mentioned.

P. 38. Buddhism and Jainism compared—idea of God, monks of the Jains and Saṃghas of the Buddhas, caste systems in the two, doctrine of *Ahimsā*, austerity of them—discussed.

Pp. 38-39. Jainism. Buddhism and Hinduism—compared.

P. 65. Mahāvira—Mongolian by birth according to SMITH.

P. 85. Mention of Asoka's dedication of some Barabar Hill caves to Ājivikas—a Jaina Sect.

P. 98. Khāravela—his invasion of Magadha twice and defeat of Pushyamitra who is mentioned in Khāravela's inscription as Brihaspati-mitra.

P. 113. Buddhist and Jaina art—attainment of advanced stage 225 B.C.—230 A.D.

P. 211. Penetration of Jainism to south dates from Chandra Gupta's times—Śravaṇa Belgola in Mysore a Jain settlement whence Jainism spread in the south.

P. 215. Mention of a Pāṇḍya king persecuting Jains.

1372

Kamta Prasad JAIN—*The ancestors of Khāravela*. (Jain. Ant. Vol. XII, No. I) Arrah, 1946. Pp. 33 to 39.

A Jain work "*Chitrasena Padmāvatī Charitra*" narrates the story of Chitrasena. King Citrasena of Vasantapura was a ruling chief in the country of Kalinga. He can be identified with Cheta or Chaitra Rāja of the Hathi-Gumphā inscription. Facts and points to identify Chitrasena of Jaina tradition with Chetarāja, or Chaitrarāja the ancestor of Khāravela given and discussed.

1373

K.B. VYASA—*The Vikramāditya Problem; A Fresh Approach*—(ABORI. Vol. XXVII; 1946) Pp. 209-236.

P. 211. Vikramāditya ruling in Avanti in the middle of the 1st century B.C.—according to Jaina *Prabandhas*.

Franklin EDGERTON aptly points out that we do not yet know enough of the history of the period to reject categorically the evidence of Jain tradition—(Harvard Oriental Series, Vol. XXVI, 1926, Lxiv).

P. 218. see, P. 218—Jain works cited.,

1374

Sibendra Nath GHOSAL—*The Purāṇic and Historical references in the Apabhraṃsa stanzas of Hemacandra*. (Jain. Ant., Arrah, 1946).

Vol. XI, No. II, Pp. 35 to 40.

The Apabhraṃśa stanzas of the Prākṛit grammar of Hemacandra contain numerous references to the characters and incidents of the *Rāmāyaṇa*, *Mahābhārata*, *Purāṇas* and the other ancient literary works of the Hindus. There were frequent interchanges of thoughts and ideas between the different sects and like the

Buddhists, the Jainas too, fell back occasionally upon the heritage of Hindu religion and culture. The Purāṇic characters and incidents discussed in the historical in light.

Vol. XII, No. I, Pp. 16 to 26.

Text referring to *Tamaloka* and *Tamoṅghī*, Lakṣmi, the Goddess of fortune ; Kāma, the god of love, Rāhu, Śiva, *Gaṇa*, Rudra, Brahman, Prajāpati quoted and discussed. The *Brahma-vaivarta Purāṇa* and mentions 'Jinabara' along with these gods and goddesses.

1375

Benimadhava BARUA—*Asoka and his Inscription*. Calcutta, 1946.

P. 10. Asoka's gift to Ājivakas, the Nirgranthas and others.

P. 56. Jaina author Jinaprabhasūri claims Samprati, son of Kunala, as a great king of Pataliputra as an emperor of India founded *Vihāras* for the Jaina *Sramaṇas* even in non-Aryan countries.

P. 57. Samprati, the son of Kunala, is described by Jaina and Buddhist writers as the immediate successor of Ashoka.

P. 64. Asoka's grand son and successor Samprati came to be claimed in Jaina traditions to have been the Lord of Bharata with three divisions (*trikhaṇḍa Bhesavādhipati*).

P. 66. The cruel persecution of the Nirgranthas and Ājivaka's attributed to Asoka was against the spirit of the Maurya emperor.

P. 85. The eighteen forest kingdoms of Khoh copper plate inscription of Samkashobha may be taken to correspond to the eighteen *Vidhyādhara* settlements with this sixty towns, associated in the Jaina *Jambudvīpapaṇṇatti* with the Vindhya or Vindhya range.

P. 108. Beyond the Sringavan (Tienshan) range is the country called Karna varṇa or Uttarakuru with the ocean as its northern boundary.

P. 109. The Jain work *Jambudvīpapaṇṇatti* divides the Himalayas into two ranges namely the greater (Mahāhimavanta) and the lesser (cullahimavanta).

P. 130. Description of Jambudvīpa according to *Jambudvīpapaṇṇatti*.

1376

Jawaharlal NEHRU—*The discovery of India*. Calcutta, 1946.

P. 73. Buddhism and Jainism were certainly not Hinduism or even the Vedic Dharma. Yet they are integral parts of Indian life culture and philosophy.

P. 83. Jainism emphasised the abstention from life and in certain periods of Indian history there was a running away from life on a big scale.

P. 97. The ideology of the Upaniṣad did not permit to any marked extent to the masses. This led to new movements of materialistic philosophy, Agnosticism and atheism. Out of this grew Buddhism and Jainism and at the period of *Rāmāyaṇa Mahābhārata* an attempt was made to bring out a synthesis of the rival creeds.

P. 127. A little later than the Upaniṣadic period a strong current of materialism out of which Jainism and Buddhism arose where again an attempt was made to synthesise the various forms of belief in the *Bhagavad Gītā*.

P. 128. Both Jainism and Buddhism were breakway from the Vedic religion and its offshoots, though in a sense they had grown out of it.

P. 129. Jainism in many way utterly different from it was tolerant to caste and adapted itself to it.

P. 168. Ascetic aspect of life was to grow more important under the influence of Jainism and Buddhism, but it did not change materially the background of life.

P. 189. The age which gave birth to Buddha was of tremendous mental ferment and Philosophic enquiry in India. It gave rise to materialism, to *Bhagavadgītā* to Buddhism and Jainism and other current thoughts which were subsequently to consolidate themselves in various systems of Indian Philosophy.

P. 197. The idea of non-violence, already present in the Vedas and Upaniṣadas, was emphasised by Buddhism and even more so by Jainism.

P. 198. India was influenced by Jainism which was most other worldly and life negating of all the doctrines and philosophies.

P. 199. The emphasis of Jainism on non-violence led to the killing of the soul being considered as lowly occupation for it often resulted in the destruction of animal life.

Nehru, Jawaharlal—*The discovery of India*, 2nd Edi. Calcutta, 1946.

P. 53. *Ārya Dharma* includes all the faiths that originated in India ; it was used by Jains also. *Sanātana dharma*, meaning the ancient religion, could be applied to any of the ancient faiths (including Buddhism and Jainism), but the expression being monopolized by the Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism were certainly not Hinduism or even the Vedic Dharma. Yet they arose in India and were integral parts of Indian life, culture and philosophy. A Jain in India is a hundred percent product of Indian thought and culture, yet it is not a Hindu faith.

P. 60. Buddhism and Jainism employed the abstention from life, and in certain periods Indian history there was a running away from life on a big scale.

P. 71. The ideology of the Upanishads did not permeate to marked extent to the masses and the intellectual separation between the creative minority and the majority became more marked. In course of time this led to new movements—a powerful wave of materialistic philosophy, agnosticism, atheism but of this again grew Buddhism and Jainism.

Pp. 92-94. Mahāvira and Buddha : Caste—Both Jainism and Buddhism were break-aways from the Vedic religion and its offshoots, though in a sense they had grown out of it. They deny the authority of the Vedas and, most fundamental of all matters, they deny or say nothing about the existence of a first cause. Both lay emphasis on non-violence and build up organization of celibate monks and priests. There is certain realism and rationalism in their approach ; One of the fundamental doctrines of Jainism is that truth is relative to our standpoints. It is a rigorous ethical and non-transcendental system laying a special emphasis on the ascetic aspect of life and thought.

Mahāvira, a Kshatriya (warrior class) was the founder of Jainism, a rebel against the parent religion and in many ways utterly different from it, was tolerant to caste and adopted itself to it ; and so it survives and continues in India, almost as an offshoot of Hinduism.

P. 122. There was an ascetic aspect of life in India, as there was later in Greece ; that aspect was to grow more important under the influence of Jainism and Buddhism, but even so it did not change materially the background of life.

Pp. 143-44. The idea of non-violence, already present in the Vedas and Upanishads, was emphasized by Buddhism and even more so by Jainism. There was a new respect for life and a kindness to animals. And always behind all this was the endeavour to lead the good life, the higher life. Effect of Buddha's teaching being pessimism towards life, so was the view of Jainism.

National background of each country moulded the religion according to each shape—for instance, India was influenced by Jainism which was the most other-worldly and life—negating of all doctrines and philosophies. The emphasis of Jainism and Buddhism on non-violence led to the tilling of the soil being considered a lowly occupation, for it often resulted in the destruction of animal life; Unconsciously this led to the degradation of vast numbers of tillers of the soil—but something inherent in the caste system was responsible for this degradation.

P. 168. India, a country of many religions, Jainism and Buddhism had largely faded away and been absorbed by Hinduism.

1378

L. B. KING—*The Vratyas and their reference in Brahmanical and Buddhist literatures.* (Proc. Ind. Hist. Congress, 9th Session) Allahabad, 1946.

P. 109. *Vratyas* cannot be considered as Magadhas, though some of the Magadhas may be styled as '*Vratyas*'.

According to JAYASWAL the term *Vratya* indicated those who had the tradition of the Jains and Buddhas amongst them even before the sixth century B.C. Buddha and Jina (J.B.O.R.S. XIV—P. 26).

1379

M. L. ROY CHOUDHURY—*Hindu-Muslim relation during the Mughal period 1521-1707 A.D.* (Proc. Ind. Hist. Congress, 9th Session) Allahabad, 1946.

Pp. 288-89. Jain idols were destroyed by a Mughal Governor in Gujrat against Akbar's orders. Akbar removed the restrictions on building of places of public worship and immediately afterwards numerous such places of worship were constructed. Jain temples were built at Śatruñjaya and Ujjain.

R. C. MAJUMDAR and A.S. ALTEKAR—*A new History of the Indian people*—Lahore, 1946.

Vol. vi—The Vakataka—Gupta Age.

Pp. 365-66. During 550 to 900 A.D. the Buddhists, the Jains, the Saivas and the Vaishnavas suffered from mutual persecution in South India but during the Vakataka—Gupta period (200 to 550 A.D.) the relations of these sects were fairly cordial in the whole country.

Brahman Nathasarman and his wife Rami of Pundra Vardhana (in Bengal) were pious Hindus but made grants for the worship of Jain *Arhats*. Kadamba kings Krishṇa Varman and Mrigesavarman made grants to a Jain establishment. The Jains used to respect the Hindus and their teachers. The Guptas were orthodox Hindus but the Jainas paid best tribute to their administration.

Pp. 390-394. Jainism. Śvetāmbaras convoked two councils at Mathura & Valabhi to settle the correct texts of the sacred writings (313 A.D.), and the settled texts later committed to writing (453 A.D.).

During this period the Jains gave up their predilection for Prākṛit and began to write in Sanskrit. Mathura and Valabhi strongholds of the Śvetāmbaras and puṇḍravardhana (N. Bengal) of the Digambaras. Jain establishments existed at Kahaum in Gorakhpur district and Udayagiri in Central India. Karnataka and Myrore strongholds of the Digambaras & patronised by the Kadamba and Ganga rulers. Jainism gained firm footing in Tamil country since the early centuries of the Christian era, *Naladiyar*, *Palmoli Nāuru* and *Jivakashintāmaṇi*—important Tamil Jain works.

392. In 470 A.D. Jains command a special *sangam* at Madura under the presidency of Vajranandi. *Lokavibhāga* was composed by Muni Sarvanandi in 458 A.D. in the famous Jain monastery in Patalika (S. Arcot). Kāñchi, a famous Jain centre and some of the Pallava and Paṇḍya rulers were Jains. Rivalry between Jainism and Saivism but no mutual persecution during this period. Ritual of Jain worship. Jain procession in the month of Kārtika. The rich patronage to the religion introduced laxity in a section of the Jain monks.

P. 393. According to the Digambaras the only surviving portion of the twelve Angas have been preserved in the *Shāikhapāṇḍyama*, *Kaśyāpānḥuḍa* and *Mahābandha*—composed towards the end of the 2nd or the beginning of the 3rd

century A.D., they deal with the doctrine of Karman and the causes of bondage which tie down the soul to *Samsāra*.

P. 393. Jain religion and philosophy are conservative. Umasvāti composed (in c. 200 A.D.) *Tattvārthadhigamaśūtra*. During this period (Vakata-gupta) Jain philosophers for the first time began to offer rational explanations for their religious dogmas and tenets. Siddhasena Divākara (5th century A.D.) father of Jain logic, he wrote *Sanmati-larka* and *Nyāyavātara*.

P. 467. Paintings in the cave temple Sittannavasal (*Siddhanam vāsa*) in Pudukkottai state executed in the time of Pallava Mahendra-varman.

1381

A. GHOSH—*The Pottery of Ahichchhatra, District Barully, U.P. (Ancient India, No. I. Delhi, 1946).*

P. 37. Ahichchhatra, the capital of the Kingdom of North Pāñchāla. The ruins of Ahichchhatra are situated about half a mile to the north-east of the village of Rāmnagar which is even now known to the Jains as Achchchhatra.

1382

H. G. RAWLINSON—*A concise History of the Indian People, 1946.*

Pp. 29-30. Jain and Buddhist teachings.

P. 79. Buddhism left India having signed a mark on the Buddhism whereas Jainism survived.

P. 91. Causes of Mohammadan success—Buddhism and Jainism by their doctrine of *Ahiṃsā* had made bulk of the people peace loving and unwarlike.

P. 101. Decline of Buddhism under Cālukya dynasty and replacement by Brahmanism and Jainism. Ganga dynasty of Mysore patronised the Jains.

P. 104. Vira Śaivas or lingayātas were founded by Vasava, a Brahmin minister of uprising Rāja named Bijjala as a revolt against Brahmin priesthood and heretical doctrines of Jainism. Another version is that Vijjala, a Jain, persecuted Lingāyatas and was assassinated. Lingāyatas reject Brahmanism and the authority of the Veda. Hoysalas were Jains. But their successor Viṣṇuvarādhana was a convert Vaiṣṇavism by Rāmānuja.

P. 110. Jain migration to South in Mysore, about 309 B.C.

P. 117. Religious reformers Śaṅkara and Rāmānuja overthrew the heretical sects of Jainism and Buddhism by their teaching.

1303

V. RANGACHARYA—*The Play of Imperialism in Kannada History & some of its cultural effects.* (Journal of Indian History Vol. XXV. Part I, No. 73—Trivandrum April, 1947).

P. 12. Making of a grant to Jains, and instituting an eight-day—Jinendra festival by Ravivarman Kadamba.

P. 16. Mention of the excavation of a Jain cave near Badami by Mangalisa.

P. 17. Pulakesin II patronised the Jain scholar, Niravadya Udayadeva, a pupil of Pūjyapāda, the probable author of *Jainendrayākaraṇa* and gave him a village.

P. 24. Mention of Attiyabbe, widow of Nāgadeva, installing 1,500 Jain images, endowing lands to a *Jinālaya* and to a Jain scholar Nāgadeva Paṇḍita.

P. 27. Contributions of Hoysalas were immense towards Vaiṣnavism and Jainism (1141-1218 A.D.).

1334

Dasharatha SHARMA—*Kumārāpāla Chālukya's war with Arnaraja of Śākambhari* (Bharata-Kaumudi, Part II, Allahabad, 1947).

Pp. 875-886. Jaina emperor Kumārāpāla defeated Anna, Anaka, or Arnorāja Śākambhari; Hemachandra, the author of *Doyāirayamahākavya* is the earliest writer on this war; other writers—Abhayatilakagani, Merutunga, Jayasimha Sūri, Jinamaṇḍana and Charitra-sundara, Prabhāchandra.

1385

Pt. Hirananda SASTRI—*A new source of Indian history; The Vijhaptipatras* (Bharata-Kaumudi—Part II, Allahabad, 1947).

Pp. 765-768 *Kṣhamāpanā* or *Vijhaptipatras* are letters of solicitation and invitation sent by the Jaina to their *gurus* especially on their new year's day (concluding day of the *Paryushana*)—they may be addressed by individuals to friends or by one Jainasangha or community to another; in these mention is made of the ruler of the country, of his capital and chief exploits; contain illustrations of the Bazarā, streets, mansions, act; they allude to historical, religious, social matters, invariably written in the form of a scroll (see ancient *Vijhaptipatras*, by Dr. H. Sastri, Baroda State, 1942, Pp. 1-80, Plates I-xv III).

1386

H. C. SETH—*Mahāvīra Nirvāṇa and some other important dates in ancient Indian History*. (Maratha Kaumudi—Part II, Allahabad, 1947).

Pp. 817-838. Traditional chronology of the Śvetāmbara sect puts Mahāvīra Nirvāṇa 470 years before the Vikrama era i.e. 528 B.C.; CHARPENTIER (Cambridge History of India, vol. I, p 155 and IA, vol. XLIII, pp. 118 ff puts it in 468 B.C. The Digambaras record, that 605 years elapsed between Mahāvīra Nirvāṇa and the Śaka king. Gardabhila may be identical with Khāravela of the Hāthigumpha inscription and Vakra-deva of Khāravela's dynasty may be the famous Vikramāditya. Mahāvīra's Nirvāṇa should be in 488 B.C.

1387

Sikendra Nath GHOSAL—*The Purāṇic and historical references in the Apabhramsa stanzas of Hemacandra*. (Jain. Ant. Vol. XII, No. II), Arrah, Pp. 76 to 87.

There is only one historical character called Munja who is more well known by the name Vākpatirāja Paramāra (970-973). The sentiments of the Rajput women studied.

1388

Kamta Prasad JAIN—*Some Jaina kings and ministers*. (Jain. Ant., Vol. XII No. II), Arrah, 1947 Pp. 53 to 58.

Narrations of a few Jaina kings and ministers requiring investigation and compilation. Minister Kṛṣṇāditya and others (1257 A.D.). Seats of Chauhān Rajputs was at the flourishing town of Chandawār or Chandawāḍa in the district of Agra. The members of a house of Lambakanchuka Jains of Chandwāra held the office of minister of these kings. Kṛṣṇāditya belonged to this very house of Lamedru Jains. King Aharamalla fought out victorious battle against the Muhammadan invaders with the aid of his minister Kṛṣṇāditya.

Minister Subhaṭa (1277 A.D.) Mahā Rāwal Śrī Chachiga was the ruler of the whole territory of Śrīmala country. (Kathiawada) during the thirteenth century. A worthy ruler Subhaṭa was devout Jain.

Minister Vāsādhara (1398 A.D.) descendants of minister Kṛṣṇāditya lost the the patronage of the kings of Chandawāra and they were replaced as ministers by another house of Jaiswala Jains of that town. Vāsādhara was renowned for his pity and devotion to Lord Jinendra.

Minister Punja (1505 A.D.) flourished at Mandir near Dhar in Central India when King Nasiruddin was ruling. He succeeded the Muslim minister Malik Mafar. Upheld by the Hindu and Musalmans alike he was a devout follower of Jainism.

Raja Bharamalla (1605 A.D.) was the ruling chief of Kaccha and he adopted the vows of Jaina layman.

Rājā Bharamalla of Nagaura, a contemporary of the Mughal Emperor Akbar, belonged to the Śrīmāla sect of Rakyani gotra. He was devout Jain belonging to Japāgachcha of Nagaura.

Diwana Tarachanda (1672 A.D.), a minister of Sardara Alaphakhana ruling at Fatehpur, observed the rules and vows of a Jaina layman. Rāghava and Raghu-nātha (1778 A.D.). Ministers of king Sawanta Singh ruling at Deogarh in the Malava country in the 18th century A.D. They were seious of the Hirmaḍa Jainas of Deogarh.

1389

D. KUMAR—*"The Rise and Progress of Jainism"*. (Jain. Ant., Vol. XIII, No. I), Arrah, 1947.

Pp. 32 to 41. The end of the sixth and the beginning of the fifth century B.C. was a period of great religious activity in Northern India. A number of monastic orders sprang up prominent among them being Jainism, Buddhism and the Ājivakas. For nearly five centuries after the death of Mahāvira, Jainism was making rapid progress in Northern India. Bhadrabāhu led the Jain Migration to the South. End of the 5th century A.D. and the opening of the 6th is the period of the Kalabhra invasion and occupation of the Pāṇḍyan Kingdom of the South. Dravidians in origin the Kalabhras embraced Jainism from the moment they came to this country. The Kalabhras were invited by the Jainism from the moment they came to this country. The Kalabhras were invited by the Jains into the Chela, Chora and Pāṇḍya kingdoms to establish Jainism firmly. The period beginning from the 6th century A.D. is marked by a revival of Brahmanism affecting greatly Buddhism and Jainism women stalwarts to the cause of Jainism mentioned.

1390

R. MAJUMDAR. CHOWDHURY and DATTA—*An Advanced History of India*. London, 1943.

P. 59. Both Vardhamāna and Buddha preached their doctrines during the reign of Bimbisāra.

P. 62. The total duration of Nauda line was 155 years according to Jain texts.

P. 70. For North-East India the most useful information is to be found in early Pāli canon and the sacred books of the Jains.

P. 73. Jain writers refer to the use made by Ajātaśatru of Mahāśīla Kaṇṭaga and Rathamussala.

P. 74. About republic some details are given by works on policy as well as the sacred literature of the Jains.

P. 75. Jain texts seem to limit the title of Rāja to nine persons only.

P. 82. The idea of *Kalpa vṛkṣa* occurs prominently in the Indian literature including that of the Jains.

P. 408. Literary conditions under Turks-Afghans, marked by literary production of Jain literature secular as well as religious.

1391

A. N. UPADHYE—*A Paṭṭāvali of Senagaṇa*. (J.A., XIII 2, Pp. 1-9, Arrah, 1948).

This paper presents with a few critical introductory remarks an unpublished *Paṭṭāvali* of the *Senagaṇa* in Sanskrit from a single Ms.; and it is accompanied by an Index of proper Names.

1392

A. N. UPADHYE—*Kings and Dynasties mentioned in the Tiloyapaṇṇatti* (Jubilee Number of the J. of the Asiatic Society of Bombay: In Press).

This paper discusses the various references, to kings and dynasties mentioned in the *Tiloyapaṇṇatti* which is assigned to a period between A.D. 473 and 609.

1393

M. Somasekhara SARMA—*History of the Reddi Kingdoms*. (Circa 1325 A.D. to Circa 1448 A.D.), Waltair, 1948).

P. 460. Education : From time immemorial the brahman, agrahāras, mathas, and temples, the Jain *basadis* and the Buddhist Monasteries, had been the acknowledged national educational institutions for imparting knowledge to the pupils of the respective religious persuasions.

1394

R. D. BANERJEE—*Prehistoric Ancient and Hindu India*, Calcutta, 1948—(Reprinted).

Pp. 51-57. Jainism its origin and development. Pārśva the predecessor of Mahāvira lived in the eighth century B.C. He taught the four supreme commands : (1) not to injure life, (2) not to tell lies, (3) not to steal, and (4) not to possess any property.

Mahāvira added a fifth, chastity. Pārśva allowed robes but Mahāvira enjoined complete nudity.

P. 54. Family of Vardhamāna; legends about his birth; mendicant life of Vardhamāna.

P. 55. Vardhamāna as teacher; relation between Jainism and Buddhism; rivalries between the Ājivikas and the Jains.

P. 56. Nandas were Jains; Udayin the last king of the Saisunaga dynasty was a staunch Jain. Buddhism failed to become a popular religion till its advocacy by Asoka. The Maurya emperors were Jains; cause of the Schism—the Digambaras and the Śvetāmbaras.

P. 57. Samprati, a grandson of Asoka, a patron of Jain The Śvetāmbara sect confined to Rajputana and Western India while Bengal, South Bihar, Chotanagpur, and the whole of central India, Maharashtra, and southern India contained thousands of the Digambaras; Jain *Sarākas* (*Śrāvakas*) in Orissa.

P. 62. Buddha's teaching simpler than Jain's.

P. 68. Bimbisāra married Chellana, the daughter of the Lichchhavi prince Chetaka and first cousin of Mahāvira Vardhamāna.

P. 69. Even after the formation of New Rajagriha, the holy places inside the old Rajagriha continued to be visited by pilgrims both Jain and Buddhist, upto the twelfth century A.D.

P. 72. Reference of the Nandas in the Hāthigumphā inscription of Khāravela—excavation of a canal by a Nanda King in the year one hundred and three of the era of the Nandas; who also brought away an image of a Jina from Kalinga.

P. 90. Chandragupta Maurya was a Jain, died after a reign of twenty-four years, C. 297 B.C.

Pp. 91-92. Kalinga a Dravidian Kingdom, where the Jain religion flourished—its conquest by Asoka; Buddhism a path of minor importance (259 B.C.) and its adoption as a state religion gave offence to the Jains the Brahmanas.

P. 93. In the 13th and 20th year after his coronation Asoka excavated cave dwellings in the Barabar hills of the Gaya Dist. for the Ājivikas.

P. 97. The introduction of the new religion (Buddhism) diverted to his propagation a good deal of revenue which, before that date, (3rd century B.C.) appears to have been spent on the Jain and the Brahmanical religions.

P. 103. Samprati, son and successor of Daśaratha (Maurya) is famous in Jain tradition as a Jain and the dedicator of thousands of Jain images.

P. 106. Khārvela's invasion of Magadha : Khārvela defeated the army of Pushyamitra at Gorathagiri or Barbar Hill, and raided the old capital, Rājagriha, Khārvela invaded Magadha once more and defeated Bahasatimitra (Pushyamitra). The repeated incursion of Khārvela in Magadha weakened the Sungas.

Pp. 115-117. The Chetis of Kalinga—extent of Kalinga—Hāthigumphā inscription of Khārvela—Khārvela's accession—Khārvela's training—invasion of the Deccan, Public works—First campaign in Magadha—Invasion of Northern India (Bhāratavaraha)—fall of Pātaliputra.

P. 130. In Mathura the Jain religion flourished during the reign of Kanishka I, and many Jain images were made by local artists.

Pp. 134-35. In the last centuries before the birth of Christ Jainism does not appear to have succeeded in making any fresh converts. The large number of Jain records discovered in Mathura during the first century B.C. or A.D. contain hardly any names of Scythism or Greek converts : Jain religion declined on account of it, conservatism.

P. 141. In the works of the Mathura School of the Śaka period (1st century A.D.) tendency towards schematic treatment is apparent, but it appears to have affected the Jain sculpture more than the Buddhist.

P. 143. The Mathura school flourished exceedingly during the reign of the Kushans. Numerous Jain images and Jain *stupas* were dedicated and built. The inscriptions on them enable to fix their chronology with greater precision than in the case of the products of any other school.

No complete building of the Mathura school has survived. The Kankali Tilā Mound at Mathura yielded the remains of an immense Jain *stūpa*. Jain *stūpas* uncommon in medieval and modern shrines, but very common in Northern India in the first century B. C. in form they were exactly like the great Buddhist *stūpas* of Sānchi, Mankiala, or Bharhut, being huge hemispheres decorated on the exterior and surrounded by railings with lofty gateways on the cardinal points. The *stūpas* at Mathura were destroyed by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni in 1018 A.D. and the great iconoclast was very forcibly struck by the beauty of the sacred and profane edifices.

Pp. 155-157. Cave Temple of the Jain family of Kalinga. Earliest examples of southern art and architecture are caves excavated by Khāravela, King of Kalinga, and by his relations in the Udayagiri Hill in the Puri Dist. of Orissa, which are also the earliest known examples of Jain temple architecture. The biggest cave at Udayagiri excavated in the second century B.C. for the residence of Jain monks. Views of Sir John MARSHALL on the Udayagiri caves (Cambridge History of India, Vol. I, Pp. 641-642)—referred to. The Ananta cave. The later caves on the Udayagiri and the Khandagiri Hills. Artistic inscription of Orissa.

P. 174. During the reign of Kumāragupta I, Indian sculpture attained the height of its excellence. The Jain image from Mathura of 114 G.E., i.e. 433—the best known example of this period.

P. 202. Harshavardhana held quinquennial assemblies at Prayāga or Allahabad, and Yuan Chewang was present at one held in 643. Buddhists, Brahmanas and the Jains received gifts during these assemblies.

P. 205. Mahendravarman I (Pallava), a Jain first converted to Śaivism by saint Appār.

Pp. 210-11. The early Chālukyas. In 730 Vijayāditya granted a village called Kardama to a Jain teacher named Nirvadaya—Udayadeva, who belonged to the Devagana of the Mūlasangha and was a pupil of Rājyapāda, the author of the *Jainendra-vyakaraṇa*. The early Chālukyas of Badami were orthodox Hindus, so the Brahmanical religion revived and Buddhism declined in the Deccan. The Digambara Jainism, however, became the favourite faith of the masses.

Pp. 214-215. Amoghavarsha I, the greatest king of the Rashtrakūṭa dynasty turned Jain and became one of the most liberal patrons of the Digambara sect. He was the disciple of ascetic Jinasaṇa, the author of *Parashadyaya*. *Jayadharata*

was composed in 837. In the Jain mathematical work *Sarasamgraha* of Virāchārya, Amoghavarsha I, is called a follower of the *Syādāda* doctrine. He himself composed the *Ratnamālīkā*, which exists in a Tibetan translation. He reigned for sixty-three years and was succeeded by his son Krishnarāja II.

P. 222. The temples of Aihole and Pattadakal. The Jain temple near the temple of Virūpāksha resembles Dharmarāja's *rath* at Mamallapuram.

P. 222. Ellora. The extreme left of the Ellora Hill is occupied by Jain caves. These are full of decorative details which tire the eye.

P. 241. An image of Rishabhadeva, the first Tirthankara, was dedicated, during the reign of Madanavarman Chandella twelfth century, in the Jain temple at Khajurāho and is still worshipped.

P. 247. Ārdhamāgadhi a literary dialect used by the Jains in their sacred books.

P. 250. Hemachandra Sūri was the adviser of Siddharāja Jayasingha and Kumārāpāla. Hemachandra was born at Dhandhuka in 1088 and died in 1172. He wrote a large number of works. Ajayapāla distrusted the Jain ministers of Kumārāpāla.

P. 251. Vastupāla was the minister of Viradhavala and his son Viśāladeva. He and his brother Tejahpāla built a magnificent temple at Delvada (Dilwara), near Mount Ābū, in 1230. In 1232 they built another temple of the Tirthankara, Neminātha on Śatruñjaya Hill, and a third on the Girnār Mount.

P. 272. The Lingāyats. Vasava founded the Lingāyata sect who practise a new variety of the Śaiva religion, they do not recognize Brahmanas or caste. Jayasimha II (10th century—Western Chālukya King), was converted from Jainism to this new sect.

P. 288. The Hoysala Vishṇuvardhana's queen Santaladevi erected a Jain temple at Śravaṇa Belgōla. Hulla, a minister of Narasimha I (son of Vishṇuvardhana), was a great patron of Jainism, and the Hoysalas have left splendid buildings at Belur and Śravaṇa Belgōla.

1395

Nalinaksha Dutt—*Presidential Address, Eleventh Session, Delhi of The Indian History Congress, 1948.*

P. 40. Nandas and Chandragupta : If the Jain tradition about the retirement of Chandragupta to the South can be accepted (*Advanced History of India*,

by R.C. MAZUMDAR), then no harm in relying on the statement of *Manjusrimulakalpa* that Mahāpadma Nanda's leaning towards Buddhism made him unpopular.

Pp. 44-46. Jainism : Jainism occupies important place in the studies of our cultural history; lack of good translations of *Āgamas* and lesser interest taken by European scholars, are the main reasons for our inadequate attention to the religion; the *Āgamas* and their commentaries were recast and revised about the sixth century A. C. but they contain materials of a much early date; traditionally there were three recensions of the *Āgamas* but so far no attempt is made to separate the strata chronologically. Jaina Myths and legends derived from the Indian traditions and hence a comparative study of the Buddhist, Jain and Brahmanic versions is likely to throw light on the social, political and cultural life of the Indians of the early Christian eras.

Jainism did not spread beyond Kausambi, Thanewara and Saket till the days of Samprati, the grandson of Asoka, when it spread to Sindhu-Sauvira, Surashtra in the west, and to Andhra and Dravida in the south; but never outside the borders of India. Jainism developed a lay-society of its own; our University should create an interest amongst our students, towards Jain literature.

1996

N. N. GHOSH—*On the Chronological Position of Khāravela*. (Ind. Hist. Cong. 11th, Session, Delhi, 1948).

Pp. 58-64. JAYASWAL puts Khāravela in the first quarter of the second century B. C., taking him to be a contemporary of Pushyamitra Sunga. He identifies Bahasatimita as Brihaspatimitra; his argument not convincing (R. B. CHANDA, I. H. D. 1929, p. 595 f. 5a. 26). Khāravela, a contemporary of Śātakarni I, who appears in the Nanaghat and Sānchi inscriptions, both of the first century B. C. The Nandaraja of the inscription identified with Mahāpadma Nanda and not Nandivardhana. Tentative chronology of Khāravela :

Birth 29 plus 14	C. 43 B. C.
Yauvarājya 43-16	C. 27 B. C.
Accession 43-24	C. 19 B. C.

1397

G. B. SEETHARAM—*Queen Santaladevi*. (QJMs, Vol. 38, No. 3, 1948, Bangalore).

Pp. 139-143. The queen-consort of Viṣṇuvardhana, the great Hoysala Emperor. Santala Devi a flower of Karnataka Culture.

L. A. PHALTANE—*New Light on Antiquity of Jainism*. (Jain. Ant., vol. XIV, No-I), Arrah, 1948. Pp. 21 to 27.

Magga (way) and *Maggaphal* (fruit of the way) are the two things mentioned in Jainism according to Āchārya Kunkunda. *Magga* means a remedy for liberation and its fruit is complete contentment. The ancient name of Jainism was *Marga*. The word '*Magga*', (Sanskrit *Mārga*) appears to have been in use in several countries of the Asiatic continent. In Persian language '*Maga*' used in the sense of a priest. In Canarese also the word is used. Monk (Christian Catholic priest) and *Manga* are its two different forms. The Saraswat Brahmanas of India name their god of worship as Mangesha. The Burmans use the word *Manga* in the sense of brother. *Makala* in Dravidian language means children. According to the *Bhaviṣṣe Purāṇa* Bhojakas and Magas were one and had many practices of the Jain saints. *Makala*—still an advanced community in the Dravidian province has been described as ordinary men and followers of Jainism by Jain *Rāmāyaṇa*.

Mongi-Tungi—'Mongi' means sacred or belonging to the sacred religion 'Magga' and 'Tungi' means a mount or mountain. The joint word '*Mongi Tungi*' would mean a sacred mount of the Jains. According to the Jains Rāmachandra attained liberation from this mount.

In view of the facts *Marge* was the name by which Jainism was pre-eminently known until at least the time of Śhrī Rāmachandra.

R. S. ALTEKAR—*Jainism in the Deccan under the Rāṣṭrakūṭas*. (Jain. Ant., Vol. XV, No. I), Arrah, 1949.

Pp. 24 to 31.

The period of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas was probably the most flourishing period in the history of Jainism in the Deccan. Soon after it Jainism received a set-back owing to rapid spread of the new lingāyat sect. The literary activity of the Jains was also remarkable in this age, and they seem to have taken an active part in the education of the masses. Before the beginning of the alphabet proper the children in the Deccan recite the Jain formula on *namassiddhebhyaḥ*. Grants were made to the Jains by the Kadambas, the Chālukyas, the Gangas and the Rāṣṭrakūṭas who were patrons of Jainism. Many of the feudatories and officers of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas were also Jains. Jain Literature of the period discussed.

1400

Harisatya BHATTACHARYYA—*Heroes of the Jaina Legends*. (Jain. Ant., Vol. XV, No. I), Arrah, 1949. Pp. 14 to 23.

Kulakaras—are said to have been the most enlightened men of their times and great friend philosophers and guides of the human society. Parallel to the Vedic conception of the fourteen 'Manu's the Jaina legends give the descriptions of fourteen *Kulakaras*. Various stages of the progress of the early human race traced with the help of the successive *Kulakaras*. The Jain account presents the human society in its most primitive state conceivable, viz., in the stage when it scarcely distinguishable from a heard of beasts.

1401

K. K. HANDIQUI—*Yasastilaka and Indian Culture*. Sholapur, 1949. Pp. viii—540.

It deals with some aspects of Jainism and Indian thought and culture in the tenth century A.D. based on Somadeva's *Yasastilaka*, a masterpiece of literature. It gives the pathetic story of Prince Yosodhara in a realistic manner based on a domestic tragedy, around which is woven a story of moral and religious edification.

Contents—

Somadeva and his age (959 A.D.), Synopsis of *Yasastilaka* and its sources ; *Yasastilaka*—as a Prose Romance, as a Socio-Political record, as a Religious Romance, as an Anthology of Sanskrit verse ; Philosophical doctrines and schools of thought. Jaina Dogmatics and Moral and spiritual discipline ; the *Anuprekṣas* (ponderings) and Jaina Religious Poetry ; a controversial dialogue on the subject of animal sacrifice ; Jainism and other faiths ; Jaina criticism of vedic sacrifices ; Non-Jaina cults, customs and Beliefs ; Jaina religious and moral stories ; Myths and legends ; Quotations and references.

Appendix—

Somadeva and the Pratibāra court of Kanauj ; the verses on the courtesan's corpse and a Buddhist legend ; Śaiva temples and their geographical distribution ; the Kalamukha sect ; geographical names ; General index.

V. S. AGRAWALA—*A review of life in Ancient India, as depicted in the Jain canons* by Dr. Jagdish Chandra Jain, (J.U.P.H.S. Vol. 22, 1949) Allahabad, 1949.

Pp. 228—233. A digest of the varied cultural data that lie embedded in the extensive Jain religious texts, relating to Geography, social organisation, economic conditions, arts, sciences, religion and philosophy. Kinds of cloth ; marriage gifts ; musical instruments architectural terms, dance dramas.

J. E. VAN LOHUIZEN—De Leeuw.—*The "Scythian" Period*. Leiden, 1949.

Pp. 1-72. Chap. I—The eras ; the Āmohini tablet (*āyāgapāṭa*) dated in the year 72. Maurya era counted from the coronation of Chandragupta in or about B.C. 321.

Chap. II. The art of north-west India.

P. 137. Indra and Brahmā with the Buddhists as well as with the Jains at Mathura and in early India in general were relegated to an inferior position about the same as that of *Takṣas*. The Jains who have retained the old names of these acolytes of the Jina as Brahma and Indra also call them *Takṣas* (Sumangalavilasini, I, p. 264).

Chap. III. The Buddha and Jina image in the Kuṣāṇa art of Mathura.

Pp. 147-49. In the earliest times, Jainism and Buddhism did not use images for worship. The first proof of the existence of Jainism (at Mathura) is the inscription on the *āyāgapāṭa* of the women Āmohini (fig. 29). These *āyāgapāṭas* were relief plaques made of stone, decorating a *stūpa* all round. A number of these have been found again by Vincent SMITH at Kankāli Tilā near Mathura, together with many other Jainistic relics (Ar. Sur. Ind. N. Im. Se. vol. xx, 1901). Several of these *āyāgapāṭas* bear a votary inscription mentioning the name of the donor.

The *āyāgapāṭa* dedicated by Āmohini is the only dated *āyāgapāṭa* known uptil now. It shows a female figure, accompanied by some servants. According to BACHHOFFER (Die fruhindische Plastik, vol. II, pl. 74 and the description there) she represents the goddess Āryavati. Āryavati a shorter form for Ārya (ga) vati ; āryavati, a word for the stone slabs put up around a *stūpa* a parallel to *āyāgapāṭa*. Āryavati āyapāṭa—*āyāgapāṭa*. This *āyāgapāṭa* proves the existence of Jain *stūpa* before the middle of the 1st century B.C. Other *āyāgapāṭas* show a decorative design built up of several holy symbols ; At Mathura the community of Jains was larger

than Buddhists, the Chinese version of the *Kalpānamandīkā* tells us about Kaniṣka's journey from the Basin of the Ganges back to the North-West India; viz. that the great emperor went through a wide flat country where he saw a beautiful *cāitya* of the Jains, to which he paid homage as he thought it to be a Buddhist *stūpa*. Konow supposed that this *cāitya* was possibly the same as the one of which the remains have been found at Kankali Tilā.

Pp. 149, n. *Kalpānamandīkā* by Kumāralāta, translated by Kumārajīva, English translation Ind. Ant. Vol. 32, 1903, p. 385 and in the edition by E. Houbert, Paris, 1908, Pp. 158—63.

Pp. 150—52. Buddhism and Jainism go together in their expression of art. Both had similar symbols, *stūpas*, decorations, architecture, artistic motives—because both drew on the national art of India and employed the same artists (Ep. Ind. vol. 2, 1894. Pp. 311-23).

P. 153. Existence of a prospering Jain community about 57 B.C.; oldest Jina images also originate from about that time. Buddhism strongly influenced by Jainism (B. LAUFER, *Chitralokṣaṇa*, Leipzig, Pp. 17-18.

P. 155. In the second half of the 1st century B.C. the Jina was depicted side by side with the symbols which formally substituted him.

Pp. 158-59. A relief (text-fig. 10) found by FUHRER at Kankali Tilā—according to FUHRER it shows Vardhamāna holding a devotional conversation with a king; it is not Jainistic; it represents meeting of Buddha with king Suddhodana.

P. 158. Jina images always completely naked with (often) the Śrīvatsa—symbol on the chest.

P. 167. Neither the oldest Jina figures on the *āyagapāṭas* show the *uṇṇisa*; nor do the images of the Kuṣāṇa period, have it; before the Guptas the *uṇṇisa* distinguishes the Buddha from the Jina.

P. 219. *Dhyāna-mudrā* usual for Jina images.

P. 221. In the centre of the space between the two lions (on the base) a scene is represented, showing a number of adorants on either side of a small column carrying the *Cakra* symbol—this is a special characteristic of Jainistic images.

Generally Jainism more tenacious to tradition, because it has not been exposed to foreign and strange influences it remained conservative and therefore did not acquire the numerous followers among foreign nations that could have made it a

world religion—a vicious circle in reverse ; Jainism remained a typical Indian religion, and it maintained some archaic characteristics which Buddhism lacks.

Pp. 237-62. Chapter 4. The Post-Kuṣāna period at Mathura. Various inscriptions on the Jina images and the bust, head and other parts of the images discussed ; after the 100 of the Kaniṣka era the number for 100 was frequently omitted in the dates.

Chapt. 5. Pp. 263—300. The Brahmi inscriptions of the post-Kuṣāna period. Several Jain inscriptions discussed.

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1404

S. K. ARYANGAR—*A History of Tirupati*. Vol. I, Madras, 1910.

P. 86. Current popular worship towards Buddhism and Jainism during the time of Alvārs of Tirupati.

1405

Amritlāl Maganlal SHAH—*Prabasti Samgraha* (Sanskrit text), Ahmedabad.

Contains *Prabastis*, collected from about 1,500 Jain Mss.

1406

Adris BANERJĠ—*Traces of Jainism in Bengal*. (J.U.P.H.S. Vol. 23, 1950)

Lucknow, 1950.

No. 164—168.

Pp. 164-65. Eastern India, the Prāchyadeśa of the Purāṇas, Kikāṭa equivalent to later Magadha. The people of Prāchyadeśa were Aryanised by Jains (An. Bh. Ori. R. Inst. Vol. XII, p. 110). Bihar was divided into Anga, Magadha and Kōśala ; these included districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Patna, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Deoriya and Balliya ; with portions of Ghazipur. The term Bengal includes, West Bengal, Eastern Pakistan with the exception of modern Cooch-Bihar, and Hill Tippera. In ancient days they were known as Puṇḍra Rāḍha, Suhma and Vanga. Modern Assam, Chittagong, Cooch-Bihar and Hill Tippera were probably the *Kirāta-deśa*. The district of Tippera and Commila were known as Samatāṭa. The country now known as Orissa was originally included in the three countries known as Udra, Utkala, and Kalinga.

P. 165. 20 Tirthankaras attained Nirvāṇa on the Samet-Sikhara Pārśvanātha Hill. The name Burdawan in W. Bengal which was included in Uttara Rāḍha division was derived from Vardhamāna Mahāvīra, its ancient name being Vardhamāna-bhuktin Rāḍhā.

Puṇḍravardhana, now ruins of Mahasthanagarh, in the Bogra district. Kotivarsha, name of a *Vishaya* in Gupta Times ; now a part of Fāridapur District, (E. Pakistan). Taralipta a famous port of Sumha country.

Puṇḍranagara was the fort of Jainism in the centuries before the birth of Christ—evident from the story of Sumagadha, daughter of Anathapindika, found in the Sumagadhāvadāna in the *Bodhi-Sattāvadāna-Kalpalata* and the tradition recorded in the *Dīrghavadāna*, that Aśoke put to death Nigantha ascetics (Cowell Div. P. 427). Hieun Tsang mentions their existence at Puṇḍranagar (Vol. II, P. 184).

P. 166. Pahārpur Copper plate of 159 G.E.—a Mathura inscription of the Year 62, mentions a monk of Rārā (Rāḍhā).

P. 167. According to R.D. BANERJEE, "the Zone of influence extended from the Southern bank of the Ganges and Western Bank of the Bhagirathi right upto the northern frontier of the jungle country, where wild Goṇḍas live and which is the province of Goṇḍawana proper (Eastern India School of Medieval Sculpture).

P. 167. Bahulara Bankura Dist. brick temple, image of Pārśvanātha. In the extreme south eastern corner of the Bankura Dist.—Pārśvanātha. Also at Daulbhirra.

P. 168. Dulmi or Dyapur Dulmi is a village 50 miles from Purulia. Deoli another village, about 12 miles from Dulmi, contained Jain temples, sculpture—Arvanātha. A mile and a half north of Deoli is Suissa, there is a Digambara image of Pārśvanātha. At Pakvirra, 23 miles south-west of Purulia—are fragments of Jain figures, the biggest being of Padma-prabha, Rishabhanātha and a Pratima-sarvato-bhadrika-Mahāvīra, Śāntinātha, Rishabh, and Kunthunātha. Ambikā as Agnila

N. VENKATARAMANAYYA—*The Eastern Cālukyas of Vengi*. Madras, 1950.

P. 4. Pampa's *Vikramārjuna* throws some light on certain aspects of the E. Cālukya history.

Pp. 63-64. Ayyana Mahādevi, Queen of Viṣṇuvardhana I, (Kubja-Viṣṇuvardhana—624-642 A.D.) and mother of Jayasimha Vallabha I and Indrabhatta.

saka ; she favoured Jain monks of Kavururi Gama with a shrine called Nagumhivasti at Bejavāḍā i.e. Bezwaḍā (copper-plate Grant 9 of 1916-17). It is not known whether she was herself a follower of Jainism, or built a temple for them ; the Vaiṣṇava faith of Kubja Viṣṇu did not exclude worship of non-Vaiṣṇava deities.

Pp. 116 n.1. Pāliketana or the Pālidhavaja banner, the insignia of royalty ; Description of this banner given by Jinasena in his *Pūrvapurāṇa* (Chap. XXII, vv. 219-38. Indian Antiquary XIV. 1045). Jaina is said to have adopted this banner to symbolise his undivided lordship over the three worlds.

Ity=ame ketavo-moha-nir-jjay=Oparjijitā babhuh vibhas=tribhuvan-eṣitvam
samsanto=nannya-gocaram (V. 237).

P. 163. Amma I (Rājamahendra—922 A.D.), founded the city of Rājamahēndravarama i.e., the present Rajahmundry on the eastern bank of the Godavari to remove his capital from Vengai.

P. 190. Durgarāja, brother of Paṇḍaranga II (Supreme commander of the *mūla-varga* or the permanent hereditary forces), figures in the Maliyampundi. Grant of Amma II (A.D. 945-970), as the founder of a *Jinalaya* at Dharmapuri, for the maintenance of which Amma II, granted the village of Miliyampundi (Epi. Indica. IX, Pp. 55-6).

P. 195. Though Ammas (II), personal faith cannot be deducted from his records, he dealt with all the faiths in an impartial manner. The Hindu shrines as well as the Jain *basadis* were benefited by his magnificent patronage. The Jaina ascetics of Nandi and Addakali-gacchas flourished in his dominions.

P. 216. Vimalāditya (A.D. 1011-18), a colourless prince ; the only facts known about him are his conversion to Jainism during his last years and his marriage with two princesses of the Coja family.

P. 283. The population of Vengi as well as other parts of the coastal Telugu country was heterogenous in character. Society was based on caste and even the Jains who originally disregarded it came gradually under its influence and adopted it with certain modifications to suit their needs.

Pp. 287-89. At the time of the Cālukyan conquest three important religions, Buddhism Jainism and Hinduism prevailed in the east coast of the Telugu country. The Jain monks were very active and made a serious attempt to bring the whole country under the influence of Jainism. Deserted images in the ruined village sites all over the country show that Jain settlements were numerous, and an appreciable section of the people paid homage to the *Arhats* and *Tirthankaras* as corroborated by the evidence of epigraphy. Several inscriptions of the Eastern

Čālukya monarchs and their subjects record the construction of *basadis* and temples and register the gift of lands and money for their maintenance. Jainism never a state religion. Some of the Eastern Čālukya kings, especially, Amma II, Rājama-hendra, showed considerable favour to the Jaina monks; but none, with the possible exception of Vimalāditya, became a *śrāvaka* and embraced the faith of Mahāvira.

P. 291. There were several Jain monastic establishments in the country. The *Sarvalokāśraya-Jinalaya*, and the *Kaḷakābharāṇa-Jinalaya*, both built during the reign of Amma II (Ep. Ind. IX, p. 49) were the most important Jaina monasteries; the former belonged to Addakali-gaccha of Valahārigana, and in the *satrālaya* attached to it arrangements were made for feeding the *śramanas* of all the four castes. The latter was built for the benefit of the monks of the *Yāpanīya* Sangha to enable the members of the community to practise their vows undisturbed.

P. 293. Literature: Three great Kannada writers, Ponna, Pampa and Nāgavarma I, closely associated with Kamma-nadu which was situated in the neighbourhood of the Raṣṭrakūṭa dominions; the first composed his *Śāntipurāṇa* at the instance of two brahman noblemen Ponnamayya and Mallapayya of Punganur and dedicated to their common *guru*, Jinendra Candra. The other two were Jaina brahmins born in Vengipalu i.e., Vangipuram in the Narasaraopet Tāluq in the present Guntur district. Pampa was the author of *Vikramārjuna-Vijaya* and *Ādipurāṇa*, the greatest poems in the Kannada language. Nāgavarma composed, *Chandombudhi*, a treatise on Kannada prosody, and *Kādambari* an adaptation in Kannada of Bana's great Sanskrit romance. Though these authors wrote in Kannada, their works, especially those of Pampa, exercised considerable influence over the early Telugu writers and stimulated them to essay poetical compositions in their own language.

L. A. PHALTANE—Do. *Ancient Jain books shed any light on ancient history?* (Jain Ant. Vol. XVI, No. II), Arrah, 1920. Pp. 41 to 45.

The *Tatvārthasūtra* is the first work written in Sanskrit among the Jains in which all the Jain tenets are enumerated in Sūtra form. The *Naraka* beings described in the Third chapter of the *Tatvārtha sūtra* are no others than the people who dwelt in lands which spread far and wide at one time in the Arabian Sea and which were known as sea lands or *Narakas*.

James Tod—*Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan or the Central and Western Rajput States of India*. Reprinted (Two volumes in one), London, 1950. (First published in two volumes 1829-1832). Popular Edition (two volumes), published 1914, Reprinted 1923.

Pp. 18. and 20n. Mt. Soomer is claimed by the Brahmins as the abode of Mahādeva and by the Jains that of Ādinātha, the first Jineswara. Adinātha, the patriarch of mankind. He taught the agriculture.

P. 49. The Boodha religion was modified into its present mild form, the Jain.

P. 54. The era of last Boodha or Mahāvira is 477 years before Vicrama, or 533 years before Christ. The twenty-second Boodha, Nemināth, a contemporary of Crishna.

P. 76. and n. The symbol of the twenty-third Boodha, Pārswa is the serpent. Dates of Neminātha, Pārswanātha and Mahāvira are A.C. 1120 A.C. 650 and A.C. 533 respectively.

P. 84. Mundawar (classically Mundodari), five miles northward of Jodhapur, preserves sculptures and Jain temples.

P. 187. The religion of Balabhi, before it was sacked was the Jain.

P. 275. Bhama Sah, the minister of Pertap, was the saviour of Mewar.

P. 284. Śatruñjaya, one of the five sacred mounts of the Jains.

Pp. 413 and 428 n. More than half of the mercantile wealth of India passes through the hands of the Jains. Rājasthān and Saurashtra are the cradles of the Buddhist or Jain faith, and three out of their five sacred mounts—Ābū, Palithana and Girnar are in these countries. The strict Jain does not maintain a lamp in the rainy season, lest it should attract moths to their destruction. Mewar, a refuge to the followers of the Jain faith.

P. 414. The necrological records of the Jains bear witness to their having occupied a distinguished place in Rajpoot society. The first law of the Jains, like that of the ancient Athenian lawgiver Triptolemus, is 'Thou shalt not kill.'

P. 425. Faith of the Hindus suffered much from the Jains. The Jains were hostile and Śancara Āchārya destroyed them.

- P. 426. The Jains, the chief sect of the Buddhists.
- P. 466. On the 5th day of Asoj the lives of some victims (buffalos and rams) are spared at the intercession of the *Nuggur-Seth*, a Jain.
- Pp. 531-532 and 611.—Sumpriti, the fourth prince in descent from Chandra-gupta, was of Jaina faith and tradition ascribes to him the most ancient monuments of this faith, yet existing in Rajasthan and Saurashtra. The Jain temple at Komuluner may have been designed by Grecian artist. Description given.
- Pp. 550-551. The temple of Mahāvira at Nadole, its architecture and sculpture discussed. The Jain faith was once predominant, and their arts like their religion, were of a character quite distinct from those of Śiva. Śreṇika, a Jain Nadolaye, Balli, Daisoon, Sadri, all ancient seats of the Jains.
- P. 571. The numerical extent of the followers of Jainism—seven out of the ten and a half *nyats* or tribes profess it.
- Pp. 572 n and 613. The symbolic emblems of the twenty-four Jain apostles on ancient coins and medals of Oojein
- P. 579. Peekar—a town of 1,500 houses, one third of which are inhabited by Oswāl Jains.
- Pp. 609-612. Ajmer—ancient Jain temple—*Urai din ca jhopra*—Its architecture analysed and plan discussed. The Toork dilapidated it.
- Pp. 620-621. Ahar; an ancient city still possesses some Jaina shrines and a Jain inscription.
- P. 630. A copper plate at Nadole beginning with a obeisance to Jina-Mahāvira.

II

- P. 127. Commercial Marts—Bhilawara, Bikaner Malpoora and Palli—commercial men and banners of India—natives of Maroodes and followers of the Jain faith.
- P. 211. Swroop Sing—minister of Moolrāj—was a Jain.
- P. 240. Bal-Pol, to the north-west of Jhalore contains a shrine of Pārswanāth.

P. 297. Sowae Jay Sing laid the foundation of Jaipoor in Ś. 1784 (A.D. 1728). Vidhyadhur who planned the city was a Jain.

Pp. 438 and 439. The humane Jain merchant says, 'to hoard up grain, for the purpose of taking advantage of human misery, may bring riches, but never profit.

P. 478. Bharteswar boasts a high antiquity having 750 temples, chiefly of the Jain faith according to local tradition.

P. 545. The Bhagairwal Mahajins claim descent from Raja Bheem. The Bhagairwal is one of the "twelve and a half (*sāri bāra nyāt*) castes of Mahajins," or mercantile tribes; the greater portion of whom profess the Jain creed.

P. 549. A temple of Pārśwanāth at Kuraira with inscriptions dated 1300 to 1350. Description given.

P. 550. An inscription at Mawolee dated Ś. 1737 records an ordinance in favour of the Jains, that "the oil mill of Mawolee should not work on the four rainy months"; in order to lessen the destruction of animal life."

Pp. 579-81. Dhoomnar cave. Some of its columns are named after the sacred mounts of the Jains. Entrance adorned with Jain Tīrthankaras. Numerous square cells of the *Sṛāvaks* or Jain laity and temples dedicated to *Thirncars*.

Pp. 584 and 588. A Jain temple at Jhalra Patun dedicated to the sixteenth *Thirncara*. An inscription dated the 3rd Jeyt S. 1103 (A.D. 1047) in a Jain temple. Inscriptions dated in the 3rd of Magh, S. 1066 (A.D. 1010), in Ś. 1180 and on the Thursday, the *Mool nakshatra* of Ś. 1289 on funeral memorials (*nisea*) of the Jain.

P. 595. Five Digambara Jain temples bearing inscriptions at Morakuro, about half a mile east of Bijolli. Cheetore—A square pillar called the *Khowasin-sthambha*.

P. 610. 75 feet and a half in height, 30 feet in diameter at the base, and 15 feet at the top dated in S. 952 (A.D. 896) Dysak (*sudi*) the 30th, Guruwar, dedicated to Ādināth and covered with Jain figures. Jain inscriptions in the temple of Shantinātha.

A. L. BASHAM—*History and Doctrines of the Ājivikas*, London, 1951.

Foreword by Dr. L.D. BARNET—Dissent from the Vedic systems of sacrifice and Brahmanic ritualism arose and created new preachers. Among the aristocratic clans of the North two noblemen created great churches; they were Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, and Mahāvira Vardhamāna, whom the Jains revere as their twenty-fourth Tirthankara. Besides these the Ājivikas also played a part of some importance.

Preface—refutation of HOERNLE's theory of taking Ājivika as Digambara Jain.

P. 4. The Ājivikas asceticism often terminated, like that of the Jainas, in death by starvation.

P. 6. The three heterodox sects, Buddhism, Jainism and Ājivikism had much in common, all three rejected the sacrificial polytheism of the Aryans and the monistic theories of the Upanisadic mystics; they represent a recognition of the rule of natural law in the universe like that of their approximate contemporaries, the natural philosophers of Gonia. The system of the Ājivikas was based on the principle of *Niyati* as the only determining factor in the universe.

P. 8. Makhali Gosāla, before his association with Mahāvira, was a *mankha* (a bard).

Pp. 11, 16. Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta and his doctrine as contained in the *Sāmaññaphala sutta* of the *Dīgha Nikāya*: "A nigaṇṭha is surrounded by the barrier of fourfold restraint. How is he surrounded? He practises restraint with regard to water, he avoids all sin, by avoiding sin his sins are washed away, and he is filled with the sense of all sins avoided—So surrounded by the barrier of fourfold restraint his mind is perfected, controlled, and firm.

P. 17. The teaching ascribed to Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta is very obscure, but as JACOBI has pointed out, while it is not an accurate description of the Jainia creed it contains nothing alien to it. Nigaṇṭha identified with Vardhamāna Mahāvira, the twenty-fourth Tirthankara of Jainism.

P. 18. According to *Mahabodhi Jataka* (V), King Brahmadatta of Benares had among others a Khattavijjavādi (Nigaṇṭha) Councillor; Nigaṇṭha, in fact the apostle of *ahimsā*, is here the teacher of a Macchivellian doctrine, resembling the antinomianism of Pūraṇa as described in the Sutta passage (quoted above).

P. 21. In the Tibetan version of the *Samadhi-phala Sutta*, quoted by ROCKHILL (the life of Buddha) 'Nirgrantha, son of Dijnati' retains his authentic teaching of Karma wiped out by penance.

P. 22. ROCKHILL also quotes two Chinese versions of the Sutta. In the first of these, the translation of which is dated A.D. 412-13, we find the Nirgrantha Jñātriputra claims omniscience, as did the historical Mahāvira. The second translation is a little earlier A.D. 381-395. Here Nirgrantha maintains that all is the effect of Karma.

P. 27. Makkhali Gosāla considered himself to be the twenty-fourth Tirthankara. Ascetics referred to as Ājivikas existed before their greatest leader, Makkhali Gosāla.

P. 31. Gosāla and Mahāvira—their collaboration in asceticism and parting for sixteen years.

P. 34. The most valuable source for the reconstruction of the story of the life of Gosāla Mankhaliputta and his works is the Jaina *Bhagavati Sūtra* and Dr. BASHAM has quoted extensively from it.

Pp. 35-37. Birth of Makkhali Gosāla according to the *Bhagavati Sūtra*.

Pp. 39-41. Meeting of Gosāla with Mahāvira.

Pp. 41-47. Peregrinations of the two Ascetics (Mahāvira and Gosāla).

P. 52. Gosāla abandoned speech; Gosāla's silence is confirmed by the Tamil text *Nilakēci*, which states that the defied Markali (Makkhali) never speaks for fear of injuring living creatures.

P. 57. Saccaka Niganthaputta converted by Buddha.

P. 66. Gosāla lived as an ascetic for twenty-four years, the first six of which were spent with Mahāvira and the last sixteen as a pseudjina at Savatthi.

P. 74. Buddha died C. 483 B.C., Gosāla in 484 B.C. and Mahāvira in 468-67 B.C., according to JACOBI, CHARPENTIER and BASHAM.

Pp. 77-79. Śvetāmbara tradition places the date of Mahāvira's nirvāṇa in the year 470 before Vikram, or 528 B.C., while the Digambara traditional date is 605 before Vikram. Pāli scriptures record the death of Mahāvira of Nigantha Nātaputta

taking place at Pāvā during the Buddha's life time. HOERNLE suggests 484 B.C. for the death of Mahāvira & 482 B.C. for the Buddha. Gosāla called himself *Tisthān-kara, Jina, Arhant, Kevalin* and *Āptan*.

P. 80. *Samyutta Nikāya* (i, p. 66) mentions Niganthu; the Jaina Tamil poem *Nilakeci* mentions Pūraṇa, the leader of the Ājivikas.

P. 83. Pūraṇa, like Makkhali, was habitually naked and in the *Divyāvadāna* (Ed. Cowell & Niel p. 165); he is described as a *nirgrantha*, clothed in the garment of righteousness (*dharmasāla-praticchanna*); the phrase is obviously an euphemism for a state of total nudity.

P. 84. Pūraṇa & Makkhali taught the same doctrine.

P. 87. *Divyāvadāna* (p. 865) mentions Nirgrantha.

P. 88. Death by ritual suicide was the common end of the Jaina ascetic and similar suicides by Ājivikas.

Pp. 96-97. In *Sutta-nipāta* (381), Ājivikas are clearly distinguished from Nigaṇṭhas but the *Sandaka Sutta* (Majjh, i, P. 513) seems to embrace all six of the heretical teachers, including the great leader of the Nigaṇṭhas, Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta or Mahāvira in the general category of Ājivikas. In the *Dhammapada* Commentary Buddha-ghoṣa describes the ascetic with unsettled mind, who may start as an *acelaka*, then become an Ājivika, then a Nigaṇṭha and finally a *Tāpasa*. The *Divyā-vadāna*, in the story of Asoka, seems to use the terms Ājivika & Nirgrantha synonymously.

P. 101. Wandering Sophists and ascetics played the biggest part in the development of heretical *sanghas* of Buddhism, Jainism, and Ājivikism.

P. 106. The early Ājivikas, like the Jainas, extracted the hair by the roots.

P. 107. The ascetics called, Ājivika appear usually to have lived in a state of nakedness; Representations of naked ascetics occur occasionally in Buddhist art, but in most cases there is no evidence that these are Ājivikas and not members of the Digambara Jaina order. A figure in one of the Ajanta frescos has been identified by FOUCHER, as Pūraṇa Kassapa (L' Art Greco-Bouddhique, Vol. II, p. 264 also Journal Asiatic 1909, Pp. 21—3) and this is completely naked. Certain sculptures of the Gāndhāra school, depicting the Buddha's *parinirvāṇa*, also show a naked ascetic, who seems to be the Ājivika in the act of informing the *bhikkus* Mahākassapa of the great event (Plate III)— FOUCHER, L' Art Greco-Bouddhique, Vol. I.

Pp. 108-109. Mahāvira founded his order upon a looser group of ascetics, wearing clothing and by no means strict in their chastity, who looked back to the Shadomy Pārśva Nātha, the 23rd Tīrthakara.

Jainism in its later form, was but a development of the older proto-Jainism of Pārśva. The early Jaina monk, although called *acela*, was not normally completely nude, but wore a loin-cloth (*Ācārāṅga Sūtra* i, 7, 7, i).

The Ājīvika seems to have gone further in his nudity than the early Jaina.

Neither Mahāvira nor Gosāla was the originator of the cult of nudity, which must have existed before either reformer commenced his ministry. The typical Ājīvika of the early period was completely naked and armed with a bamboo staff.

P. iii. Naccinārkkīṇiyar, the fourteenth century commentator on the early Tamil grammar *Tolakappiyam*, quotes as an example an unidentified verse which mentions the existence of ascetics who perform penances in tāḷi or funerary urns. Dr. K.R. SRINIVASAN, who has noticed this reference, states categorically that these ascetics were Ājīvikas, who were identical with Jainas (*Ancient India* ii, p. 9).

P. 112. Chinese and Japanese Buddhist literature classes the Ashibikas (i.e. Ājīvikas) with the Nikendabtras or Nirgrānṭhas as practising severe penance. (SUGIURA, *Hindu Logic as preserved in China and Japan*, p. 16, quoting Hyaku-rom So, i, 22. The passage has been noticed by HOERNLE (*ERE*, i, p. 269). Who identifies the Ashibikas with the Digambara Jainas).

Pp. 118-119. Detailed description of the begging customs of naked mendicants in the *Mahāsaccaka Sutta* of the *Majjhima Nikāya*—in it the Buddha asks the Nigaṇṭha Saccaka Aggivessana how the Ājīvikas maintain themselves; he replies—giving full details (CHALMER's translation, i, p. 238). See also pre-Buddhist Indian Philosophy pp. 167-8 by BARUA. In another passage of the *Majjhima* (i. p. 77) the same words are put into the mouth of the Buddha himself, when he describes his own ascetic conduct before his enlightenment; the description of ascetic begging practice as given here, applies to the nude class of *accelakas*, or naked ascetic which included Ājīvikas & Nirgrānṭhas or Jainas.

P. 123. The Ājīvikas, like the Buddhists and Jainas were believers in Ahimsā and usually vegetarians; both the Buddha and Mahāvira are said to have eaten meat at least once in the course of their careers as religious leaders. (Mahāvira recovered from his illness, after eating the flesh of a cockerel killed by a cat—*Bhagavati Sūtra* XV. Su. 557, fols. 985-6).

P. 126. The proto-Jainas who followed Pārīva, took, no vows of chastity (HORNLE ERE. i, p. 264 being his view on *Uttarādhyayana Sūtra* XXIII, II ff). Their monks were not always strict in maintaining chastity (*Sūtra Kriyāṅga* iv, 2 and JAIN—*Life in Ancient India According to the Jaina Canon* Pp. 199-202).

P. 132. Buddhaghosa's *Dhammapad-aṭṭha-kathā*, i, pp. 390 ff. mentions *naggesa-mana*, *accelaka* and *ājīvika* ascetics.

Pp. 138-141. Relations between Ājīvikas and Jainas; Ājīvikas and Jainas were originally on good terms and indeed closely related; the near relationship of the two sects is confirmed by the Buddhist tradition. The frequent confusion of terms *Nirgrāṇṭha* and *Ājīvika* in the Buddhist texts also points in the same direction; similarities in the practice and doctrine.

Pp. 158-59. The hill of Barabar, called Khalatika in the Asokan inscription was known in the time of Anantavarman as Pravaragiri. It also had another name Gorathagiri and Goradhagiri. Dr. A. BANERJĠ ŚASTRĠ (JBORS, Xii; p. 60) suggests that Khāravela an earnest Jaina, was responsible for the expulsion of the Ājīvikas from these caves (Barabar), the mutilation of the inscriptions of Asoka and Dasaratha, and the carving of the facade of the Lomas R̥ṣi cave.

P. 159. JAYASWAL places Khāravela in the first half of the second century B.C.; the latter half of the first century B.C. is the date now usually favoured for the Khāravela inscription.

P. 160. In the third century A.D. Jainism was widespread.

P. 163. Description of *nagna* ascetic (*Nirgrāṇṭhas*) in the *Vāyu Purāṇa* p. 78, verse 30.

P. 165 *Lalita Vistāra* (ed. LEPMANN, vol. I, p. 380) mentions *Nirgrāṇṭhas*.

P. 167. The Digambara Jaina ascetic also carried a staff; *Kṣapaṇakas*—Jaina ascetics in *Pañcatantra*.

P. 168. Mention of *nagnāṭaka* or naked ascetic (Digambara) Jain monk in the *Harṣacarita*.

P. 169. Varāhamihira's *Brahmajataka* (for astrological purpose) mentions seven types of ascetics, with the heavenly bodies under whose influence they are born—6th is defined by Utpala or Bhattopala (the tenth century commentator) as—*Nirgrāṇṭhas*—the member of whom is a naked ascetic without a robe, etc., (*Nagnah Kṣapaṇakah pravarāṇ' ādi-rahitaḥ*). Utpala quotes Kālakāchārya of the fifth century—ascetic Kṣapaṇaka born under Saturn.

Pp. 173-76. Śrīlanka, the ninth century commentator to the *Sūtrakriyāṅga*, associates the Ājīvikas with the Digambara Jaina (Bṛtika) & with the lesser Jaina Schism of the Trairāśikas (a schism of the Jaina community).

P. 177. Trairāśikas sect is said to have been founded in the city of Antarin-jika by the monk Rohagupta in A.D. 18.

P. 179. The Catuskanayikas were a small sub-sect of the Jainas, with a somewhat unorthodox epistemology.

P. 180. The last *Dṛṣṭivāda* represents a stage in the history of Jainism when sectarian animosity was by no means as it later became.

P. 181. Nemichandra on the Ājīvikas ; *Pravacanasār-oddhāra* (twelfth century work) contains classifications of ascetics including the Ājīvikas.

P. 184. The Jaina commentator Mallisena whose *Syādvādamahājarī* was written as late A.D. 1292, knew of the Ājīvikas of the Tamil country.

P. 196. There is evidence that Jainism was sometimes severely persecuted by Pāṇḍyan Kings (SMITH, *Early History of India* Pp. 474-5).

Pp. 198-201. The most valuable reference to Ājīvikas in Tamil literature is that contained in the anonymous Jaina poem *Nilakēci*. This poem is a step nearer to the fully developed study of various philosophical systems than the Buddhist *Manimekalai*. It was possibly composed in the 7th or 8th century A.D. Its commentator, Vamanamuni, lived about the end of the thirteenth century. According to Prof. CHAKRAVARTI (*Neelakēci*) it was written in the first century A.D.

P. 202. Anekantavāda, doctrine of Epistemological relativity.

P. 203. *Civanana-cittiyar* a Tamil Śaivite text composed about the thirteenth century outlines the opposing system of Jainism and others. In this work of the Ājīvikas are described as naked ascetics, *Ācānakan amanarkaḷ* (Skt. Sramaṇa), the usual Tamil word for Jaina ascetics—the author (Arunandi) considered the Ājīvikas akin to the Jainas. He further states that the Ājīvikas practice severe penance and pull the hairs from their heads. Apparently Arunandi had met Ājīvikas who had moved far in the direction of Jainism.

Pp. 203-4. Canarase references collected by Dr. K. B. PATHAK (I.A. XLI), *Ācāryas of Viranandi* a Digambara work in Sanskrit of the twelfth century, this states that the Ājīvikas will attain the heaven of *Sahasrā Kalpa*. Vattākera's *Mūlācāra* states that non-Jaina ascetics can rise no higher than *Sahasrā*.

Mādhavacandra (a Southern Digambara) commentator to Namicandra's *Trilokasūtra*, disagrees with Viranandi and Vaṭṭakera, and, like the *Aupapātika Sūtra*, forecasts an even more exalted destiny for Ājīvika ascetics—i.e. they will reach *Acyutakalpa*, the last stage before *Nirvāṇa*. This statement is confirmed by the Canarese commentator Padmaprabha Traividya. These passages show that the Ājīvika was persona grata to the Digambara Jaina. He is promised a very high place in the Jaina Heavens. This surely indicates that the Jaina theologicians recognised him as akin to themselves and paid him qualified respect. It is also evident that some Ājīvikas were being absorbed into Jainism during the middle ages.

P. 507. Jainas have never shown marked hostility to the Hindu gods or to the use of ikons in religious ceremonies.

Pp. 214-215. Plagiarism, is an indication of the close connection of Ājīvikism and Jainism in origin. The Ājīvikas had something in common with the earliest scriptures of the Jainas.

P. 217. *Samayutta Nikāya* contains a verse in praise of Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta.

Pp. 218-219. Comparison between the expression of Ājīvika views in Buddhist and Jain texts shows notable similarities—examples given.

P. 229. Jaina criticisms of Ājīvika determinism are based both on logic and common sense.

P. 230. The Jaina commentators give us a better impression than do the Buddhist and Jaina Prakrit texts of the *Niyativadin's* powers of logical argument.

P. 243. Ājīvika cosmology. The Ājīvikas divided humanity into six groups, classified according to their psychic colour. No. 3 is Red (lohita), Nigaṇṭhas, who wear a single garment, it probably applies to all monks of a Jaina type.

P. 245. The Ājīvika *abhijatis* have much in common with the Jaina *leśyās*. Description of the six *leśyās*. The Ājīvika system of spiritual colours is a general classification of humanity according to creed or occupation, while that of the Jainas classified man's psychic development and virtue; the two doctrines are connected.

P. 266. The Ājīvika classification of the elements is nearer to the six Jaina categories of soul, matter, space, time, dharma and adharma. ARUNANDI, the author of *Civanana-citiyar* (Śaivite) looks upon the Ājīvikas as an unorthodox branch of Jainism.

P. 267. With the Jains the atom (*paramāṇu*) is not differentiated according to elements; it is permanent and unchanging in its substance, but liable to change in its qualities. Atoms are susceptible to taste, smell colour, and touch and combine into aggregates or molecules (*skandha*). The atom is the minutest separable portion of the ultimate undifferentiated classification by elements is not fundamental (JACOBI, *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics*, ii, Pp. 199-200; SCHUBRING, *Die Lehre der Jains*, pp. 88ff.). Both Dharma and Karma are atomic! jiva, the soul, is not *paudgalika* or material; Jiva is *amūrta* and *arūpa*.

P. 273. Pūraṇabhadra and Maṇibhadra are well-known *yakṣas*, popular divinities of the period (Mahāvira, Buddha) in the Ganges Valley (Northern India). In Jainism they are chiefs of the demigods, Pūraṇabhadra of the Southern horde of *Yakṣas* and Maṇibhadra of the Northern. Jainism accepted the reality of the chief Hindu deities.

P. 274. The evidence of the Jaina commentators shows that the Ājīvikas had their own epistemology and logic, which had much in common with that of the Jaina sect of Tīrāṇīkas.

P. 277. One branch of the small Ājīvika community was in the fourteenth century merging with the Jains. This is the substratum of truth in HORENLE's theory, that the Ājīvikas and Digambaras were identical, and is the basis of the belief of such Tamil scholars as Schomerus, who quoting POPE, believed that the Ājīvika atomic doctrines expressed in *Civanana-cittiyar* were the product of an heretical Jaina sect (Der Śaiva-siddhanta, Pp. 104-05).

P. 278. Gosāla was one time closely associated with Mahāvira, the Jain Tīrthankara, but that later their partnership was broken.

P. 284. The doctrines of the Jains and the Ājīvikas show stronger traces of the animist heritage.

P. 285. Buddhism, Jainism and Ājīvikism were a reflection of the changes in the social and economic pattern of the times.

1411

Jyoti Prasad JAIN—*Remaking of Jaina History*. (Jain Ant. Vol. XVII, No. II), Arrah, 1951 ; Pp. 52 to 58.

Jainism was summarily dubbed as a schismatic sect and a branch of later Buddhism. Formerly it was believed to be an off shoot of Buddhism. Hiuen Tsang surmised that, "It was here at Simhapura (Punjab) that the original teacher

of these white-robed heretics reached enlightenment and first preached the law he had discovered". HORACE Wilson was the first to propound that Jainism was an offshoot of Buddhism and originated in the 7th century A.D. According to ELMANSTONE, Jainism originated in the 7th century, spread during the 8th, 9th and 10th, reached its zenith in the 11th and declined since the 12th century. Albrecht WELDER fixed the derivation in the 4th century B.C. MAX MULLER and OLDENBERG, admitted that Mahāvira and Mātapiṭṭha were one and the same person, and that he was contemporary of the Buddha. A. GUERINOT emphasised five great points of difference between Vardhamāna Mahāvira and Goutama Buddha. Dr. RADHAKRISHNAN says that "The Indian tradition looks upon Jainism and Buddhism as two distinct faiths. HERMAUN JACOB gave a death blow to the Buddhist derivation theory once for all. Editors of the *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics* show how the Buddhists have borrowed from Jainism. The Vṛātyas and Kshatrabandhus of the later Vedic literature were the Jain *īramaṇas* according to many. Jainism prevailed even before Mahāvira and Pārīśwanātha. Now it is commonly held that Jainism is a very ancient religious system of India which had been coexistent with Vedic religion since the latter's advent into India.

1412

BUDDHA PRAKASH—*Poros*—(ABORI, Vol. XXXII, 1951).

P. 204. In the North-West Gandhara king Nagnajit or Naggaji as an important king (bull of kings) who ranked with Dvimukha (Dhummukha) of Pancala, Nami of Videha, Karakaṇḍu of Kalinga and Bhima of Vidarbha (*Jataka* Vol. III, p. 377) and adopted the faith of the Jains. In the middle of the sixth Century B.C., Pukkusaṭi was the king of the king of Gandhara.

P. 230. Jain works which refer to the colleague of Chandragupta mentioned.

1413

Y. V. RAMANA RAO—*The Expansion of Satavāhana Kingdom from Eastern Deccan* (QJMS—Vol. 42. No. 4. 1951-52, Bangalore).

P. 139. On account of frequent and violent social, religious and political revolutions, the early Telugu literature promoted by the influence of the Jains and Buddhists, irretrievably perished. There is indisputable evidence that emigrant scholars from Vengi promoted the early Kanarese literature. Nannyya, the poet laureate of the famous Cālukyan monarch, Rājārāja (1025-1060) is the reputed author of the first extant advanced Telugu grammar. He is credited with the title of the standardiser of Telugu language.

D. R. PATIL—*The Cultural Heritage of Madhya Bharat*, Gwalior, (1952).

P. 9. Peoples and Languages—1,00,234 Jains. The Jains though a little more than one per cent have throughout history played proportionately a far more important role in the life of this territory especially in the fields of industries, trades and commerce.

Arts and Architectures :

P. 32. Sacred Architecture—4th/6th centuries A.D. Udayagiri sacred to the Hindu and Jain faiths. The Gupta or earliest temple was an unassuming structure except for its finest sculptural material. It was a simple one room tene-ment for the residence of the deity. Such temples have not survived in Madhya Bharat except the "false cave" No. 1 at Udayagiri which gives the idea what the earliest temple was like.

Religious history as told by monuments :

P. 61. Jainism : 89 Jain shrines or temples, so far recorded to exist in Madhya Bharat, the earliest are the rock-cut caves Nos. 1 and 20, at Udayagiri in Bhilsa district. At this a Jain temple existed at Besnagar. In the medieval age of 8th to 12th centuries, Jainism gained considerable following. This is amply reflected in the numerous temple remains at Badoh, Gyaraspur, Bhilsa, Buddhi Chanderi, Narwar, Padhavli, Bithola, Rakhetra, Suhania, Dubkund, Gandhaval etc. Besides these, rock-cut images of Tirthankaras and divinities are also found at Chanderi, Barvani, and other places. Abundance evidence in literature indicating popularity of Jainism in the hay day of the Paramar rule in Malwa ; it continued to flourish in later centuries in northern Madhya Bharat as is evident from the numerous and colossal rock-cut images carved on the face of the hill-foot of Gwalior and from the colossal images at Barai, 14 miles away to the north, all of them of 15th century A.D.

Brief Directory of important places of Archaeological interest in Madhya Bharat :

P. 76. Gwalior—Gigantic Jain Sculptures, 24 Tirthankaras—one of 57' high, 15th century, when Torman princes were ruling over Gwalior.

Pp. 85-86. Padhavli—Mitaoli—ruins of Jain temples ; to the west of the village on the western face of a hill and on its top ruins of Jain shrines with sculptures ; other Jain shrines and images around the village.

P. 88. Narwar—Jain temples ; about a hundred images.

P. 98. Bhilsa (ancient Vidisha), a prosperous centre of Jainism and Hinduism in Central India.

P. 100. Udayagiri—Nos. 1 and 20 are Jain caves.

P. 106. Gyaraspur—Rajra Matha—All three shrines occupied by Jain idols.

Maldevi Temple—The shrine room and the hall, now shelter a number of Jain images.

P. 108. Badoh—Pathari—Jain Temple.

Gadarmal Temple—made up from the ruins of different Hindu and Jain Temples.

P. 110. Jain Temple—25 shrines—9th to the 12th century A.D. Images of 24 Tirthankaras, Sanskrit inscriptions in cells—11th century A.D.

Mandu :

P. 117. Loose antiquities on the hill of the Jain Temples.

P. 132. Un-Hindu and Jain temples :—

Chaubara Dera—the Jain images in the hall belong to some other contemporary shrine and where removed to here. Jain temples at Un-Chambara Dera.

II. a good specimen of the Paramara style of architecture. Gwaleshvara Jain temple—3 Digambara images—inscriptions on pedestal—13th century A.D. Archeological Map of Madhya Bharat.

The text of inscription in cave No. 20 (Udayagiri) : From [D. R. Patil—[The cultural Heritage of Madhya Bharat].

The text of the inscription in cave No. 20 (Udayagiri) :—

१. नमः सिद्धेभ्य (॥) श्री संयुतानां गुणतोयधीनां गुप्तान्धयानां नृपसत्तमानां
२. राज्ये कुलस्वामि विवर्धमाने षड्मिथ्युते वषष्ठेष्टमासे (॥) शुक्रातिके बहुलदिनेष पंचमै
३. गृहामुखे स्फुटविकटोत्कटामिमां जिनद्विषो जिनवरपार्ष्वसंज्ञिकां जिनाकृतिवशवान
४. श्रीकरत (॥) आचार्य भद्रान्वय मूषणस्य शिष्यो अयसाबाभ्यु रश्चदेवतस्य आचार्यमोक्ष
५. -मर्भ मुनेस्तुतस्तु षड्मावतावकथते व्यटंस्य (॥) परैरर्च चस्वरिपुष्पमानिनस्य संधि
६. सत्येभ्यमि विश्रुतो भुविस्व संज्ञया शंकर नामशब्दिनो विधानयुक्त पतिमा
७. -गमस्त्वितः (॥) स उत्तराणां सद्देशे कुरुणां उदग्दिशादेसवरं प्रसूतः
८. जयाय कर्म्मरिगणास्य श्रीमान यद्वच पुण्यं तवपाससज्जं (॥)

R. C. MAJUMDAR—*Ancient India*. Banares, 1952.

Pp. 136-38. Kalinga—detailed biography of king Khāravela.

Pp. 176-180. Jainism: Pārśva had a real existence; his life; died eighth century B.C.; Mahāvīra born 540 B.C.; his life; died 468 B.C.; the Jain doctrine; resemblance and contrast between Buddhism and Jainism; history of Jainism; the great schism.

P. 229. Ānanda a Jain laity possessed a treasure of four crore measures of gold and forty thousand heads of cattle.

P. 393. Both Mārasimha and Indra (10th century A.D.) became Jainas monks.

P. 399. According to one tradition Bijjala (Kalachuri) a patron of the Jainas was killed by his minister Basava, the founder of the Lingāyat sect; according to another Bijjala abdicated the throne in 1168 A.D. in favour of his son Someśvara.

P. 455. Religion—while numerous inscriptions of the pre-Gupta period, refer to non-Brahmanical religious sects like Buddhists and Jainas, the great majority of the inscriptions of the Gupta period refer to Brahmanical religion.

P. 457. Buddhists and Jains doctrine of *ahimsā* or abstention from the slaughter of animals made such a profound impression, that even today the high class Hindus of the greater part of India are strict vegetarians.

P. 458. Jainism—the early Chālukyas and the Rāshtrakūṭas, as well as the Gangas and Kadambas, patronised the Jain religion, and it made great progress in the South during their rule; Jainism began to decline in South India from the 7th century A.D. owing to the influence of Śaiva and Vaiṣṇavas saints. The Hoysalas, too, were Jainas; the Cholas and the Pāṇdyas were bigoted Śaivas and persecuted the Jainas. Sundara Pāṇḍya impaled 8,000 Jainas—pictures on the walls of the great temple at Madura represent their torture. Jainas, unlike Buddhists, not extinct in the land of their birth.

P. 463. Vaiṣṇavism—at first the total number of *Avatāras* was four or six, but later even Rishabhā, the first Tīrthankara of the Jinas came to be looked upon as *Avatāra* of Viṣṇu.

Pp. 472-8. Jaina canonical literature—Āṅgas of the Śvetāmbara sect finally arranged in a council at Valabhi in the middle of the 5th century A.D. but the texts were based on those compiled in the council at Pāṭaliputra at the beginning of the 3rd century B.C. The *Āṅgas* and their descriptions; the 12 *Upāṅgas*; the ten *Prakīrṇas*; the six *Chhedasūtras*; the four *Mūlasūtras*; The non-canonical Jaina literature commentaries; stories; the Digambara literature; *Kavyas* and lyrics; famous writers.

P. 479. Kannada literature—most Pampa-Ponna and Ranna's poetical works on the lives of Jaina Tīrthankaras attained great distinction.

P. 525. If we exclude Jainism, we find in the far off India Colonies in far east, an almost exact replica of the religious system that prevailed in India during the first millennium.

1416

R. R. SETHI and K. S. NARANG—*A History of Bharat to 1526*, Ambala and Delhi, 1952.

P. 21. Jainism sought shelter in the Deccan whenever its existence in north became temporarily impossible.

Pp. 26-27. Jain literature and tradition also sources of ancient Indian history. The *Āṅgas* of the Jainas throw light on some obscure portions of history.

P. 29. Jain traditions tell interesting things about Chandra Gupta Maurya and Samprati.

P. 80. Caste—the Jains did not take animal diet at all and so they formed separate groups within their castes.

Pp. 102-106. Mahāvīra founded Jainism. But the Jains take him to be the last in a line of twenty-four Tīrthankaras; Bharat, the first Vedic Chakravartin King of India was the soon of Rishabha, the first Tīrthankara. Pārśvanātha, the real founder of Jainism lived in the eight century B.C.; his life and preaching; Mahāvīra his life; his death in 546 or 468 B.C.; his doctrines; the Digambaras and Śvetāmbaras.

P. 128. Brahmanism and Jainism.

P. 129. Buddhism and Jainism.

Pp. 130-31. Common points in Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism. Points of contrast in Brahmanism Buddhism and Jainism.

P. 134. These three religions are not entirely different religions; all the three start from the theory of transmigration of soul and stress on the theory of Karma and moral uplift. Buddhism ignores God and Jainism denies it altogether; both oppose the superstitious ritualism of the Vedas; Jainism carried the idea of *Ahimsa* and penance to extremes.

P. 171. Jain traditions about the Mauryas; Chandragupta.

P. 175. Chandragupta's death in the approved Jain manner (300 B. C.).

P. 220. The Sungas 184-73 B. C.; the Hāthigumphā inscription; Khāravela's war against Magadha; his relations with the Andhras the Cheti and the Sunga kings.

P. 355. Harasha called a great assembly at Kanauj it was attended by Buddhist monks and Brahman and Jain priests. Hiuen Tsang gives a vivid account of this assembly.

Pp. 384-88. Hindu society and culture in the eleventh and twelfth centuries; Jainism had lost its purity and a new type of Jainism, more akin to Hinduism arose; unpopularity of Jainism in this period; Jainism suffered by lack of royal patronage; its followers did not exceed fourteen lakhs and was confined within the limits of Gujrat and Kathiawar.

Pp. 416-17. The Pallavas of Kāñchi : Mahendravarman 600-625 A. D. ; he was at first a Jain but later on converted by Upper to Śaivism. In 640 A. D. there were many Jains in Kāñchi.

P. 421. Amogha Varsha I (814-877 A. D.) a Rāshtrakūṭa was a Jain and patronised Jainism.

1417

G. YAZADANI—*History of the Deccan*—Vol. I, Part VIII. Fine Arts. London & Bombay, 1952.

P. 9. Rock-hewn Jain Shrines at Ellora carved in the 8th and 9th centuries A.D.: Indra Sabhā group being most important both in ornamental detail and in workmanship.

P. 10. The number of structural temples of the Deccan built by Jainas is not inconsiderable.

P. 19. The Jaina group of rock-hewn shrines at Ellora throw much light on the aims and ideals of the Jain builders; Indra Sabhā and Jagannātha Sabhā group most notable; the various adjuncts of these temples are crowded and overloaded with architected detail exhibits industry and skill.

Pp. 20-21. The later Chālukya kings and the Rāshtrakūṭas favourably inclined towards the Jaina religion, and inscriptions shows that both rock-hewn and structural temple of this faith were built under the patronage of the kings of those two dynasties.

Pp. 43-45. Salient features of the Jaina sculpture of the Deccan; Jaina faith existed here (Deccan) from very early times, but flourished especially during the period of the ninth to eleventh centuries A.D., when important centres of the cult were established at Ellora, at Patancheru, 19 miles to the north-west of the present city of Hyderabad, at Kulpak, the Kallipaka of the inscriptions, 45 miles north-east of Hyderabad, and Kopbal in the Raichur District of the Hyderabad State. All these seats are ancient. Kopbal had acquired fame as a *trīṭha* of the Jaina religion in the ninth century A.D. Kopbal (Kopana) noted as a Jaina sanctuary in the seventh century A.D. (Kannada inscriptions of Kopbal, Hyderabad Archaeological series, Monographs No. 12—p. 2, n. 1.). Some Jaina shrines at Patancheru, Kulpak, and Kopbal were burnt and razed to the ground—there the Archaeological Dept. has collected a large number of Jaina images. The general character of the Jaina sculpture of the Deccan shows competent workmanship and conveys a feeling of religious serenity; but it possesses neither the majestic dignity nor the vigour and zeal. The art seems to be schematic & showing no creative effort on the part of the artist. To illustrate this view two images may be described; (Plates XXXVII-XXXVIII); one of them (Pārśvanātha) was found at Kopbal now in Salar Jung's palace at Sururnagar in the suburbs of Hyderabad, and the other in the sculpture gallery of the Hyderabad Museum, both described.

In Jaina sculptures the figures of gods do not generally possess any decorative features. In purely decorative designs, such as floral and jensealery patterns, the skill of the Jaina sculptor surpasses that of his rivals.

P. 58. At Ellora the ceilings of the Indra Sabhā group of Jaina temples are adorned with painting (9th century A.D.), representation of the aparasas plates:

No. XXXVII—(b)—A Jaina image—No. XXXVIII—Jaina image in the Hyderabad Museum.

Faddegon BARNED—the *Pravacana-sāra* of Kuṇḍa-Kuṇḍa Ācārya; together with the commentary, *Tattva-dīpikā*, by Amṛtacandra Sūri—English Translation by BARNED Fuddegon, Edited with an Introduction by F.W. THOMAS. Cambridge, 1935.

Pp. I-XXIV & 1-127. The translators's Preface, Introduction, Translation, Gāthās given only in the *Tālparya-vṛtti*; Appendix to the *Tattva-dīpikā*; Eulogy attached to the *Tattva-dīpikā*; Eulogy belonging to the *Tālparya-vṛtti*; Division of the *Pravacana-sāra*, as indicated in the *Tattva-dīpikā*; Index.

The *Pravacana-sāra*, 'Essence of the Scripture' (or 'of the Doctrine', since *Pravacana* does not necessarily imply writing), is an early and authoritative Jain text in Prākṛit Gāthā—stanzas, embodying the teaching of the Digambara sect.

The author of the Prākṛit stanzas, Kuṇḍa-kuṇḍa, is held in very high esteem among the Jains.

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V. S. AGRAWALA—*India as known to Pāṇini*. Lucknow, 1953.

P. 381. Maskarin (Maskari Gosāla) Founder of the Ājivika, order and a contemporary of Buddha. According to Patañjali "A Maskarin is not so called because there is a *maskara* (bamboo staff) in this hand. Do not perform actions, but seek peace as highest end" i.e. Philosophy of inaction; a Determinist who ascribed every cause to fate or destiny (*niyati*).

P. 383. In the canonical scriptures of the Jains, Makkhali Gosāla mentioned as Gosāla Mankhaliputta.

P. 455. Mahāvīra, junior contemporary of Buddha.

Pp. 463-64. Hāthigumpha inscription dated in the year 165 of the era of Raja Muriya refers to Nandarāja in connection with a canal excavated by him 300 years earlier. Another passage records that king Nanda carried away to Magadha the statue of the first Jina. Khāravela testifies that king Nanda was ruling in 465 B.C. and the form is also supported by the Jain tradition.

P. 474. Pāṇini a contemporary of the Nanda King named Mahānanda—middle of the fifth century B.C.

Pp. 492-93. *Jainendra Vyākaraṇa* of Pūjyapāda Devanandi (C. 550—600 A.D.) of which the *Gṇa-pāṭha* is preserved in the *Mahāvṛtti* of Abhayānandi.

Jaina *Śakaṭāyana Vyākaraṇa* of Pālyakīrti, a contemporary of king Amoghavarsha (817-877); the commentary *Amoghavṛti* of the author still unpublished.

Siddhahaimaśabdānuśāsana of Hemachandra (1088-1172), with his own *Bṛihad-vṛtti* (c. 1130 A.D.)

P. 495. Significance of *Viśhaya*; Jainendra, Śakaṭāyana and Hemachandra take it as *rāshṭra*, and Vardhamāna (1140 A.D.), as *Janapada*, which is the same thing.

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B. SUBBARAO—*Baroda through the Ages*, Baorda, 1953.

Pp. 10-11. The Rāshṭrakūṭas were great patrons of Jainism and Aukottaka became a great centre of Śvetāmbara Jainism with temples etc. A group of images from these Jain temples have been discovered. The Jain temples continued to flourish on the banks of the river Vishvāmitri in ancient Akota. One of the images of *Jinatrāyī* found at Akola is dated 1006 v.s. (949 A.D.) In 1207 during the invasion of Gujrat by Alp Khan, the Jain community hurriedly buried all their precious images collected in over four centuries, to prevent them from falling into Muslim hands. A hoard of Jain Bronzes dating from 6th to the 11th century coming from a Jain monastery at Anko laka (to which fortunately we have literary references) were buried in an impoverished pit in the abandoned area of the town.

U. P. SHAH—*A Note on the Akota Hoard of Jain Bronzes*. A big hoard of Jain bronzes from the site of Akola. A brief outline of the history of these finds and the description of the images and literary evidence, given. Most important in the whole collection is the inscribed bronze of *Jīvanāsvāmī* (paper 1, 2), assigned to c. 550 A.D. It represents Mahāvīra meditating at home, before, final renunciation. Images of this type show ornaments on the person of Jina, not otherwise sanctioned in Jain iconography. *Jīvanāsvāmī* icon represents a sort of *Tīrthankara-sattva*, the analogy of the term *Bodhisattva*. The biggest bronze in the hoard is that of a standing figure of Ādinātha. It may tentatively be assigned to the latter half of the fifth century A.D. The earliest known example in India of a Tīrthankara image showing a *dhōṭī* on the person, i. e., of the Śvetāmbara sect; the earlier specimens from Mathura or Chausa are all nude.

Part III. *A Historical Survey of Baroda through the Ages*.

P. 113. Early Medieval period—Baroda is mentioned in the Jain literature in the 8th century. Haribhadrasūri (701-771 A.D.) in his *Upadēśapada* mentions "Vadavade" which is Baroda.

P. 115. A whole hoard of Jain bronzes varying in date from 6th to the 11th centuries of the Christian era came to light. The Rāṣṭrakūṭas were great patrons of Jainism. During the reigns of Damtivarman, Govinda III and Amoghavarsha, Digambara Jainism from Karnataka spread to Malwa and Magadha. Karka Suvarnavarsha, whose grant is found at Baroda, refers to Jain temples (Chaityālayatana) monastery (vasahika) and Senasangha at Navasari (738 Śaka). Śvetāmbara Jainism had a very strong hold in Gujrat specially due to the activities of Haribhadrasūri. We get definite literary evidence about Jain temples and Jain scholars during the Chālukyan period. A few of the bronzes refer to a Jain monastery at Akola and probably these bronzes were kept in the Jain temples at Akola. The images belong mainly to the Twenty-four Tirthankaras and a few Jain goddesses like Ambikā, Sarasvatī etc.

P. 116. Late Medieval Period : One of the most dominating features of this period is the dominating position of Jainism in Gujrat and the maintenance of regular Jain *Bhandārs* or libraries has also made available to us a number of dated Jain works which throw light on the cultural history of Gujrat. In Jaina literature, a number of references to Baroda—then a great centre of Jains with a number of Jaina scholars.

Jayasimha Siddharāja (1094-1143 A.D.) ascended the throne of Anhilwāḍa. His governor, Santuka celebrated *rathayātrā* at "Vada Udaya" (Baroda) is referred to by Devabhadra (Prabha) Sūri in his *Sreyāmsinītha Charita*.

P. 117. During his exile, Kumārapāla came to Vātapadrapuri (Baroda). Where he was entertained by Katuka. After his exile, when he became the king in 1140 A.D., he gave Vadapadra (Baroda) to Katuka as a gift.

P. 118. According to the inscriptions on the pedestals of some Jaina images (mentioned, at Ankotaka) belonging to 10th, 11th and 12th centuries it is clear that Akota was a great centre of Jains.

P. 119. A huge hoard of images, dating from 6th to 12th century from the Jain temples at Akota, were buried in a hurry in a deserted area during the invasion of Gujrat by the Generals of Allauddin Khilji.

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K. A. Nilakanta SASTRI—*A History of South India from Prehistoric times to the fall of Vijayanagar*—2nd edn. Madras, 1953.

P. 5. In Mahendraravarman I's time arise a strong reaction against the growing influence of Jainism and Buddhism, which found expression in a wide spread *bhakti* movement among the worshippers of Śiva and Viṣṇu.

Pp. 79-80. Nandas' Empire included Kalinga, Khāravēlas' Hāthi Gumphā inscription mentions a Nanda Rāja ; No clear evidence of the Mauryan emperors having undertaken wars of conquest in the South. Jain tradition of Bhadrabāhu and Chandragupta Mauryan and migration to the South. Inscriptions of 600 A.D. and another of the fifth century confirm the tradition. Two inscriptions about A.D. 900 from the neighbourhood of Seringapatam and later inscriptions at Śravaṇa Belgola of 12th and 15th centuries repeat this tradition. *Brihatakathakośa* of Harishena (A.D. 931) also mentions the story.

P. 83. Map of South India : 300 B.C.—A.D. 500.

P. 85. Hāthigumphā inscription mentions a league of Tamil States.

P. 90. Sātakarṇi I, may be the King mentioned in the Hāthigumphā inscription of Khāravēla, but it is more likely that it refers to Sātakarṇi II, the Seventh Andhra King (172 B.C.)

P. 98. For absolute chronology (Pallava). We depend on a Śaka date in the Jain manuscript *Lokavibhāga*, a work on cosmology, finished on the equivalent of the 25th of August. 458 in the 22nd year of Simhavarman's reign. This date receives confirmation from the Ganga Charters.

Pp. 110-112. The inscription of Khāravēla the only early epigraphic reference to the Kingdoms of the Tamil country after the Asakan inscriptions. History of the Tamil land—Sangam literature (the first three or four centuries A.D.)—the earliest stratum of Tamil literature. The *Tolkappiyam*, a comprehensive work on Tamil Grammar also of the same age. *Śilappadikaram* (fifth century) contains a historically correct synchronism.

Pp. 154-55 Amoghavarsha, also called Nripatunga, son of Govinda III (814)—author of *Praśnottara-ratnamālīkā*, a Jain catichism.

P. 356. Epoch in the annals of Tamil literature (500-850). Preponderance of Jain writers. But the rising tide of Hindu reaction soon produced a great volume of popular devotional literature, which was set to music and ravished the hearts of the common folk. Notable developments occurred in belles-letters, grammar and toxicography, but here the Jains and Buddhists continued to hold the palm.

P. 356. Didactical works—the best known of them all, and among the earliest, is the *Kural* of Tiruvalluvar, a comprehensive manual of ethics, polity and love. The author was most probably a learned Jain divine 450-500 may be suggested as the best date for the *Kural*.

Pp. 360-61. Tirumalisai a Vaishṇava alvāra contemporary of Mahendra-varman I. He is reported to have tried both Jainism and Buddhism before turning Vaishṇava Yogi (8th century). He has many flings at Jains, Buddhists and Śaivas. His works—*Nāmmuganṭrivaṇḍadi* and *Tirucandaviruttam*.

Pp. 362-63. In the field of general literature, the three most outstanding works are by Jain and Buddhist authors. The *Silappadikāram* unsurpassed Gem, its authorship and date are doubtful ; The work in some ways unique in the whole range of Tamil literature. Its theme given.

P. 363. *Perumgadai* (Sanskrit *Brīhat-Kathā*) of Konguvelir, another great poem by a Jain author of which only parts are available. It tells of the adventures of Naravānadatta, the son of the celebrate Udayana of Kausambi. As a narrative poem the *Perungadai* has exceptional metrists and it deservedly popular. *Valaiyapati* and *Kandalakṣi* the two other Jain *Kāvya*s in Tamil have been lost but were one counted among the five *Kāvya*s. The commentary on a *Tapparungalam*, a Jain Grammar, cites many works on grammar by Jain authors.

Pp. 364-65. The age of the imperial Cholas (850-1200) was the Golden age of Tamil culture and patronage of literature, Jain and Buddhist authors continued to flourish though not in such numbers as in the earlier age. Many works mentioned in the numerous inscriptions of the period have been lost beyond recovery. In general literature, the *Jīvaka-cintāmaṇi* of the Jain ascetic and poet Tiruttakkadevar was composed in the tenth century. The story of Jivaka given. The poem is said to have been the author's answer to a challenge that though Jain writers were admittedly distinguished in the field of religious literatures they could make no contribution to the literature of love. Saint Tiruttakkudevar is thought to have been a Chola prince by birth. Another Jain writer was Tolamoli (a man of unsurpassed eloquence) whose *Śūlamāṇi* handles a Jain Purāṇic Theme in very multifluous verse and is counted among the five minor *Kāvya*s of Tamil literature.

P. 370. The *Tapparungalam* and *Tapparungalakkakagai* two authoritative works on prosody, were composed by Amitasāgara, a Jain ascetic of the close of the Tenth century. Both have lucid commentaries or *Karigai* (Skt. *Kārikā*) by Guṇasāgara, a Jain ascetic (a pupil of Amitasāgara who was patronized by the contemporary Chola monarchs).

P. 371. The *Neminādam* of Guṇavīrpaṇḍita a Jain of the time of Kulotunga II ; it treats of the orthographs and parts of speech ; named the work after Neminātha the Tīrthankara of South Mysapore. Another work of the same writer on prosody was *Vaccanandi-malai*, named after the authors *Guru* ; it is also known as *Venbappattiyai*. The *Nannul* was the work of Pavanandi, another Jain Grammarian

patronized by a Ganga feudatory of Kulottunga III ; it has displaced all other—books as the beginner's hand book of Tamil Grammar. The *Purapparu—Venbamalai* of Aiyaridānar a Jain ; it is based on an early work called *Pannirupadalam*. The last period (1200 to 1650) of Tamil literature—Philosophical works, commentaries, Purāṇas and prabandhas ; some Jain writers of the period continued to write. A work on Śaiva doctrine is the *Siva-Nava-Sittiyar* of Arunandi, contains critical discussion on rival systems including Jainism.

P. 381. The commentary of Mayilainather on *Nannul* a work of Grammar ; was among the earliest period (in the period of 1200-1650). Then comes the gloss of Adiyarkkunallar on *Ṣilappadikārem* ; a very learned and eloquent commentary remarkable for its extensive and instructive citations from numerous old works now lost. In lexicography, the most popular lexicon *Nigandu-Cūḍamaṇi* was composed by Mandalapurusha, a Jain (in the reign of Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar).

Pp. 382-83. Among South Indian languages after Tāmil, Kannada possesses the oldest literature. Sri Vardhadeva, also called Timbulurācārya from the place of his birth ; his *Cūḍamaṇi*, a commentary of the *Tattvārtha-Mahāśāstra*. Another writer of this early period (C 650) was Syamakundacārya. Both these Ācāryas, like most Kannada writers, were Jains. The first extant work of real literature is the *Vaddārādhana* of Śivakoṭi (C. A.D. 909), a prose work on the lives of the older Jain Saints.

Pp. 383-84. Then we have Pampa, who came from Vengi and flourished in the Court of a feudatory of Rāṣṭrakūṭa Krishṇa III, Arikesari II of Vemulavada. His *Ādipurāṇa* (life story of the first Tirthankara ; and *Vikramārjuna Vijaya* (his own version of *Mahābhārata* story) is called *Pampabhārata*. Critics have unanimously hailed as the most imminent among Kannada poets. Pampa's Junior contemporary was Ponna whose principal work is the *Śāntipurāṇa*, the legendary history of the 16th Tirthankara. He wrote also *Bhuvanaikarāmābhūdaya* now known only from citations in later works, and the *Finaksharamāle*, an acrostic poem in praise of the Jinas. He got the title *Ubhaya Kavi Chakravarti* from Krishṇa III. Ranna, who, with Pampa and Ponna, completes, the three gems, adorned the court of the Chālukya King Taila II, and his successor and rose to the rank of *Kavichakravarti* (poet laureate) and enjoyed the honours of the golden rod, *chauri*, elephant and Umbrella. His *Ahitapurāṇa* (993), *Sahasabāhuvijaya* or *Gadāyuddha* (982), *Paruvirāma-carita* and *Cakreśvaracarita*, and a lexicon *Ranna Kanda*. Chavundarāya, a feudatory of Ganga Rācamalla IV, was Ranna's early patron.

P. 384. Chāvundrāya, composed the *Chāvundarāyapurāṇa* (978) or *Trishashṭilak-
shaṇṇa-mahāpurāṇa*. Nāgavarma I, another protege of Chāvundarāya and a pupil of
Ajitasena ; his *Chandonbudhi* (Ocean of prosody) an earliest work on the subject in
Kannada.

Śrīdharācārya, a Jain Brahmin, his scientific writing (Śāstrakavita)—*Jātaka-
tilaka* (1049), the earliest work on astrology in Kannada and belles-letters (*Kāvya
Kavita*)—*Candraprabhacarite* no longer extant.

P. 385. Nāgachandra (C. 1105) who built the Mallinātha *Jinalaya* at Bijapur,
wrote the *Mallināthapurāṇa* ; his *Ramacandra-Caritapurāṇa* ; his title Abhinava (new)
Pampa. To the first quarter of the twelfth century belong also to a Jain polemic
Samayaparikṣe of Brahmasīva (Superiority of Jainism over all other creeds) and the
Govaidya of Kirttivarama a work on Veterinary Science. Round about 1145, Kar-
napra wrote his *Neminātha-purāṇa*. To the same time belongs Nāgavarma II, the
author of *Kāvyaśāloka*, a work on the grammar and rhetoric of Kannada.
Another work of—Nāgavarma on grammar is the *Karṇāṭaka-bhaṣābhūṣaṇa*. The
Vastukośa, a third work of Nāgavarama II, is a lexicon giving Kannada equivalents
of Sanskrit terms. Nāgavarma was *Kaṭakopādhyāya* (camp-teacher) under Jagade-
kamalli II, whom he survived, became the teacher of poet Janna (C. 1209). A
work on medicine, Pūjyapāda's *Kalyāṇa-Kārika* translated from Sanskrit into Kan-
nada by a Jain author Jagaddala Somanātha (about C. 1150). Rājāditya (1190) a
Jain of Purinabage reduced to easy verse the mathematical subjects he dealt with
in several *ganita* works.

P. 386. Jain writers continued to flourish under the later Hoysalas, and the
lives of the Tirthankaras formed the theme of many *Purāṇa* with form of *campus*.
Nemichandra court poet under Viṇa Ballala, wrote the *Līlāvatī*, a plain romance.
He undertook to write the *Nemināthapurāṇa*, at the instance of Ballala's Minister, but
died before completing it, and the work came to be known as *Ardha Nemi*. Janna
not only a poet but a minister and a builder of temples ; he wrote the *Yaśodharacarite*
(1209) ; his *Annantanāthapurāṇa* (1230). Bandhuvarma a Vaisya, wrote the *Hariva-
ṣābhyaḍaya* and *Jīva-Sambodhana* (on morals and renunciation). Mallikārjuna
(an ascetic) (C. 1245), a brother-in-law of Janna compiled an anthology (*Sūkti-Sudhā-
raṇava*).

P. 337. Kumudendil (C. 1275) wrote a *Rāmāyaṇa Puṇyāśarva* (C. 1331) of
Nāgarāja. In the age of Vijayanagar (1336—1650) the Jains were being steadily
pushed out by the rising influence of Śaivas and Vaiṣṇavas ; yet they continued to
write in Kannada on the lives of Tirthankaras and other holy persons. Madhura
(1383), patronized by Ministers of Harihara II and Devarāya I, wrote *Dharmānāth
purāṇa*. Vṛitta Vilāsa, author of *Dharmaparikṣe*, a Kannada version of a Sanskrit

original of the same name by Amitagati, and *Śāstrasāra*. The life of Jivandhara] handled three times over by Bhāskara of Renugonda (1424), Bommarasa of Terkanambi (C. 1485) and Koṭeśvara of Tuluvadesa (C. 1500). Bāhubali of Srīngri (C. 1560) narrated the story of Nāga-kumāra.

P. 388. Jainism flourished in the Taluva country more than anywhere else in this period, when two colossal Jain statues were erected—one at Kārkala in 1431 and the other at Yenūr in 1603. We have four authors from that country—first was Abhinava vādi Vidyānanda of Gersoppa, in 1533. He compiled the *Kavyasāra* (he gives the names of many poets of the period 900—1430) ; Salva (C. 1550) Court-poet of a Prince of Konkon, produced a Jain version of the Bhārat about 1510. Ratnākara-varṇi, a Kshatriya of Mudabidire, wrote *Trilokasāra* (1567) on cosmology, the *Aparājita-Śataka* on philosophy and renunciation the *Bharateśvara-charita*, *Ammagalapada* (songs of the brothers). Nemanna's *Jñānabhāskara-charita* (1559) exalts meditation and study as means of emancipation above rites and austerities. Āyata-varma a poet of uncertain date assigned by some to C. 1400, his *Ratna-Karaṇḍaka* translated from Sanskrit, treats of the three jewels—right belief, right knowledge and right conduct.

P. 395. In the beginning, Telugu had much in common with Kannada and this affinity persisted to a relatively late stage in the development of the two languages. Pampa and Ponna, two of the greatest Kannada poets, came from the Telugu country. Early Telugu prose and verse can now be traced only in inscriptions like those of Telugu-Chodas and the Eastern Chālukyas. Beyond doubt there must have existed much unwritten literature of a popular character which enlivened the daily life of the common folk ; such *deśi* compositions may have included *lalipatalu* (songs of the cradle), *Melukolupulu* (songs of the dawn), *Mangala haratulu* (songs of festivity), *Kīrtanalu* (devotional songs) and *Udupupatalu* (songs of the harvest).

Pp. 411-42. Religion and Philosophy :

Jains were found in considerable numbers in different parts of the country following their practices without let or hindrance. But soon a great change came in the Tamil country—People began to entertain fears of the whole land going over to Jainism & Buddhism ; growth of emotional *bhakti* to Śiva or Viṣṇu and hatred of Buddhists and Jains ; challenges to public debate, competition in the performance of miracles, tests by means of ordeal, became the order of the day. Appar or Tirunavukkarasu a Śaiva was attracted to Jainism in his early years—joined the Jain monastery at Pataliputra (Cuddalore) as a monk by name Dharmasena ; further story given of his reconversion to Śaivism.

The Pāṇḍya country almost overrun by Jainism ; Sambandar (Nanasambandar) Vanquished the Jain in debate and converted the Pāṇḍya King and his subjects to Śaivism ; 800 Jains were put to death by impalement at Madura ; middle of the seventh century ; his Pāṇḍya contemporary was either Māravarman Avānisulāmani or his grandson Arikesari Māravarman.

P. 415. Tirumalisai an elder contemporary of Pallava Mahendravarman I, is said to have practised Jainism, Buddhism and Śaivism.

P. 416. Yuan Chwang, who visited South India in 642, remarks that Buddhism had yielded to Digambara Jainism.

P. 419. Rāmānuja won over the Hoysala, King Viṣṇu Vardhana from Jainism.

Pp. 426-27. Jainism had more influence than Buddhism on the life of the people, particularly in Karnataka and in the Tamil country owing to the striking contributions made by the Jain authors to the literatures of Kannada and Tamil. The Jain Temple built at Aihole by Ravikīrti in the reign of Pulakesin II, was the abode of all excellencies ; Jain temples and monasteries built in the extensive dominion of the Chālukyas and the Rāshtrakūṭas. Many early western Ganga monarchs followed Jainism and it also found patronage under the Eastern Chālukyas. Amma II, (mid-tenth century) built two *jinālayas* & established *śatras* (feeding houses) attached to them where śramaṇas (Jain monks) of all the four castes were to be fed.

Jainism had much in common with Hinduism. In 812 a Jain temple was endowed for the removal of trouble caused to a Chālukya Vimalāditya by the planet Saturn. In many Jain grants, endowments for daily rites ; influential guilds of merchants included a strong Jain wing in their membership. Jainism not altogether disappeared from the country.

P. 427. The Ājivikas.

P. 434. Khaṇḍagiri and Udayagiri rock-cut chambers. The Courtyard of the Rāni-gumphā constituted an open air theatre. In the Gaṇeśa Gumphā the entrance steps are flanked with figures of elephants, the first appearance of the sculptured animal motif at the entrance to a rock-cut hall.

P. 438. The Ajantā style of Painting seen in a Jain cave at Sittānavāsai.

P. 445. At Ellora are five Jain excavations of the ninth century but only three of them Notable—*Chota-kailasa* ; *Indrasabha* and *Jagannātha-sabha* both two-storeyed.

P. 461. Two Jain monuments at Śravaṇa Belgōla both creations of Chāmuṇḍarāya, the minister of the Ganga King Rācamalla IV ; Chāmuṇḍarāya *basadi* on the side of the Chandraḡiri hill ; built originally about A.D. 980 although in its present form the structure is typical of Chola architecture of early twelfth century. The other is monolithic image of Gommaṭa on the Indrabṭṭea hill (A.D. 983).

P. 462. One feature common to Jain temples of the South is the *mānastambha* standing in front of the temple on a wide square base of several moulded steps ; the column generally square in the lower part, circular above, bears shallow flutes crossed by lateral bands at regular intervals'. The capital is generally a fluted vase supporting an elaborate super-structure carried on an abacus supported by figures of rampart gryphons. Some of these free standing pillars are over 50 feet in height.

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N. Lakshminarayan RAO—*Eminent Women of Karnataka*. (Q. J.M.S. Vol. 45, No. 1. 1954), Bangalore.

P. 3. Kumkuma-Mahādevi (C. 708 A.D.). Among the early philanthropists—Kumkuma Mahādevi, the younger sister of the Cālukya King Vijayāditya (696—734 A.D.) ; responsible for the construction of a Jain temple (*Jina bhavana*) at Purigere (Lakshmeśvara, Dharwar Distt.). Vijayāditya made the gift of an entire village called Guddigere for its maintenance.

Pp. 6-7. Dānacintāmaṇi Attrimabbe (C. 993 A.D.). Born in a family of learned men, her grandfather was a renowned Jain named Nāgamayya who had two sons, Mallappayya and Ponnamayya. General Mallappayya, the father of Attrimabbe, was a great scholar, a reputed astrologer, an excellent teacher of archery. He had another daughter named Gundamabbe. Both married to Nāgadeva, commander-in-chief of the Cālukyan armies and son of Dhallapa, the Prime minister. Attrimabbe prepared a thousand manuscript copies of Ponna's *Śantinātha Purāṇa*. She patronised the famous court-poet Ranna (author of *Gaḡayuddha*). At her instance he wrote *Ajita Purāṇa*. She made one thousand and five hundred golden images of Jina. She constructed a number of *bastis*.

P. 12. Santaladevi (1117—1131 A.D.) a Jain—she was the senior queen of Viṣṇuvardhana (Hoysala). She constructed *Savatigandhavarana-Jinālaya* at Śarvaṇa-Belgōla in A.D. 1123. A great patroness of architecture and a highly accomplished, cultured and charming lady ; proficient in all arts, an earnest student of the

Bharatgama, a crest Jewel in dancing, a Sarasvati in singing. A Brahaspati in discrimination, a Vācaspati in ready wit etc. on account of her religious toleration she is praised as 'the cause of the elevation of the four *śamayas* (creeds) and a jewel of protection to all faiths.

1422

Sunil Chandra RAY—*The Gupta Phase at Nalanda*, (Ind. Hist. Cong. 17th Sess. Ahmedabad), 1954.

P. 78. Nālandā an outlying part of the city of Rajagrha; Mahāvira spent here not less than fourteen rainy seasons (*Sūtrakṛtāṅga* and *Kālpasūtra*).

1423

Dasharatha SHARMA—*New light on Alauddin Khilji's achievements from a Jain Book of 1336 A.D.* (Ind. Hist. Cong. 17th Sess. Ahmedabad, 1954.

P. 240. The main topic of the *Nabhinandana-Jinodhara-prabhandha*, is the installation of the image of the Jain Tirthankara, Ādinātha by a Jain officer. Incidentally it mentions the chief achievements of Alauddin Khilji, the Sultan responsible for the destruction of Jain images in Gujarat. A study of it is necessary for writing the social, economic and religious and political history of the period.

1424

Sudhakar CHATTOPADHYAYA—*The Date of Pusyamitra Sunga*. (Ind. Hist. Cong. 17th Sess., Ahmedabad), 1954.

Pp. 102-3. Hāthigumphā inscription—Khāravela contemporary of Śātakarni, the third king of the Śātavāhana line. Date of Khāravela: Hāthigumphā scripts more developed than Besnagar inscription of Heliodorus; sculptures of Mancapur caves posterior to Bharhuta's; reference to a canal excavated three hundred years before a Nanda king: Khāravela's time later half of the first century B.C. His fifth regnal year 24 B.C.

1425

BUDDHA PRAKASH—*Historical Characters in the Mudrārākṣasa of Viśakhadatta*. (Ind. Hist. Cong. 17th Sess., Ahmedabad), 1954.

P. 127. The *Mudrārākṣas* refers to a relative of Chandra Gupta Maurya, named Mahārāja Balagupta or Baladevagupta; identified with Balabhadra Maurya, connected with the third schism of the Jain Church in 214 A.V.

Radha Kumud Mookerji—*Asoka*. Second Ed. Delhi, 1955.

P. 7. Asoka's younger brother Mahendra alias vitāsoka was beheaded, being taken for one of the Nirgranthas upon whose heads the local king set a price.

P. 13. A definite and long-continued tradition describes Chandragupta (Grand father of Asoka) abdicating and retiring as a Jain saint at Śravaṇa Belgola in Southern Mysore, upto which, his dominion must have extended (PLUTARCH : Life of Alexander, Ch. LXII)

P. 31. Asoka's Edicts State "Dignitaries of piety (Dharma Mahāmātras) were appointed over all sects—Ājivikas, Nirgranthas etc. in 257 B.C.

P. 59. Asoka's personal religion—there is a view that it was Jainism.

P. 64. Asoka's toleration—promoting the interest of Brahmanas, Ājivikas and Nirgranthas equally with the Buddhists through the instrumentality of his officers, the Dharma-Mahāmātras.

Pp. 70-71.n.l. Jainism mentions 18 kinds of *paṭa* and 42 of *āsrava* (STEVENSON—*Heart of Jainism*), Pp. 302-05) of which three are also mentioned by Asoka (P.E.III). Five kinds of *āsrava* mentioned in Jain works, Asoka followed the Jain rather than the Buddhist view of *āsrava*. D.R. BHANDAKAR (*Asoka*, Pp. 129-30) finds a further borrowing of Asoka from Jainism in his use in the Edicts described; Asoka tried to include the *sāra* of Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism in his own Dharma.

P. 84. The uninscribed Asokan Pillar located at the village now called Koluha (from ancient Kollāgā) near the ruins of old Vaiśālī. Modern Basarh; this locality was the birth place of Vardhamāna Mahāvira.

P. 100. Among the dissenters (*Pashandras*) the most prominent in Asoka's time were the Nirgranthas (Jains), and the Ājivikas.

P. 179. n.3. In fixing their *Upasatha* days, the Buddhists and Jainas took over the Brahmanical usages (cf. Vishṇu, LXXI. 87; Manu, IV.1 13-114).

P. 186. Pillar Edict VII—*Dharma Mahāmātras* shall be employed among Brahmanas and Ājivika ascetics among Nirgranthas, too.

P. 201 n.1. In three inscriptions of the Barabar hill caves, there is detected an attempt to chisel away the word *Ājivika*. Dr. A. BANERJĪ Sastri fastens the mischief on Khāravela, a Jain (Sec. HULTZSCH, Corpus, p. XXVIII, JBORS, XII, Pp. 49-52; 58-62).

1427

K. A. Nilakanta SASTRI—*A History of South India*. Madras, 1955.

P. 79. King Nanda and the statue of Kalinga Jina.

Pp. 80-81. Jain accounts of the end of Chandragupta Maurya.

P. 190. Kālaka being insulted by king Gardhabhilla of Ujjain, persuaded the Śakas to invade Ujjain. Gardabhilla's son Vikramāditya founded an era in 57 B.C.

P. 111. Inscription of Khāravela contains the only early epigraphic reference to the kingdom of the Tamil country after to Asoka inscriptions; *Tamiradeśasanghātam*—confederacy of Tamil states.

P. 112. Śilappadikaram cannot be placed earlier than the fifth century.

P. 346. Dhananījaya (1150) a Digambara Jaina of Karnataka, compiled *Namamālā*, a lexicon of synonyms.

P. 348. *Tolkappiyam*—close of A.D. 100-300.

Pp. 355-56. Śilappadikaram an unsurpassed gem and unique in the whole range of Tamil literature its theme.

P. 356. *Perungadai* (Sanskrit *Brihat-Katha*) of Kongu-Velir a great poem by a Jain author, of which only parts are available—tells of the adventures of Naravāna-datta, the son of the celebrated Udayana of Ujjain; as a narrative poem the *Perungadai* has exceptional merits; *Valeiyāpati* and *Kundalakesi* are the two other Jaina *Kāvyas* in Tamil which have been lost but were once counted among the five great *Kāvyas*. The commentary on the *Yapparungalam*, a Jain grammar, cites many works on grammar by Jaina authors.

P. 358. *Jivakacintāmaṇi* of the Jaina ascetic and poet Tiruttakkadevar composed early in the tenth century—the story. The great poem is said to have been the author's answer to a challenge that while Jaina writers were admittedly distinguished in the field of religious literature, they could make no contribution to the literature of love. The author is thought to have been a Chola prince by birth.

P. 359. *Tōkamoli* (a man of unsurpassed eloquence) whose *Sūlamani* handles a Jaina purāṇic theme in very mellifluous verse and is counted among the five minor *Kāvya*s of Tamil literature, belongs to the tenth century.

P. 363. *Jivasambodani* of Devendra-munivar, a Jaina work, expounds in detail twelve modes of meditation. The work is replete with mythical stories and anecdotes and its metres resemble those employed in contemporary Tamil inscriptions.

P. 363. In the field of Tamil grammar, the *Tapparungālam* and *Tapparungalakarigai*, two authoritative works on prosody, were composed by Amittasāgara, a Jaina ascetic of the close of the tenth century. Both the works have lucid commentaries, that on the *Karigai* being by a certain Guṇasāgara, also a Jaina ascetic and most probably a pupil of Amittasāgara.

P. 364. The *Neminādam* of Guṇavīrapaṇḍita is a short treatise treating of the orthographs and parts of speech of the Tamil language. The author, a Jaina of the time of Kulottunga III, named his work after Neminātha, the Tīrthankara of South Mylapore. Another work of the same writer on prosody was *Vaccanandimalai* (the Garland of Vaccanandi), named after the author's *guru*; it is also known as *Vembappattiyal*. The *Nannul* (The Good Book) was the work of Pavanandi, another Jaina grammarian, patronized by a Ganga feudatory of Kulottunga III. By its simplicity and terseness, it has practically displaced all other books as the beginner's hand-book of Tamil grammar. The *Purapporal-venbā-malai* of Aiyānāridanār, another Jaina writer, defines the conventions governing the *turai*s (situations) of *puram* and illustrates each *turai* by a *venbā* it is said to be based on an early work called *Pannirupadalam*.

P. 365. *Śiva-Nana-Sūtiya*r (a work on Śaivism) of Arunandi contains critical discussion of rival systems including two schools of Jainism.

P. 374. The period 1200-1650: The commentaries of Mayilainathar on *Nannul* and of Perundevanar on *Virasōliyam*, both works of grammar, were among the earliest. Then came the gloss of Adiyarkkunallar on *Śilappadikāraṇṭi*; a very learned and eloquent commentary remarkable for its extensive and instructive citations from numerous old works now lost.

P. 375. In lexicography, the most popular lexicon *Niṇaṇḍu-cūṭamani* was composed by a Jaina author by name Mandalapurusha most probably in the reign of Krishnadeva Rāya of Vijayanagar.

P. 375. Kānnada: Nripātunga's *Kacirājamārga* (850), the earliest extant work on rhetoric in Kānnada; according to this work Kānnada country is said to have extended from the Kāveri to the Godāvari, and thus included much territory in the

north where now Marathi is the spoken language. Śrīvardhadeva, also called Tumbulurācārya from the place of his birth; his *Cūḍamaṇi*, a commentary on the *Tattvārthamaṇiśāstra*, in 9,60,000 verses. Another writer of this early period (c. 650) was Śyāmakundācārya. Both these ācāryas like most early Kannada writers, were Jaina.

P. 376. Pampa—his two great poems *Ādipurāṇa* and *Vikramārjuna Vijaya*; Pampa's Junior contemporary was Ponna whose principal work is the *Śāntipurāṇa*. He wrote also the *Jinakṣaramālā*, an acrostic poem in the praise of the Jinas.

Ranna, who, with Pampa and Ponna, completes 'the Three Gems' who usher in Kannada literature in full panoply, adorned the court of the Chālukya king Tailapa II and his successor. Born in 949 he rose to the rank of *Kavicakravarti*. His *Ajītapurāṇ* (993), the *Sahasabhīma-Vijaya* or *Gaḍayuddha* (982); *Paraturāmacarita* and *Cakreśvara-carita* (no longer extant); and a lexicon *Ranna Kanda*.

Chavaṇḍarāya, one of Ranna's early patrons, was a feudatory of Ganga Rācāmalla IV, who conferred on him the title Rāya for his colossus of Gommateśvara—he composed in 978 the *Chāmuṇḍarāya-purāṇa*, the earliest extant prose work in Kannada treating of the legends of 24 Tirthankaras, 12 Cakravartis, 9 Balabhadras; 9 Nārāyaṇas and 9 Partinārāyaṇas, 63 in all. Nāgavarma I, a pupil of Ajitasena, his *Chandombudhi*, 'Ocean of prosody' is the earliest work on the subject in Kannada.

P. 378. Śrīdharācārya, a Jain Brahmin showed his capacity for scientific writing (*Śāstra-Kavitva*) in his *Jātaka-tīlaka* (1049), the earliest work on astrology in Kannada, and his capacity in belles letters (*Kāvya Kavitva*) in his *Candra-prabhacarita*, no longer extant. The Jain Nāgavarmācārya, patronized by Ganga Udayāditya (1070), a feudatory of Someśvara II, at Bonavase, was the author of *Candra-cūḍamaṇi-jātaka* on the ethics of renunciation.

P. 378. The next great writer was Nāgachandra (c. 1105), who built the Mallinātha Jinalaya at Bijapur, and wrote the *Mallināthapurāṇa*, a *Campa*. But he is best known for his *Ramacandracaritapurāṇa*. To the first quarter of the twelfth century belong a Jain polemic *Samaya-parikṣe* of Brahmasiva which seeks to establish the superiority of Jainism over all other creeds. About 1145 Karnaparya wrote *Nemināthapurāṇa*.

A work on medicine, Pūjyapāda's *Kalyāṇakṛaka*, was translated from Sanskrit into Kannada by a Jaina author Jagaddala Somanātha.

P. 379. Rājāditya (1190), a Jain of Pūvinabāge, showed great skill in reducing to easy verse the mathematical subjects he dealt with in several *gaṇita* works like

Vyavahāragāṇita, *Kṣhetra-gaṇita* and *Līlāvati* Jain writers continued to flourish under the later Hoysalas, and the lives of the Tirthankaras formed their themes. Nemicandra wrote the *Līlāvati*, *Ardha Nemi* (*Neminātha-purāṇa*). Jaina, a poet and a minister and a builder of temples wrote the *Taśodharacarita* (1209), *Anantanātha-purāṇa* (1230). Bandhuvārma wrote the *Harivaṃśabhyudaya* and *Jīva Sambodhana*.

P. 380. Kumudendu (c.1275) wrote a Jain *Rāmāyaṇa*. In the age of Vijayanagar (1336-1650) the Jainas were being steadily pushed out by the rising influence of Śaivas and Vaiṣṇavas; yet they continued to write in Kannada on the lives of Tirthankaras. Madhura (1385) wrote *Dharmanātha-purāṇa*, a short poem in praise of Gommatesvara of Śravaṇa Belgola; Vritta Vilāsa, author of *Dharma-Parikṣe* and *Śāstrasāra*. The life of Jivandharaja was a favourite subject and was handled three times over by Bhāskara of Ponugonda (1424), Bommarasa of Terakanāmbi (c. 1485) and Koṭeśvara of Tuluvadeśa (c. 1500). Bāhubali of Śringeri (c. 1560) wrote the story of *Nāgakumara*.

P. 381 Jainism flourished in the Tuluva country more than anywhere else in this period when two colossal Jain statues were erected—one at Kārkala in 1431 and the other at Yenur in 1603. Accordingly we have four authors from that country. First was Abhinava Vādi Vidyānanda of Gersoppa; in 1533, he composed the *Kāvyasāra*, an anthology, he gives the names of many of the poets of the period 900-1430. Śālva (c. 1550) produced a Jain version of the *Bhārata*. Ratnākara-varṇi, a kṣatriya of Mudabidire wrote *Trilokasāra* (1557) on cosmology; the *Aparājita-Śataka* on philosophy, morals and renunciation; the *Bharateśvara-carita*. Many songs by this author are known as *Anṅgaḷapada* 'songs of the brothers'. Nemanna's *Jñāna-bhāskara-carita* (1559), exalts meditation. Āyata-varma wrote *Ratnakaraṇḍaka*, a *Campu* translated from Sanskrit, treats of 'the beliefs and duties of the Jains'.

P. 387. Important works of the early 17th century: *Karnataka Śabdāmūśasana* (1604) of Bhaṭṭākalanka Deva, the most comprehensive grammar of Kannada. The re-consecration of the Gommaṭa statue at Śravaṇa Belgola in 1612 was described by poet Paṇcabāṇa of that town in his *Bhujabalicarita* (1614). The Kārkala image was rededicated in 1646 and its history and that of Gommata from the subject of *Kārkala-Gommateśvara carita* of Chandrama of the Tuluva country. *Bijjala-rāya-caritra*, giving the Jain version of Basava's life at Kalyāṇa and *Jina-munitanaya* on Jain morals are other works of the period.

Pp. 419-20. Jainism :

Jainism had more influence than Buddhism on the life of the people, particularly in Karnataka and in the Tamil country owing to the striking contributions made

by Jain authors to the literatures of Kannada and Tamil. The Jain temple built at Aihole by Ravikirti in the reign of Pulakesin II, is said to have been the abode of all excellencies and Jain temples and monasteries continued to be built everywhere in the extensive dominions ruled by the Chālukyas and the Rāshtrakūṭas. Rāshtrakūṭa Amoghavarsha I, found solace by retiring to a Jain monastery more than once in the course of his long reign. Many of the early Western Ganga monarchs were followers of Jainism, and it also found patronage under the Eastern Chālukyas. Amma II, (mid-tenth century) built two *jinālayas* and established *śatras* (feeding houses) attached to them where *śramaṇas* (Jaina monks) of all the four castes were to be fed. Jainism had much more in common with Hinduism than Buddhism. In 812 a Jain temple was endowed for the removal of trouble caused to a Chālukya Vimalāditya by the planet Saniscara (Saturn). In many Jain grants we find that the donors are required to use the proceeds of the endowment for their daily rites and observances in terms identical with those employed in Hindu donations; and influential guilds of merchants often included a strong Jain wing in their membership. Soon after the establishment of Vijayanagar, Jains complained to king Bukkarāya of persecutions by the Vaiṣṇavas. The monarch interceded (1368) and declared that both parties should practise their respective religions with equal freedom and without mutual interference. Though Jainism has been steadily losing ground it has not altogether disappeared from the country—particularly in parts of Gujarat.

P. 426. Khaṇḍagiri Udayagiri caves—35 in number: there are many unidentified sculptured scenes from Jain legends in the *gumphās*. The courtyard of the Ranigumphā, there is reason to think, constituted an open-air-theatre. In it are the remains of channels for the distribution of water throughout the structure. In the Gaṇeśa-gumphā the entrance steps are flanked with figures of elephants, the first appearance of the sculptured-animal motif at the entrance to a rock-cut hall which was developed with such wonderful effect later at Ellora and Elephanta (where, however, the elephants are replaced by lions).

P. 453. Two Jain monuments at Śravaṇa Belgōḷa, creations of Chāmuṇḍarāya the minister of the Ganga king Rachamalla IV, Chāmuṇḍarāya *basadi* it measures 70 ft. in length and its width is 36 ft. ; built originally about 980 although in its present form the structure is typical of Chola architecture of the early 12th century. Image of Gommaṭa, eight 56 ft. carved out in 983 represents the ascetic standing entirely nude and absorbed in meditation. Two other monoliths, were made in Kanara; one over 40 ft. high at Kārkāl in 1432, and the other at Yenur, about 35 ft. high, in 1604. *Mānastambha* a common feature to a Jain temple of the South. Some of these free-standing pillars are over 50 ft. in height and are themselves impressive works of art. These stand in front of the temple on a wide square base of several moulded steps. The column is generally square in the lower

part but becomes circular above and bears 'shallow flutes crossed by lateral bands at regular intervals'. The capital is generally a fluted vase supporting an elaborate super-structure carried on an Nabacus supported by figures of rampant gryphons.

1428

C. SIVARAMAMURTI—*Royal conquests and cultural migrations in south India and the Deccan*. Calcutta, 1955.

P. 10. Mahendravarman was a Jain originally and later on he was converted by the saint Appar. The Pāṇḍya king Arikesari Parāṅkuśa was also a Jain but later on converted. The story of Sambanda gives a graphic account of how the saint convinced the king and converted him and how the Jains suffered a defeat.

P. 35. Colossal monolithic Buddhas and Jaina figures like those from the Southern Tamil districts a few of which are now preserved in the Madras Museum.

1429

S. B. DZO—*The History of Jaina Monachism from Inscriptions and Literature*. (Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute, Vol. XVI. Nos. I—4) Poona, 1956.

Pages 608. Part I, Chapter I—Indian Monachism; Chapter II, The sources for the study of Jaina monachism; Chap. III, the origin and antiquity of Samaniam;

Part II.—Chapter I: The historical background of Jain monachism;

Part III.—Chapter I: The *Aṅgas* and the *Mūlasūtras*; Cha. 2, The *Chedasūtras*, *Niryuktis* and the rest of the texts of the canon; Chapter 3, the post canonical texts; Chapter 4, the order of nuns;

Part IV.—Chap. I. Jaina monachism from epigraphs;

Part V.—Chapter I. Social Impacts of Jaina monachism;

Part VI.—Chapter I. Conclusions. Appendix; Bibliography and abbreviations.

1430

P. C. Roy CHOUDHARY—*Jainism in Bihar*. Patna, 1956.

Contents—Jainism and Bihar; Jain Religion: Jain Architecture; Paras Nath hills; Kuluha hills; Jain antiquities (Mandehum and Singhahur Gays, Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Patna and Muzaffarpur).

N. K. SAHU (Edt. by).—*A History of Orissa*, Vol. I by W. IV. Hunter, Andrew Stirling, John Beames and N. K. Sahu-Sushil Gupta (India) Ltd, Calcutta, 1956.

P. 50n. The ancient capital of Kalinga was Dantapura identified with Patura ; during Asoka's reign it was at Tosali and at the time of Kharavela, it was at Kalinganagar ; both of these may be located in between Dhavli and Khandagiri hills.

P. 55. The Buddhist hermits of Orissa—their principal settlement at Khandagiri—some caves described.

(n. 26)—Khandagiri and Udayagiri hills were the strongholds of Jainism ; HUNTER evidently mistakes the Jainas as Buddhists.

Pp. 56—61. A temple of the Jains, the religious descendants of the Buddhists now crowns the top of western hills ; topography friezes caves and sculptures described.

(n. 27-28). The sculptures in the caves of Khandagiri and Udayagiri belong to Jainism ; —Jainism is much older than Buddhism. HUNTER wrongly makes the Jainas, the religious descendents of the Buddhists.

(n. 29). The temple is dedicated to Rṣabhanātha—Recently an over life size image of Pārśvanātha in *Kapotsarga* pose, carved out of black marble, has been enshrined to the right of the temple.

(n. 32). The Rani-nur (Queen's palace) gumphā was excavated for the Jainas ascetics and had no connection with the Buddhists. It is believed to be the place of retirement for the queen of king Khāravela.

(n. 33) The abduction scene is identified with the Vāsavadattā-Udayana-story (Journal of the Kalinga Historical Research Society, vol. I, No. 3, P. 241); the frieze-marriage of Pārśvanātha (Puri District Gazetteer) depict the scenes from the life of King Khāravela himself.

(n. 34) HUNTER ascribes the foundation of Kalinga to 8th century B. C., king Karander (Karakandu), the disciple of Pārśvanātha was ruling over Kalinga about that time (*Uttarādhyayana sūtra*, S. B. E. xiv, p. 87).

Pp. 65-66. Short biography of a Kalinga king given according to an inscription.

(n. 45). King Khāravela of Chedi dynasty ; the Hāthigumphā inscription depicts his activities Bibliography of Khāravela inscription given : For Hāthigumphā-Khāravela Inscription vide : Prince. JASB, vi, Pp. 1075—91 ; Cunningham.

Corp. Ins. Ind., Pp. 27f; 98—101; 132ff; R. L. MITRA, *Antiquities of Orissa*, ii, P. 16ff; Bhagwanlal INDRAJI, *Actes du Sixieme Congress International des Orientalistes*, pt. iii, sec. 2, pp. 152—77; BÜHLER, *Indian Studies*, iii, p. 13; FLEET, *JRAS.*, 1910, 242ff; 824; Luders List No. 1345; K.P. JAYASWAL, *JBORS.*, iii, p. 425ff; iv, p. 364ff; xiii, p. 221ff; F.W. THOMAS, *JRAS.*, 1922, p. 83f; K.P. JAYASWAL and R.D. BANERJ, *Ep. Ind.* xx, p. 72f; B.M. BARUA, *Old Brahmi Ins. No. I*; *Ind. Hist. Quart.* xiv, p. 261ff; D.C. SIRCAR, *Select Inscriptions*, p. 206ff.

P. 70. Khāravela, although a Jain, showed favour to both the Brahmanists and the Buddhists.

P. 82. The southern *yavanas* claimed Andhra descent, came from the eastern side of the Peninsula, and were originally of the Jain religion.

(n. 103). The accounts given about the Southern *yavanas* are erroneous; they belong to western Ganga dynasty, these rulers were great patrons of Jainism.

P. 87. While Buddhism continued as Buddhism in India, the *yavanas* were typical Buddhists; and when it merged into Jainism, the *yavanas* became equally identified with the Jain faith.

P. 91 (n. 126). Many of the Jain and Buddhist rock-cells were converted into Hindu shrines.

P. 122. In the old settled and strongly Aryan provinces, the composite creed took the highly spiritual form of Jainism. Mount Ābū, the richest effort of Jain devotion—its carving and detail stand unrivalled.

P. 123. Jain-worship still maintains at Kharḍagiri.

P. 135. Jainism co-existed separately and immicably with Buddhism and Hinduism in the Central Provinces.

1432

K. C. JAIN—*History of Bhimmal*, (Proc. IHC, XXIVth Session), Calcutta, 1963.

Pp. 35-36. The old name Bhimmal, modern Śrīmāla, is situated about 105 miles south-west of Jodhapur. Two Jainas contributed to the repairs of the Jagatavāmi temple of this place. Bhimmal was a great centre of Jainism and there were several Jain temples. The people of the eastern gate of Śrīmāla accepting Jainism from the Jaina saints in the 8th cent. A.D. were called Pōravālas. The forefathers of Lollaka of Pōravāla caste living at Śrīmālapattana constructed the Jaina temple at Bhijaulia.

1433

M. AROKIASWAMI—*The antiquity of Mysore*, (Q. J.M.S. Culture and Heritage Number, 1956), Bangalore.

P. 103. The region of modern Mysore was very important from very early times and served as a kind of half-way-house for all who descended on the South from the North. The pious expedition of Chandragupta and a band of Jain ascetics led by Bhadrabāhu reaching Mysore in the first half of the third century B.C.

1434

P. V. BAPAT—(General Editor) : *2500 years of Buddhism*, (Delhi, 1956);
P. L. VAIDYA : *Origin of Buddhism* (Chap. II).

P. 11. Five types of Śramāṇas including the Nigaṇṭha (Jaina) and the Ājīva which are mentioned in the Jaina literature frequently.

P. 13. The Jaina group their 363 schools broadly into four, namely, the *Kriyāvāda*, the *Akriyāvāda*, the *Ajñānavāda* and the *Vinayavāda*. Mahāvīra being shown as the champion of *Kriyāvāda*. The principal tenets of the *Kriyāvāda* school are that misery.

P. 14. Is the result of one's own acts, and is not caused by anything else, that release from *Samsāra* can be secured by knowledge of the highest truth and by good conduct. According to Jaina sources Ajita keśakambalin is the champion of the *Akriyāvāda* which roughly corresponds to the Lokāyatika or the Cārvāka school. No specific mention of any teacher who believed in the doctrine of *Vinayāvāda* is found in Jaina sources.

P. 15. Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta, who is no other than Mahāvīra, the founder, or, according to the Jaina tradition, the last prophet of the present world cycle, seems to have been slightly older than the Buddha. He preached ethical doctrines without apparently knowing that similar ideas had been held by an incomparably senior ascetic, Pārśva. The latter is Mahāvīra's predecessor and lived 250 years before Mahāvīra.

P. 16. Pārśva's ethical code consisted of four rules while that of Mahāvīra's consisted of five. The disciples of Pārśva and those of Mahāvīra met at Śrāvastī and brought about the union of these two schools. In *Samavāyavagga-sutta* Nigaṇṭha

Nātaputa is mentioned as having held the doctrine of four-fold restraint. In the *Udumbarika-Sibanda-sutta*, the restraints ascribed to him are different, but identical with the four vows of Pāriva. Jainism is not only a purely ethical system but also philosophical—*Anekānta* or *Syādvāda*. Jainism enjoins such behaviour as does not cause injury to any *jīva*. The *Anguttara*, and the seventy-fourth sutta of the *Tikani-pāṭa*, ridicule the Jain doctrines particularly its idea overcoming sin, its restraint on movements and its insistence on certain types of clothing. Makkhali Gosāta; a contemporary.

P. 17. Of the Buddha belonged to the sect of the Aulakas or naked ones. He is said to have been a disciple of Mahāvīra, before he founded the Ājīvika.

P. 20. Schools While Mahāvīra clung to the doctrine of *Attakilamatha* or self-mortification, as against Kassapa, Ajita, Gosāla and Sanjaya, the Buddha preached the *Majjhima-patipada* or the middle path.

P. V. BAPAT—*Ashok* (V. Asoka and the Expansion of Buddhism).

P. 58. Asoka advocated tolerance for all religious sects and denominations, and respect for all pious men, such as the Śramanas, Brahmanas, Ājīvikas and Jainas.

Nalināksha DUTTA—(i) *The pali Sutta Piṭaka II* (The Buddhists Teachings).

P. 156. The *Pasādika Suttanta* was delivered when dissension occurred among the followers of Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta soon after his death.

K. A. Nilkanta SASTRI—Chpat. X Chinese Travellers.

P. 270. Yuan Chawang in his account of Banaras describes of some people who are naked, others who rub their bodies with ash, or practice cruel mortifications in order to escape *samsāra* of the Jainas.

S. K. SARASWATI : A. *In Northern India*, (Chapt. XII, *Places of Buddhist Interest*).

P. 319. Apart from its Buddhistic bearing Rajgrha was also an active centre of Jainism in ancient times, as it is now and interesting remains of Jain shrines and sculptures such as Maniyar Maṭha are still extant.

P. 320. Vaiśālī as the birth-place of Mahāvīra the twenty-fourth Jain Tirthankara was equally sacred to the Jainas.

D. B. DISKALKAR : B. In Western India, (Chapt. XII—Places of Buddhist Interest).

P. 336. The author is of opinion that it is due to the stronger influence of Jainism and Brahmanism that the influence of Buddhism declined in Karnatak.

N. Aiyarwami SASTRI : Approach to Hinduism (Chapt. XIII—later Modifications of Buddhism).

P. 342. According to Sir R.G. BHANDAKAR, the *Bhagavadgītā* and the Bhakti movement owe their origin to the stream of thought which began with the *Upaniṣads* and culminated in the rise of Buddhism and Jainism in eastern India.

P. 354. The person who has been able to bring under control all the three violences (*daṇḍas*), vocal, mental and physical, is called the *tri-dandin*. The term 'danda' in this particular sense is characteristic of the Jains also as described in *Majjhima*.

P. 357. It is likely that after Asoka's prohibition of animal sacrifice some reformed Hindus and Jains, took up the cause and roused sympathy in favour of the Asokan mission.

1435

S. SILVA—*The Bangārs*, (Q.J.M.S.—Culture & Heritage Number, 1956), Bangalore.

Pp. 165-69. Among the Jain families that held sway over some tracts of South Canara (Tuluva), the Bangārs are the most magnificent. They shed a great lustre on the culture of Tuluva. Their history can be fairly linked together from the year 1157 A.D. (S. 1079). These Kings add to their names the title of Vira Narasimha. Descriptions given of all such kings.

- (1) Vira Narasimha Banga Rāja (Vira Narsimha-1157—1208 A.D.)
- (2) Chandrasekhara Banga Rāja (1208-1224 A.D.).
- (3) Paṇḍyappa Banga Rāja (1224. 1239 A.D.) (also known as Santa Rāja).
- (4) Vittal Devi (1239-1264 A.D.).
- (5) Kāma Rāja I (1264-1274 A.D.).
- (6) Padumala Devi (1274-1287 A.D.).

- (7) Havali Banga Rāja I (1287-1323 A.D.).
- (8) Saṃkara Devi I (1324-1349 A.D.).
- (9) Havali Banga Rāja II (1349-1400 A.D.).
- (10) Laksmapparasa Banga Rāja I (1400-1455 A.D.).
(Popularly known as Mammanna Banga).
- (11) Saṃkara Devi II (1455-1491 A.D.).
- (12) Kāma Rāja II (1491-1533 A.D.).
- (13) Havali Banga Rāja III (1533-1545 A.D.).
- (14) Laksmapparasa Banga Rāja II (1545-1556 A.D.).
- (15) Kāma Rāja III (1556-1612 A.D.).
- (16) Laksmappa Banga Rāja III (1612-1628 A.D.).
- (17) Havali Banga Rāja Vodeya IV (1628-1631 A.D.).
- (18) Saṃkara Devi III (1631-1653 A.D.).
- (19) Havali Banga Rāja V (1653-1699 A.D.).
- (20) Laksmapparasa Banga Rāja IV (1699-1767 A.D.).
- (21) Laksmapparasa Banga Rāja IV (1767-1799 A.D.).
- (22) Laksmapparasa Banga Rāja V (1800-1838 A.D.).

In 1838, he was made prisoner by the English. After him, three more were crowned, viz. Kāma Rāja V, Santa Rāja and Padma Rāja. The Kingdom collapsed from 1867. The successor of Padma Rāja is not known. He was ruling till 1923.

1436

D. S. AGHUTA RAO—*The Early Wodeyars of Mysore. Their cultural Traditions*, (Q.J.M. S.—Culture and Heritage Number, 1956), Bangalore.

P. 190. The Wodeyars were known for their catholicity of religious outlook. Cāmarāja (C.1617-37), a devotee of Śiva and Viṣṇu was also a great patron of Jainism.

In C. 1631 he visited Śravaṇa Belgōla. There he learnt that the worship at the place had suffered as the lands of the *maṭha* had been mortgaged and the officia-

ting priest Cārukīrti Paṇḍita Yogindra had taken refuse at Bhallakipura owing to the harassments of Jaggadevarāya, the ruler of Cannapanna. Cāmarāja, not merely secured the release and restoration of the mortgaged lands but arranged for the return of the *Yogi* from the latter place, conferred on him many honours including grants of lands and fully restored religious life at the place (Muni Vam. MSS. Pp. 19-22: E.C.11.S.B, 250, p. 106, No.352, 1634, Pp.1556; Annals, p. 60).

P. 191. The author of *Munivansābhyudaya* (stn. 151) tells us that Jainism had such decisive influence upon Chikkadevarāja during the early years of his reign that he observed the absolute sanctity of all life, he gave up certain prohibited things and used only purified water. Among the celebrated ministers Viśālākṣa Paṇḍita was a Jīna.

P. 192. Karnataka has been the home of tolerance from the earliest times. The Jainas of the Magadhan empire led by Bhadarbāhu found refuge in the heart of Mysore.

P. 193. The Śravaṇa Belgoḷa inscription of Bukka I (C.1368) where the sovereign impressed upon the Srivaiṣṇavas and the Jainas that there was no difference what ever between the Vaiṣṇava *darśana* and the Jaina *darśana* and that the harm or good done to one must be regarded as the harm or good done to the other shows how the conception of religious freedom was held sacred and invisible and increasingly fostered by the Vijayanagar rulers. Such a spirit of enlightened liberalism is best exemplified in the invocatory verse in an inscription in the Cannakeṣava temple at Belur founded by the Hoysala King Viṣṇuvardhana.

Yam Śaivah Samupasate Siva iti ... Arhan etc. The verse immortalised the spirit of unity of all faiths.

1437

N. LAKSHMINARAYAN RAO—*The family of Arikesarin patron of Pampa*, (Q. J.M.S.), Culture and Heritage Number, 1956, Bangalore.

P. 212. Arikesarin II, the patron of the Kannada poet Pampa who wrote his *Adipurāṇa* in 941. That in 959 A.D. Baddaga, the son of Arikesarin II was ruling is known from the colophon of *Taṣastilaka* of Somadeva.

P. 215. Both Pampa and the inscriptions praise Yuddhamalla, the first known member of the family as ruling the Sapadalakṣa country.

P. 223. Of Baddega III, son of Arikesarin II—we get some information from the colophon of the *Yasastilakacampu* of Somadevasūrin, who was his protege. An inscription says that Baddega had the *Śubhadhāmajinālaya* constructed for the use of Somadevasūrin, Chief of the Gauḍa-saṃgha, this poet is also mentioned in the Parbhani Plates of his son Arikesarin III. In the colophon Somadeva says that he completed it at a place called Gangadhara under the patronage of Baddega, son of Arikesarin II, in Śaka 881 (A.D. 959) when Rāṣṭrakūṭa Kṛṣṇa III, was camping at Melpati (North Arcot Dist.) Gangadhara where Baddega resided still exists under the same name near Vemulavāda the capital of these chiefs.

1438

P. B. DESAI—*Jainism in South India and some Jaina Epigraphs*. Sholapur, 1957. Pp. XIV, 454, with 21 Illustrations.

It is the comprehensive history of Jainism in South India with primary emphasis on the Andhra districts, Tamil country and Karnataka, mainly from epigraphical material. Contents :—Jainism in Andhra Desa (Traditions and Literature, Antiquities and Relics); Jainism in Tamil Nad (Advent of Jainism, Epigraphs, Strongholds of Jainism, some special features, Life and Literature, sage Rṣabhadeo, Hills and natural caverns—Tachchambadi etc.), Jainism in Karanataka, Jain Epigraphs (Antiquities, Incriptions in the Gulbarg and Kopbal districts); Jainism in Karnataka; Jaina monk symbolised; Jainism Vs. Śaivism. Bad days for Jainism; List of inscriptions edited. Texts of Inscriptions in Nagari script and their summaries in Hindi. Index.

1439

A. L. SRIVASTAVA—*A Short History of Akbar the Great*. Agra, 1957. (1542-1605).

Pp. 58-60. Akbar and Jainism : Jainism exercised even a more profound influence on the thought and conduct of Akbar than Christianity. He seems to have come into contact with Jain scholars quite early, in 1582 he is said to have invited one of the greatest living Jain divines, Hīrvijaya Sūri, from Gujarat to explain to him the principles of his religion; he so impressed Akbar that the emperor practically gave up meat diet.

The teachings of the Jain monks (*Munis*) produced a remarkable change in Akbar's life. He gave up hunting of which he had been so fond of in his early days and abstained almost wholly from meat diet. He restricted the slaughter of animals and birds, prohibiting it completely for more than half the days in the year. He even laid down the penalty of death for taking animals' life on prohibited days. *Farmans* were issued to all governors and local officers to abide strictly by the imperial injunctions.

1440

Yusuf Hussin—*Glimpses of Medieval Indian Culture*, Bombay, 1957.

P. 11. The Vaishṇava Alvars and the Shaivite Adiyars (Hindu mystics of the South in the tenth century) had composed popular hymns (parabanha) marked by strong religious emotion. They attached importance to the love of God as the means of salvation. They succeeded in weaning the people away from Buddhism and Jainism, and thus revived Hinduism in the South of India.

1441

Kalidās NAG—*Discovery of Asia*, Calcutta, 1957.

P. 61.....Mahāvira and Buddha.....stand as eternal symbols of Asian Spirituality.

P. 72. In Max Muller's "Books of the East" series most of the books represent early Brahmanism, Jainism and Buddhism.

P. 94. From the age of Mahāvira and Buddha we may collect materials and publish them in Encyclopaedia Asiana of Peace and Harmony of the permanent well being of humanity.

P. 103. The Heterodox schools led, by Jaina-Buddhistic scholars, have left us priceless documents on our social, economic and ethical life ; the classics of Jainism have not yet been systematically explored ; some Jaina-Buddhist scholars were Encyclopaedists in the own way.

P. 108. Jainism and other religions of India, can offer valuable manuscript materials which are unpublished and unnoticed.

P. 109. Emphasize with the conviction of Mahāvira and Buddha that "Conciliation and not conflict is the basis of normal life and society."

P. 110. The immortal truth of non-violence alone can drag mankind out of self-destruction and re-establish us all in the World of Life and Joy.

P. 111. From the age of Mahāvira and Buddha, it has been shown that non-violence alone leads to the permanent solution of the troubles of all beings.

P. 148. Sages (honoured as the "Gymnosophists by the Greeks)—like Pārīvanātha, Mahāvira and the Buddha—each a great reformer, as reflected in the texts of Jainism and Buddhism.

P. 640. India indifferently represented : Jain woodworks and paintings.

P. 642. A Gujrati Jain painting (15th century A. D.) representing the tonsure (*chudakarana*) of Mahāvira (in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts).

P. 648. The Free Gallery of Art, Washington, contains illustrated leaves of the *Kalpasūtra* showing the style of the Gujrati Rajput paintings of the 15th century.

Plate 5. Fig. 8. Jain like statue by an Argive Sculptor, Delphi.

Plate 9, Fig. 16. Gujarati Jain MS. Painting, 15th century, Boston Museum.

1442

D. G. MAHAJAN—*Ancient Dravidian Jain Heritage*. (I. H. C. Proc. XIXth Session), Patna, 1957. Pp. 70-79.

The ancient Tamil literature of the Sangam age (300 B. C. to 300 A. D.) is replete with ample references to 'Amanpalli' or rock caverns resorted to by the Jain *Munis*—ascetic for meditation. The Tamil epic *Manimukalai* gives a fair perspective of the Jain religion and its doctrines. The natural caverns on the slopes of the hills practically all over the hilly parts of the Tamil Land are sort of ancient haunts of the Jains. The period from 300 A. D. to 700 A. D.—"The age of the Jain Sanghas" was characterised by a militant propagation of Jainism with main seat at ancient Pataliputra, modern Tiruppapuliyar—Thirupadaripuliyar in the South Arcot district, important seat of a most renowned monastery traced as far back as the 3rd century A. D. adorned by Jain Āchārya Samantabhadra, also adorned by Āchārya Sinhanandi or Sravanandi in the 5th century, by Āchārya Dharmasen, who later converted himself into the Śaivite sect. Vajranandi Āchārya, a pupil of the great Jain Āchārya Pūjyapāda, founded in 470 A. D. the great Jain Sangha of Madura.

The period from 700 A. D. to 1250 A. D.—the period of the great controversies. The Alvāras and the Nayanamars, the Hindu revivalist, went about the country engaging their Jain and Buddha adversaries in the field of religious disputation. Jain Āchārya Vimalachandra, challenged the Śaivas, Pāsupatas, Buddhists, Kāpālikas and Kāpālis. Sandusen, Indusen and Kanakanandi were engaged in controversy by the Śaivite saint Jñyana-Sambandhar.

Prominent *Pallis* were at Tirumalai, Tiruppannamalai, Rajendrapuram, Villappakam in North Arcot Dist. Jirunarungondai and Srinur in South Arcot District; Anandamangalam (Chinglepeth Dist.), Sandalai, Maruttavakudi (Tanjore Dist.) Tirumalwadi in Trichinopoly dist. Tirupperuttikunram known as Jain Kanchi just near the present Kanjeweram. Perumpallies or large monasteries were at Narttamalai, Aunavasal, Settippatti, Sembatur and Mosakudi.

Jaina art—Pudukkottai State has more than 50 Jain monuments important for the study of Jain iconography. Frescos in Jain cave temple named "Sittannāvśai Siddhanivasam" are the earliest Jain paintings known in South India.

The Jains formed an integrated part of the entire Tamil Society for not less than fifteen centuries.

Tamil Literature—If Jain authors' works on each and every subject both Jain and non-Jain are excluded from the Tamil literature there will be practically no Tamil literature as such. Some Tamil works mentioned.

1443

K. C. OJHA—*The Yavana invader of the Gangetic basin*, (Proc., IHC, XIXth Session), Patna, 1957.

P. 174. Dr. K. P. JAYASWAL read the name of inscription. But his reading has been found to be useless. The Hāthigumphā inscription refers to a Śātakarṇi, ruler of southern India. Gautamiputra Śātakarṇi claims in his Nasik cave inscription expulsion of the Graeco Bactrians along with the Śakas and Pahlawas. It is clear that the Graeco Bactrians were occupying some parts of inner India in the time of Khāravela and Śātakarṇi kings, that is about the beginning of the Christian Era.

1444

C. SIVARAMMURTI—*Presidential Address*. (Prof. IHC, XXth Session), Bombay, 1958.

P. 25. Kundavai, a sister of Rājarāja Chola, endowed a Jaina institution at Nagapattinam. A Vijayanagar monarch brought about peace between Vaiṣṇavas and Jains by requesting his own *Rājaguru* literally to shake hands in friendship with the Jaina preceptor.

1445

K. A. NILAKANTA SASTRI—*A Note on Virasaivism—Its History and Doctrine*. (Pr. & Tr. A. I. O. C. 18th Sess. 1955, Annamalainagar, 1958).

P. 386. The reign of Bijjala, the first and greatest of the Kalachuris who ruled in Kalyāṇi in the second half of the 12th century, was remarkable for a notable revival of Śaivism (Virasaivism or Lingāyatism) in Karnataka. Knowledge of this movement comes mainly from literary sources of a Purāṇic character, much mixed

with legendary and miraculous occurrences. The *Parāśara* are both Śaiva and Jaina in origin, the Jaina versions being, generally, latter and perhaps relatively less trustworthy.

P. 389. Both the Virāṭaīva and the Jain literary sources say that Bijjala was a Jain. (JBBRAS. Vol. VIII, p. 78 and DKD). The Jains usually described all important persons from Chandragupta Maurya downwards and even such Purāṇic figures as Rāma as Jains, and not much value can attach to such testimony. Bijjala was a Śaiva. The story of Ekantada Rāmayya (Lingāyat) and the Jains; Rāmayya's challenge...if the Jains would wager their 800 temples including the Anesejjea Basadi in Lakshmeśvara. Jainism in Karnataka suffered most by the impact of the new Śaiva revival.

1446

S. S. MALWAD—*Swadi Dynasty*. (Pr. & Tr. A. I. O. C. 18th Sess. 1955. Annamalainagar, 1958).

Pp. 295-296. Krishnadevarāya of Vijayanagara (1508-1542) made his sister's son Arasappa Naik the ruler of Swadi which belonged to local chiefs of Kadamba family. Thus Arasappa Naik (1555-1598) became the founder of Swadi dynasty. He patronised the four monasteries at Swadi, viz. Brahmin, Vaishṇava, Jaina and Virāṭaīva. It was during his time that Bhaṭṭākalanka, the head of the Jain monastery at Swadi composed '*Karnataka Śabdānuśāsana*'.

1447

U. P. SHAH—*Jaina Monk Kālakāchārya in Suvarṇabhūmi* (Pr. Tr. A.I.O.C. 18th Sess. 1955. Annamalainagar, 1958).

Pp. 260-269. Ārya Śyama identified as Kālakāchārya who went to Suvarṇabhūmi, who learnt *nimitta* from Ājivikas, who gave some predictions about the siege of Mathura and who composed the *anuyoga* texts.

If the Kālaka of the Garddhabhilla legend is Kālaka II, then this Kālaka II's date would be C. 453 after Mahāvira, i.e., 74 B.C. or 15 B.C. according as the date of *Nirvāṇa* in 427 B.C. or 568 B.C. The incidents ascribed to Kālaka II, relate to Kālaka I.

Jaina monks and laymen had been to Suvarṇabhūmi in the first or second century B.C.

1448

JNAN CHANDRA—*Some unknown facts about Bimbisāra*. (Proc. IHC, XXIst Session), Bombay, 1959. Pp. 215-217.

The *Purāṇas* place Bimbisāra in the Śaṭṭunāga line. Hemacandra's *Trishaṣṭiśalaka puruṣa charita* describes him as belonging to Vāhika-kula; Punjab was called Vāhika. The Jain sources inform us that his real name was Śreṇika and he was later called Bhambhaśār, for the reason that he preferred to take a *Bhambha* musical instrument.

1449

N. R. RAY—*A note on the decline of Chālukya power under Bhimadeva II* (Proc. IHC, XXIst Session), Bombay, 1959.

Pp. 84-86. The rich Jain community was primarily responsible for the religious revolution in Ajayapāla's reign. Under Kumārapāla there had been an ascendancy of the Jains, in general, and of Hemacandra in particular. Sometimes undue importance is attached to Kumārapāla's association with Jainism. Merutunga and following him several chroniclers claim that Kumārapāla became a convert to Jainism. But this is not supported by epigraphical evidence. Kumārapāla's leaning towards Jainism was more for political reasons. This view is refuted. According to later writers like Merutunga and others Ajayapāla, the nephew and successor of Kumārapāla reversed his predecessor's policy and began to persecute the Jains, though this is not mentioned by earlier Jain writers. Ajayapāla was the patron of a Jain scholar named Vardhamāna. The theory of Jain alienation is seen to rest on slender foundations and as such the decline of Chālukyas under Bhimadeva cannot be explained in terms of a theory or religious revolution.

1450

Ram Sharan SHARMA—*Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*, Delhi. Varanasi, Patna, 1959.

P. 151. Religion and Politics: Kautilya exhibits an attitude of antipathy towards the sects opposed the Brahmanical system of life. He lays down certain regulations regarding crimes committed by the *Parandās* and *Kṣaparakas*.

P. 152. Omnibus rule prohibiting all kinds of heretical sects from participation in the feast meant for gods and ascetics; if the Śākya, Ājivika and Śūdra ascetics are invited at the feast, a fine of hundred *paṇas* shall be imposed on the guilty (Arth. Ses. III. 20).

P. 165. Kusana Polity : The earliest epigraphic mention of the title *mahārāja* is to be found in the first century B.C. Hāthigumphā inscription of Kharavela, where his ancestor Mahā-meghavāhana is described as *mahārāja*.

P. 166. Jain text : *Kalakāchāryakathanaka*, which seems to contain genuine traditions about the first appearance of Śaka in India, uses the prakritised form *śāhiraṇya* in the case of Śaka śāhi ; also prakritised form *sāhānusāhi*.

P. 167. Kālaka story given.

P. 171. *Gramika*, mentioned in a Mathura Jain inscription of the time of Vāsudeva (Luders' list No. 69a) another Jain votive image epigraph from Mathura mentions two generations of a local *grāmika* (Luders' List No. 48).

P. 181. Kusanas never adopted policy of religious persecution. Under their rule Mathura, an important centre of Jainism in the reign of Kaniṣka and Huviṣka.

P. 186. Chandragupta Maurya, according to the Jain tradition, was the son of a peacock tamer (the different views regarding the caste of the Mauryas have been summarised by K.C. JHA in "Original Home and The Family of the Mauryas" in the Journal of the Ganganath Jha Research Institute, Vol. IX, 1951).

P. 183. According to early Jain text, besides the Kṣatriyas, the brāhmaṇas also filled the office of the *senāpati* and *yodhajīvas* (warriors).

P. 190. Early Jain sources inform that members of the Śrotriya class of brāhmaṇas were occasionally employed as *dūtas*.

P. 193. Jain sources inform that there was a *parisa* (as assembly) of the *gāhāvais* (i.e., *Vaiśya* and *śūdras*).

1451

RAM GOPAL—*India of Vedic Kalpasūtras*. Delhi, 1959.

Pp. 86-87. The Ājivika sect—the Buddhist and Jain traditions are not unanimous in regard to the name Makkhali Gosāla—the Jain scriptures refer to the Ājivika teacher as Gosāla Mankhaliputta.

1432

D. C. SIRCAR—*History Section, Presidential Address. A.I.O.C. 19th Sess. 1957. Delhi, 1959.*

P. 174. The relation between the Airas of the Krishna-Guntur region and of Orissa cannot be satisfactorily determined. It is possible that the establishment of Aira rule in the heart of the Andhra country was the result of the southern campaigns of Khāravela and these southern Airas were over-thrown by the Later Śatavāhanas who came to the area from outside.

1453

D. C. SIRCAR—*Presidential Address, History Section. (Proc. and Trans. AICC, XIXth Session); Delhi, 1959.*

Part I.

Pp. 174-175. King Haritiputra Manasada ruled over the Krishna-Guntur region about the middle of the second century A. D. with the title Mahārāja. The dynastic name of the king is given as Aira in an inscription discovered in the Guntur District which connects this King with the rulers of the Aira or Chedi-Mahāmeghavāhana family. The Aira rule in the heart of the Andhra country was the result of one of the southern campaigns of Khāravela.

1454

SWAMI SANKARANANDA—*The Last Days of Mohenjo-Daro. Calcutta, 1959.*

P. 140. The culture of the Indus valley found its way in the Eastern India. This Eastern Zone of the Indus cultural colonization gave birth to the greatest of the religious preachers of the world, the Buddha. It is here in this zone also arose Mahāvira, the founder of the Jain religion.

1455

R. C. MAJUMDAR—*The Classical Accounts of India, Calcutta, 1960. (being English translations of the accounts, left by Diodorus, Herodotus, Megasthenes, Arrian, Strabo, Quintus, Siculus, Justin, Plutarch, Frontinus, Nearchus, Apollonius, Pliny, Ptolemy, Aelian and others with Maps, editorial notes, comments, analysis and Introduction).*

P. xx. Sramanas include both Buddhists and Jains.

P. 202. Plusarch's (c. A. D. 46-120), life of Alexander : Kalanos, his real name was Sphines, but as he saluted those whom he met with 'Kale', (that is 'All hail'), he was called by the Greeks Kalanos.

P. 225. The Indika of Arrian : (First century) : Sophists—these sages go naked, living during winter in the open air to enjoy the sunshine, and during summer, in meadows and low grounds under large trees ; they live upon fruits and bark of trees.

Pp. 277-278. The Geography of Strabo (born 63 B. C.) ; Onesicritus (pilot of Alexander's ship), his account of the Sophists, who always went naked, devoted themselves to endurance ; they were held in very great honour ; they did not visit other people when invited ; he found fifteen sophist at a distance of twenty stadia from the city, who were in different postures, standing or sitting or lying naked and motionless with sun ; it was very hard to endure the sun, that at midday no one could easily endure walking on the ground with bare feet.

Onesicritus conversed with one of these sophists, Calanus, who accompanied the King (Alexander) as far as Persia. Gist of conversation given. Mandanis, the wisest and oldest of the sophists ; his talk with Onesicritus.

Pp. 279-80. Lack of agreement among the historians in the account of Calanus.

P. 424. Dionysius Periegetes (3rd century A.D.) Priscian, the celebrated grammarian, translated the poem of Dionysius into Latin, in which occur the following lines—

Some of the Indians who pursue wisdom go about naked, and, what is wonderful, look with eyes undazzled on the sun, and, while concentrating their vision on his rays, concentrate also their minds on the holy themes.

Pp. 425-29. Accounts of the Brahmanas and Sramanas : Sramanas include both Buddhists and Jains. Two ascetics named Calanus and Dhandamis who flourished at the time of Alexander (4th century B.C.).

Pp. 439-40. Clemens Alexandrinus (A.D. 15—211) In his work 'Stromateis', he writes : Those Indians who are called *Semni* go naked all their lives. These practise truth, make predictions about futurity, and worship a kind of pyramid beneath which they think the bones of some divinity lie buried. They keep themselves chaste. (The *Semni* were probably Jains Ed. P. 448).

1456

R. C. MAJUMDAR—*Ancient India As described by Megasthenes and Arrian* by J. W. Morindle. Revised 2nd edition. Calcutta, 1960.

Pp. 101-02. Of the *Sarmanes* Megasthenes says that those who are held in most honour called *Hyllobioi*; their descriptions.

Pp. 105, 105n.—COLEBROCKE in his "*Observations on the Sect of the Jains*," says "the followers of the Buddha are clearly distinguished from the Brachmanes and *Sarmanes*. The latter, called *Germanes* by Strabo, and *Samanaens* by Porphyrias, are the ascetics of a different religion, and may have belonged to the sect of the Jina, or to another.

Pp. 106-07 & Pp. 116-17. & 123-129.

Kalanos and Mandanss: Kalanos condemned by his countrymen but Mandanis is applauded. Kalanos, his real name was Sphines; he received the name Kalanos because in saluting persons he used the word *Kalyana*, which is commonly used in addressing a person.

P. 136n. The Prasil and the Gangaridae, M. de st. Martin thinks their name has been preserved in that of the Gonghris of South Bahar, whose traditions refer their origin to Tirhut; he would identify their royal city Parthalis (or Portalis) with Vardhāna (contraction of Vardhamāna), now Bardwan.

P. 161 & n. Beyond Palibotra (Patna) is Mount Maleus, on which shadows in winter fall towards the north, in summer towards the south, for six months alternately.

n. Maleus, possibly, mount Pārśvanātha, near the Damuda, and not far from the Tropic, as suggested by Yule; vide Ind. Ant. Vol. VI. P. 127, note and conf. vol. I. P. 46 ff.

1457

Kālidās NAG—*Greater India*. Bombay, 1960.

P. 121. Long before Mahāvīra, India demonstrated her respect for life (*Ahiṃsā*) in her early Vedic history.

P. 123. The solemn call 'Listen to me, O ye children of immortality... I have come to know the Great Puruṣa like the Sun, beyond the darkness! Originated in the Vedic period and culminated in the Upaniṣadic time—soon became manifest in the Jain Tīrṭhankaras.

The unerring universalism of the Upaniṣads led Mahāvīra, the Masen of Jainism, to preach *Ahiṃsā* (no-injury) as the noblest principle of religion.

Pp. 408-09 It is a fact of profound historical significance that when Mahāvīra and Buddha inaugurated the era of renovation and emancipation, the hoary religious factors that they had to confront and contend with were ritualism and asceticism. While the ritualism was systematically criticised by Gotama, the asceticism was then strong enough to claim both Mahāvīra, and Buddha as temporarily its subjects.

P. 412. Symbolic representation of deities was a natural compromise on the higher aesthetic plane ; and it left its indelible marks on the masterpieces of early Jaina and Buddhist art.

P. 420. Jaina iconography was never touched by the humanizing influence of Hellenic art. It remained rigidly archaic, ritualistic and formal to the last, as a long list of Jinas and Tirthankaras, although in temple architecture and painting the Jaina contribution was really great.

Pp. 804-05. Remembering the 2500th anniversary of Mahāvīra and Buddha, the foundation stone of an International University of non-violence could be laid for the abiding benefit of the entire humanity by holding aloft the banner of *Ahiṃsā* in order to solve all our national and international problems and struggles.

P. 806. Jain literatures furnish most valuable evidences of research and speculation on science and culture of the Orient.

P. 808. Jainism aspired to control by the noble principle of non-stealing (*a-chaurya*) and non-possessiveness (*a-panigraha*), "slavery and exploitation".

Pp. 809-10. Jainism and the world message of non-violence : By the discovery of *Ahiṃsā* Jainism may legitimately claim a very high place in the Parliament of Religions of Man. Jains claim Prehistoric antiquity of Ādināth (or Ṛṣabhadeva) the first Tirthankar : Pārśvanāth (800 B.C.), the 23rd Tirthankara ; and Mahāvīra-the senior contemporary of Buddha. In the 2500 years ago (i.e. 556 B.C.) on the first day of Śrāvaṇa, Mahāvīra preached his first sermon from the Vipule mount of Rajagriha. This event was celebrated at Rajgir in Bihar in July 1944 and from 31st Oct. to 4th Nov. 1944 at Calcutta-attended by, Jains and non-Jains from all over India ; and Vira Śāstana Sangha of Calcutta was established.

To save humanity from annihilation by Atomic warfare. we must accept Non-violence as the basic principle of our co-existence. The need for an International University of Non-violence.

Pp. 810-11. Jainology and World Peace:

Jainism is a minor religion of India, yet it antedates Buddhism and offers a solution to offers a solution to many major national and international problems. Ahimsā or non-violence is to be understood and practised in our relation to all beings (Sarva Sattra) (a) terrestrial, (b) aquatic and (c) aerial, as later envisaged by the scientists of the Geo-physical year in the Antactic.

Ādinātha, the first Tirthankara, was followed by other prophets of Non-violence like Neminātha (cousin of Śrī Kṛṣṇa) and they proclaimed Peace as superior to war.

Pp. 811-13. Fine Leading Ways: Preachings of Pārśvanātha and Mahāvīra. Jainism rejected the rituals involving animal sacrifices. The Jainism and Buddhism contrasted.

Between 400 and 200 B.C. the Nanda Kings and the Mauryan Emperor Chandra Gupta supported Jainism. Other enlightened patrons of Jainism.

1458

K. C. JAIN—*History of Bayana*, (Proc. and Trans., AIOC. XXth Session, 1959), Poona, 1961. Vol. II, Part I.

Pp. 179-186. Situated about 30 miles to the South-West of Bharatpur Bayana has been mentioned as Brahmavada in the Jain inscriptions of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. Vedic and Jain religions were popular here. The earliest trace of Jainism, in Bayana is known from the 10th and 11th centuries. The Muslims pulled down the Hindu and Jain temples. Text of the inscriptions in the Jain temple at Bayana given.

1459

Amar Chand MITTAL—*An Early History of Orissa*, (From earliest time upto First century B.C.), Banaras, 1962.

P. 109. According to the *Uttarādhayana Sūtra* Karakaṇḍu was the name of a Kalinga king.

Pp. 116-17. The earliest reference to Kalinga in the Jain literature is found in the *Ācārya Nirvṛtti*, 325 in connection with Lord Aranātha, the eighteenth Tirthankara.

Pp. 136-139. Prevalence of Jainism in Kalinga.

Pp. 144-146. Identification of the Kalinga Jina.

Pp. 227-394. Book-III, the epoch of Khāravela.

Chap. IX, Sec. I—Political condition of Kalinga on the eve of Khāravela's occasion. Sec. II—Sources for the historicity of Khāravela—The Hāthigumphā Inscription—its condition, size, system of spacing, authorship and composition discussed. Sec. III—Mahameghavahana dynasty. Sec. IV—Predecessors of Khāravela. Sec. V—Lineage of Khāravela Aira, Chedi Vanisa.

Chap. X—Date of Khāravela. Sec. I—Internal evidences. Sec. II—circumstantial evidences.

Chap. XI. Sec. I—Name. Khāravela—its etymology. Sec. II—Childhood of Khāravela. Sec. III—Education of Khāravela. Sec. IV—Marriage of Khāravela. Sec. V—Coronation of Khāravela.

Chap. XII. Sec. I—Conquests of Khāravela, extent of empire. Sec. II—Khāravela's administration. Sec. III—Military force. Sec. IV—The city of Kalinga—its identification.

Chap. XIII. Sec. I—Wealth & prosperity of Kalinga. Sec. II—Religious policy. Sec. III—Estimate of Khāravela.

Chap. XIV—Cave Architecture in Orissa. Sec. A—Details of several caves given. Sec. B—State of sculpture & Architecture.

Pp. 395-400. Appendix A—Text of the Hāthigumphā cave Inscription of Khāravela.

P. 400. Appendix B—Text of the Manchapuri cave Inscription of the Chief queen of Khāravela.

P. 401. Appendix C—Text of the Manchapuri cave Inscription of Vakraḍeva.

Pp. 402-411. Bibliography.

Pp. 453ff. Plates—X, figs. 56—Description given. 4 maps.

1400

V. R. DEORAS—*Fresh light on the Southern campaigns of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa emperor Krishna III*, (Proc., IHC. XXth Session), Bombay, 1958.

P. 133. Indranandhi's *Jālandhārīkāvya* completed at Manyakheta in the Śaka year 861, i.e. A.D. 939, refers to Krishnarāja as the reigning sovereign,

P. 135. Pushpadanta in his Mahāpurāṇa records that in the course of his travels he reached Melpati, where king Tudiga i.e. Krishna III was staying after having cut off the head of the Chola king.

P. 138. Somadeva's *Yastilaka* was composed in Śaka 881 (A.D. 959) while Krishna was reigning at Melpati after having subdued the Pāṇḍya, Sūmāla, Chola, Chērama and other kings *Yastilaka*, vol. II, p. 419).

1461

Jack LINDSAY—*A short History of Culture From prehistory to the Renaissance*, London, 1962.

P. 90. The careers of the Buddha, Vardhamāna, Zorasthustra, John the Baptist, Jesus, Mohammed, Main and we may add Orpheus and Pythagoras—all show strong *shamanist* characteristics.

The Shaman feels strongly his role as mediator between men and the spirit-world.

Pp. 197-98. The use of ascetic techniques to gain control of the body is central ; and the three main expressions come in Jainism, Buddhism and *Bakhti*.

Jainism accepted nothing less than total escape from the chain, and venerated a small group of noble selves who had escaped into perfection.

Jainism founded by Vardhamana, born about 569 B.C., an ascetic who gathered the usual marvellous tales of birth, childhood and initiation. The Jains have carried *ahimsā* or non-violence towards all creatures to an extreme, e.g., they filter their breath with respirators so as not to swallow living organisms. They have survived as a minority sect ; like the Quakers in 18th century England they have played a leading part in banking, and in parts, Bengal and Assam, hold almost a monopoly of retail trade. There is a certain bitter irony in the way in which quietest sects, especially when persecuted, seek to heap up treasure in heaven, and by their extremely abstinent lives end by heaping up treasure on earth and playing a leading role in money accumulation.

1462

V. V. MIRASHI—*Presidential Address, Twenty-fourth Session, Indian History Congress, Delhi, (Pro. I.H.C. Calcutta, 1963).*

Pp. 12-13. The ideal of Chakravartin before the kings of ancient India, was not for self-aggrandisement but for the promotion of *Dharma* (righteousness). Such a king was called Dharma-Vijayin. The first king who is traditionally supposed to have brought the whole of India under his rule is Bharata, after whom the country is called Bhāratavarsha.

1463

Gulap Chandra CHOUDHARY—*Political History of Northern Indian from Jain sources, (C. 650 A.D. to 1300 A.D.)* Pp. XXV, plus 449. Amritsar, 1963.

In this work the author has utilised mainly the Jain sources (mostly Śvetāmbar) with a view to reconstruct, examine, check up or supplement the political history of the various dynasties that ruled in different parts of N. India in the said period. It shows what light the Jain sources throw on the dynasty as a whole or on the individual rulers, their achievements and principal political events of the reigns. Part II of the book pertains to a study of the polity and administration which evolved during this period.

1464

R. K. DIKSHIT—*Jainism under the Chandellas, (Jain. Ant. Vol XXII, No. I), Arrah, 1963. Pp. 7 to 13.*

The allegorical drama of Kṛṣṇa Misra, *Prabodhachandradaya* introduces a Digambara ascetic in III Act. The picture presented by *Prabodhachandradaya* is vitiated and contrary to historical evidence. The Chandella Kings who ruled over Jejakabhukti (modern Bundelkhand) from the 9th to the 14th century A.D., though were orthodox Saivas showed their respect for and patronage of the rival creeds Buddhism and Jainism. Epigraphic and monumental evidence show that the *pradeśa* contained a flourishing Jaina community and its holy *Kṣetras* and that the Chandella kings even permitted the Jainas to build their temples in the capital cities of Khajuraho and Mahoba and within the fort walls at Ajayagadha. At Khajuraho, there is compact group of Jaina temples, situated to the South-east of the village, and an isolated temple, the Ghaṇṭai. The Ādināth and Pārśvanāth temples of the southern group belong to the Chandella period. Most important, of these is the temple of Śantinātha. The Pārśvanātha temple is the largest and the finest of the ancient shrines showing an inscription of v.s. 1011. They offer ample material

for the study of Jain iconography. The images include those of all the twenty-four Tirthankaras, *Īṣṭhanas*, *Yakshas*, *Yakshinis*, *Vahanas*, sixteen auspicious symbols, the Jain adaptations of *Navagrahas* and *Dikpālas*, *Apsaras*, *Vidyādhars*, *Kirtimukhas*, certain Brahmanical deities such as Brahma, Viṣṇu, Śiva and Balarāma. All these sculptures are masterpieces of art and reflect great credit on the Chandella sculptors. The State Museum, Lucknow, has a good collection of statues from Mahoba. Most of these statues belong to the Chandella period, as shown by the inscriptions on their pedestals. Three images respectively of Neminātha (v.s. 1211), Sumatinātha (v.s. 1215) and Ajitanātha (v.s. 1220) refer to the reign of King Madanavarman. Ajayagadha (Panna Dist., V.P.) the celebrated fortress of the Chandellas, also boasted of a number of Jain shrines. A statue of Sumatinātha bearing an inscription in v.s. 1331 by Āchārya Kumudachandra of the Mula Sangha belongs to the reign of Viravarman. An image of Śāntinātha set up at Jayapur *durgga* (Ajayagadh) in v.s. 1335 also belongs to the reign of the same ruler. Large collection of Jain images, mostly belonging to the Chandella period has been noticed in Ahara, Madanapura (Tikamagadha District, V.P.). The dates of the inscriptions range from v.s. 1123 to v.s. 1869. The inscriptions contain the names of different *anvayas*, viz. Gapati, Khandelavāla, Lambakancuka, Paurapatta, Puravata, Medhatavala, Golapurva, Jaisaval, etc. The most remarkable of the Ahara statues is the one of Śāntinātha 18' high which contains an inscription in stating that it was installed in v.s. 1237, in the reign of Paramardideva and referring to a "*Sahasrakūṣa chaityālaya*" enshrining the images of Śāntinātha, Kunthunātha and Arahamātha at Banapura (Jhansi Dist.), as well as to a *Śrī Śānti Chaityālaya* at Nandapura and another '*Chaityālaya*' at Madanesasagarapura. Papaura, 3 miles to the east of the city Tikamagadha, has 75 Digambara temples belonging to XVI-XIX centuries of the vikrama era. Epigraphic records show that it was important Jain centre under the Chandellas. Devagadha (Jhansi District, U.P.) has an extensive group of Jain shrines. The earliest inscriptions in these temples belong to the 9th century A.D., but some of the buildings may be even earlier. The place owned the sway of Chandellas at least during the 11th and 12th centuries.

Jaina monuments mostly belonging to the 11th and 12th centuries, existed side by side with the Brahmanical shrines at Madanapura, Dudahi and Chandpur, all in the Jhansi district and at Chhatarpur and Tikanagadha. The dominions of their Kachchhapaghata feudatories are also rich in Jain shrines.

Section III (ii)

1465

R.G. WALLACE—*Memoirs of India*. London, 1824.

Pp. 145—148. Jainism described.

P. 393. Notion of time, or chronology of the Jains.

1466

Ch. P. BROWN—*Cyclic tables of Hinds and Mahomedan Chronology*—Madras, 1850.

P. 57. Geneological review on the Cālukya princes. These would have originally professed the Jaina religion. They would have been afterwards, towards Śaka 1060, converted to the Viṣṇuism, thanks to the efforts of the famous reformer Rāmānuja (cf. p. 61).

1467

A. WEBER—*Chronologische Notiz* (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. XII, Pp. 186—189, Leipzig, 1858.

Review on the *Śatruḥjeyamāhātmya* and the author of this work, Dhaneśvara.

1468

C. M. DUFF—*The Chronology of India*—Westminster, 1899.

The chronological data relating to the Jainas, contained in this work, are recalled in the following pages—

<u>Pages</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Events</u>
4—5	527	Before the Christian era. Death of Mahāvira (The Jaina tradition gives still the years 545 and 467 B.C. as dates of this event).
7	357	Death of Bhadrabāhu (in 365, according to the tradition of the Digambaras). According to the tradition of the Śvetāmbaras the council of Pāṭaliputra, where the <i>Aṅgas</i> had been assembled, must have taken place at the time of this great priest.
<i>Christian era</i>		
22	83	Origin of the sect of the Digambaras.
23	139	First redaction written from canonical books.

<u>Pages</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Events</u>
33	453	Traditional date of the final revision of the canon in the council of Valabhī.
	Towards	
44	600	Epoch of Manatunga, author of the <i>Bhaktāmarastotra</i> .
47	610	Epoch of the poet Ravikīrti.
55	660	Ravisena wrote the <i>Padmapurāṇa</i> .
65	743	Birth of Bappabhattisūri, author of the <i>Sarasvatistotra</i> ; died in 838.
68	783	Jinasena wrote the <i>Harivaṃśapurāṇa</i> .
71-72	Towards	Epoch of :
	810	Jinasena, author of the <i>Harivaṃśapurāṇa</i> , of the <i>Parivāḥhyūdeya</i> and of the <i>Ādipurāṇa</i> ; Virkārya, author of the <i>Sūtrasamgraha</i> , a treatise of Jaina mathematics; Vidyānanda, author of the <i>Aṣṭasahasri</i> ; Prabhacandra, author of the <i>Nyāyakumuda Chandrodaya</i> .
72-73	814	Advent of Amoghavarṣa I st, who has professed the Jaina creed and to whom the Digambaras attribute the <i>Prāśnottararatnamālīkā</i> .
75	837	Composition of the <i>Jayadhavataṭṭikā</i> , a treatise on the Digambara Philosophy.
77	Towards	Epoch of Guṇabhadra, author of the <i>Uttarapurāṇa</i> and of
	860	<i>Atmānuśāsana</i> .
79	876	Śīlāṅka might have composed at this date his commentary on the <i>Ācārāṅgasūtra</i> .
82	897	Consecration of the <i>Uttarapurāṇa</i> of Guṇabhadra by his disciple Lokasena.
83	902	Birth of Pampa or Hampa, the canara poet.
83	905	Epoch of Amritacandrasūri, author of the <i>Samayasaraṭṭikā</i> , of the <i>Pravacanasaṭṭikā</i> , of the <i>Tattvārthasāra</i> etc.
83-84	906	Sid'arri, cousin of Māgha, composed the <i>Upamitabhavaprapaṇṭikā</i> .
90	941	The Canara poet Pampa composed the <i>Ādipurāṇa</i> and the <i>Pampa-Bhāṇa</i> .

<u>Pages</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Events</u>
93	959	Somadeva wrote the <i>Yasatilaka</i> .
95	967	Foundation of the Kharatara sect by Jinēśvara disciple of Vardhamāna.
96	972	Dhanapāla composed the <i>Pāyilacchi</i> .
102	994	Amitagati wrote the <i>Subhāṣitaratnasandoha</i> (And in 1014 the <i>Dharmaparikṣā</i>).
113	1024	Epoch of activity of Jeneśvara.
116	1032	Construction at Dailwādā of a temple in honour of Vriṣabha, by the marchant Vimalaśāh of Anahilvāḍ.
120	1040	Death of Śāntisūri, of the Tharapadra sect, author of a commentary on the <i>Uttarādhyayanāsūtra</i> .
126	1064	Abhayadevasūri, founder of the sect Brihatkharatara, wrote his commentaries on the <i>Āṅgas</i> .
128	1069	Jinacandra wrote the <i>Samvegaraṅgaśālā</i> .
129	1073	Devendragani comments on the <i>Uttarādhyayanāsūtra</i> .
130	1076	Birth of Jinadattasūri.
131	1080	Birth of Āryarakṣita, founder of the sect Añcala.
132	1082	Guṇacandra composed the <i>Mahāvīracarita</i> ; Guruchandra and Candragani, each one <i>Śrīvīracarita</i> .
137	1102	First copy of the <i>Kathāratnakōśa</i> of Devabhadrasūri, by Amalacandragani.
137	1103	Foundation of the sect Añcala.
138	1111	Death of Jinavallabha.
140	1116	Rāmadeva, disciple of Jinavallabha, wrote the <i>Śaḍaṣṭika-cūṛṇi</i> .
143	1124	Epoch of Yasodevasūri, disciple of Candrasūri.

<u>Pages</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Events</u>
145	1129	Mallīṣeṇa commits suicide by prolonged fasting.
146	1130	Dhanañjaya mentioned in an inscription of Śaka 1043 ; he was the contemporary of the poet Pampa.
147	1133	Āmradevasūri wrote his commentary on the <i>Akhyānakama-ṅikōśa</i> of Nemicaṇḍra.
148	1141	Birth of Jinacandra of the Kharatara sect.
151	1148	Jinaśekharaśūri, disciple of Jinavallabha, founded a subordinate sect.
152	1150	Epoch of Hemacandra.
153	1152	Birth of Dharmaghoṣa, disciple of Jayasimha in the Añcala sect ; author of <i>Śatapadikā</i> .
154	1153	Birth of Jinapati, disciple of Jinacandra.
156	1160	Epoch of Candrasūri of the Harṣapurīya sect.
161	1175	Candrasūri wrote a commentary on the <i>Saḍvaśyaka</i> .
163	1179	Foundation of the sect Sārdhapaurṇamīyaka.
164	1182	Ratnaprabhasūri wrote a commentary on the <i>Upadeśamālā</i> Dharmadāsagaṇi.
165	1186	Siddhasenaśūri wrote a commentary on the <i>Pravacanasūro-dhāra</i> .
166	1189	Birth of Jineśvarasūri ; he had as disciple Abhayatilaka- gaṇi.
169	1193	Foundation of the sect Āgamika by Śilagaṇa and Deva- bhadrā.
174	1204	Epoch of Tilakācārya.
175	1206	Dharmaghoṣa composed the <i>Śatapadikā</i> .

<u>Pages</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Events</u>
179	1219	The two famous Jains, the brothers Vastupāla and Tejahpāla, ministers of the princes Lavanaprasāda and Virād-dhava (dynasty Vāghelā of the Caulukyās of Anahilvād).
179	1220	Epoch of Jinadatta, author of <i>Vivekavilāsa</i> .
180	1222	Abhayadevasūri, disciple of Vijayacandrasūri, composed the <i>Jayantavijayakāvya</i> .
181	1227	Birth of Ajitasimha, of the Āṇcala sect.
182	1228	Jagaccandra founded the Tapā sect.
182	1229	Arisimha wrote the <i>Sukṛtasamkīrtana</i> in honour of the minister Vastupāla. Epoch of Amaracandra. Birth of Jinaprabodha, author of the <i>Durgaprabodhavyākhyā</i> .
182	1230	Probable epoch of Udayaprabhasūri, author of the <i>Dharmabhyudayamāhākāvya</i> .
185	1235	Epoch of Āśādhara, author of the <i>Triṣaṭtismṛiti</i> , of the <i>Jinayajñakalpa</i> , etc.
186	1237	Mahendrasūri, of the Āṇcalika sect, wrote the <i>Śatapadi</i> .
187	1240	Tilakācārya completes the commentary of Bhadrabāhu on the <i>Āśāyakaśūtra</i> . Epoch of Devendrasūri, of Arisimha and of Amaracandra.
188	1241	Death of the minister Vastupāla.
190	1245	Probable epoch of Ratnasimhasūri, author of the <i>Pudgala-ṣaṭtrīṃśika</i> .
191	1246	Devendrasūri effected two famous conversions at Ujjain. He died in 1271.
194	1251	Death of the minister Tejahpāla.
202	1265	Epoch of Bālacandra, of Vijayasenasūri of Padmasūri and of Pradyumnasūri.

<u>Pages</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Events</u>
203	1266	Dharmatilaka of Lakṣmitilaka, disciple of Jineśvara, wrote a commentary on the <i>Ullāsikkamastotra</i> of Jinavalabha.
203	1269	Birth of Jinacandra ; he died in 1319.
205	1280	Birth of Jinakūśala.
205	1282	The <i>Śantināthacaritra</i> of Devastūri is translated from the Prākṛit in Sanskrit and abridged.
208	1292	Epoch of the commentator Jinaprabhasūri.
210	1299	Birth of Somatilakasūri, who died in 1368.
210	1300	Epoch of Merutuṅga.
212	1309	Vijayasimhasūri wrote the <i>Bhuvanasundarikathā</i> .
218	1334	Prabhanandasūri wrote the <i>Kṣetrasamgrahanivṛtti</i> .
218	1336	Ratnadeva translated in Sanskrit the <i>Vijjalaya</i> of Jayavalabha.
220	1340	Birth of Devasundara, of the Tapā sect.
220	1343	Epoch of Jinaprabha, of the Rudrapallīya sect.
222	1347	Birth of Merutuṅga, of the Añcala sect, author of the <i>Śrīmantrakalpasūroddhāra</i> .
223	1349	Rājasekharasūri composed the <i>Prabandhakośa</i> . Birth of of Jāṇasāgara, disciple of Devasundara : he died in 1404.
224	1353	Birth of Kulamaṇḍana, one of the five disciples of Devasundara.
227	1366	Jayasimha wrote the <i>Kuṁḍapālacarita</i> .
227	1370	Guṇākarasūri wrote a <i>Bhaktamarastotraṅkā</i> .
227	1372	Ratnasekharasūri composed the <i>Śrīpālacaritra</i> ;

<u>Pages</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Events</u>
228	1373	Devendra Munisvara wrote a commentary on the <i>Prasnettaraṭṭa-mālā</i> of Vimalacandrasūri.
228	1374	Birth of Somasundarasūri, who died in 1443.
229	1376	Birth of Jayakīrti, disciple of Merutuṅga and master of Jayakesarin ; he died in 1443.
229	1379	Jayaśekharaśūri wrote the <i>Upadeśacintāmaṇi</i> .
230	1380	Birth of Munisundara, author of the <i>Upadeśaratnākara</i> ; he died in 1447.
230	1385	Inscription of Irugapa, Jaina minister of Harihara II, and author of the <i>Nānārtharatnamālā</i> . Sanghatilakasūri, of the Rudrapallīya sect, wrote a commentary on the <i>Samyaktvaśloka</i> .
234	1395	Abhayadevasūri, contemporary of Guṇākarasūri, composed the <i>Tijayaphuṭṭasūtra</i> .
238	1400	Sādhuratna wrote the <i>Tatijitakalpavṛtti</i> .
238	1401	Birth of Ratnaśekharaśūri, author of the <i>Sraddhapratikramānvṛtti</i> ; he died in 1461.
239	1405	Jinavardhanaśūri became the grand priest of the Khara-tara sect.
241	1408	Birth of Lakṣmisāgaraśūri.
247	1424	Mention of an inscription dated Śaka 1349 in a Jaina temple of Vijayanagara.
248	1427	Munisundara, disciple of Devasundara and of Jñānasāgara composed the <i>Mūracatuṣka-kathā</i> ; he is also the author of the <i>Sahasraṇāmasmṛiti</i> .
253	1435	Śīlaratnaśūri, disciple of Jayakīrti, wrote a commentary on the <i>Meghadūṭakāya</i> of Merutuṅga.
253	1436	Jinamaṇḍanaśūri finished the <i>Kumārāpalacarita</i> .

<u>Pages</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Events</u>
254	1438	Jinakīrti, disciple of Somasundara, wrote a commentary on his <i>Namāskāraśtava</i> ; author of the <i>Dānakalpādruma</i> , of the <i>Śrīpālagopālakathā</i> and of the <i>Dhanyasūlicarita</i> .
256	1448	A <i>paṭṭavali</i> of the Kharatara sect, in [the temple of] Jaisalmer, is dated of that year (Samvat 1505).
257	1448	Somacandra, disciple of Ratnaśekhara, wrote the <i>Kaṭhamahodadhī</i> .
257	1449	Jayacandrasūri, disciple of Somasundara, composed the <i>Pratikramanaśāstrī</i> .
258	1451	Foundation of the Lumpāka sect.
260	1464	Probable period of Sakalakīrti, author of the <i>Tattvārthasāra-dīpikā</i> .
261	1465	Subhāṣīlagāṇi wrote the <i>Pancasatīprabodhasambandha</i> .
261	1470	Period of Kṣemaṅkara.
263	1477	Origin of the Veśadhara sect (branch of the Lumpāka sect).
266	1494	Period of Śrutasāgara, author of the <i>Tattvārthadīpikā</i> .
266	1496	Padmamandiragāṇi commented upon the <i>Risimaṇḍalaprakaraṇa</i> .
269	1507	Origin of the Kaṭuka sect.
270	1511	Foundation of the branch Nāgapurīya of the Lumpāka sect.
270	1513	Origin of the Bījāmata sect.
270	1515	Foundation of the Pāṇa sect.
273	1526	Harisena wrote the <i>Jagatsundariyogamālā</i> .
273	1528	Nemidatta composed the <i>Śrīpālacarita</i> ; he is also the author of the <i>Sudarśanacarita</i> .

1469

P. C. MUKHARJI—*An independent Hindu view of Buddhist Chronology*. (Indian Antiquary. Vol. XXXII, Pp. 227-233). Bombay, 1903.

The author utilises some Jaina documents in order to fix some dates, among others the following :

Death of Buddha	...	543 B.C.
Date of Candragupta	...	380-375 B.C.
Advent of Asoka	...	Between 329 and 325 B.C.

1470

Nilmaṇi CHAKRAVARTI—*Chronology of Indian Authors*, a supplement to M. DUFF's *Chronology of India*. (Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1907, Pp. 205-220). Calcutta, 1907.

The chronological date relating to the Jaina authors are the following :

Date A. D.—

- 479 Death of Haribhadraśūri, Samvat 535.
- 1166 Samvat 1222 Epoch of Chandrasūri, of the Harsapurīya gaccha. He composed the '*Samghayani-rayana*', the '*Khetta-samāsa*' and a commentary on the '*Āvaśya-sūtra*'.
- 1240 Guṇākara composes the '*Āścara-yogmalālaghuvṛtti*', Samvat 1296.
- 1307 Jinaprabhasūri, disciple of Jinasiṃhasūri, writes the '*Vihi-maggapava*', Samvat 1363.
- 1405 (?) Jinavardhanasūri, disciple of Jinarājasūri (who was pontiff of the Kharatara sect from Samvat 1461 to 1475), writes a commentary on the '*Vāgbhaṭālamkāra*'.
- 1446 Jinamaṇḍana gaṇi composes the '*Śraddha-guṇa-saṃgraha*', Samvat 1492.
- 1469 Hemahansa gaṇi, of the Tapā gaccha, composes a commentary, entitled '*Nyāsa*', on the '*Nyāyamañjara*', Samvat 1525.
- 1516 Vinayahamsasūri composes a commentary on the '*Dīpaṇīkalika-sūtra*', Samvat 1572.

Date A. D.—

- 1527 Samvat 1583, a *Dīpikā* has been written on the 'Sātrakṛtāṅga' by Harṣakula, disciple of Hemavimalasūri, of the Tapā gaccha.
- 1552 Samvat 1608, copy has been made for the first time of the 'Lokapra-kāśa', treatise of Jaina geography by Vinayapāla.
- 1589 Samvat, 1645, Narachandrasūri composes a commentary on the 'Prākṛita-vyākaraṇa' of Hemachandra and Puṇyasāgara a commentary on the 'Jambudvīpa Prajñapti'.
- 1590 Samvat 1646, Guṇavinaya gaṇi composes the 'Raghavi-vṛtti' a commentary on the 'Raghuvansa', as well as a 'Damayantikathā-vṛtti'.
- 1595 A 'balabodha' has been composed on the 'Pravacanasastra' by Padmaman-dira gaṇi, Samvat 1651.
- 1596 Samvat 1652, Padmadevavijaya gaṇi composes a 'Rāmaśharita or Rāmā-yaṇa' and Kanakakuśala of the Tapā gaccha, a commentary on the 'Bhaktāmara-stotra' and the 'Kalyāṇamandira-stotra'.
- 1604 Jhānatilaka gaṇi, disciple of Padmarāja gaṇi, writes the 'Gautama-Kulaka-vṛtti', Samvat 1660.
- 1622 Samvat 1678, Sumatiharṣa gaṇi composes the 'Guṇaka-Kumuda-kau-mudī'.
- 1624 Samvat 1680, Sādhusundara gaṇi composes a treatise of grammar entitled 'Dhāturatnākara' or 'Kriyakalpalatā'.
- 1630 Samayasundara, disciple of Śakulachandra, writes the 'Cālhasahasri', well as a commentary on the 'Kalpasūtra', the 'Kalpalatā'.

1471

Muni JINAVIJAYAJI—*The Date of Hariṣhadr's Śūri*—(A.I.O.C. Session I ; 1920).

P-xxiv—his works cited—participants KLATT, LEUMANN, BALLINI, MIRONOW, and JACOB—Age between 705 & 775 A.D.

1472

Rames Chandra MAJUMDAR—*The Kushan Chronology*. Pt. 1. (JDL, i, 1920, Pp. 65-112).

P. 104. The business habit of the Jain merchants is not peculiar to the Kusan period alone—Soḍāsa's Mathura Inscription belongs to the Jain religion.

1473

R. C. MAJUMDAR—*The Origin of the Sena Kings*—(A.I.O.C. Session II ; 1922).

Pp. 343-7. Line of Jain teachers—earliest one is at the time of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Kṛṣṇa II, dated 902-3 A.D.—Mārasimha preserved the doctrine of Jina . . . Chāmuṇḍarāya, the disciple of Ajitasen . . .

1474

PRADHAN SITANATH—*Chronology of Ancient India*. Calcutta, 1927.

P. 63. Mention of Jain version of Brahminical *Harivaṁśa*.

P. 135. *Kalpa Sūtra*—Jain work.

P. 211. Jain literature and chronology alternative sources of Indian history (from Bimbisāra to Chandra Gupta Maurya).

P. 218. Purāṇas borrowing information from ancient Jain sources.

P. 226. Jain tradition refers Mahāpadma as the son of a Courtesan by a barber.

Pp. 241-42. *Putṭavallis* works of Śvetāmbara Jainas—Jaina tradition asserts Chandragupta's accession to be 312 B.C. Devardhigaṇa Kṣamā-Śramaṇa the author of *Kalpasūtra* a Jain work.

Mahāvīra carita, work of Nemichandrācārya mention of the date of Vīra Nīrvaṇa and the birth of the Śaka king to be 605 years 5 months, (??).

Trailokya Prajñapti, a Jain work by Yati Vṛṣabha of Digambara sect.

P. 257. Sahasranika, a disciple of Mahāvīra—Samsnika the Jain name of Sahasranika.

1475

K. B PATHAK—*On the Date of Samantabhadra*, (ABORI. Vol. XI, 1930, P. 149).

Points : (1) Samantabhadra's attack on Dharmakīrti.

(2) *Aptamīmāṃsā*, verse 80, Samantabhadra says that Dharmakīrti contradicts himself.

See, Verse 106—Page 150.

(3) Samantabhadra refutes Bhartrihari.

(4) Śāntarakṣita quotes and refutes Kumārila.

(See, Transactions of the Ninth Oriental Congress—"The position of Kumārila in Digambar Jain Literature"—K.B. PATHAK).

Conclusion...—Samantabhadra may be assigned to the eight century.

1476

K. B. PATHAK—*Śāntarakṣita's Reference to Kumārila's Attacks on Samantabhadra and Akalankadeva*, (ABORI, Vol. XI ; 1930, Pp. 155—164).

1477

S. R. DAS—*A Short Chronology of Indian Astronomy*. I.H.Q. Vol. VII, 1931.

P. 139. Jyotiṣa Vedāṅga followed by the astronomy of the Jains—*Sūryaprajñapti* only available work on Jain astronomy. Mention of two more Jain astronomical works viz :— *Candraprajñapti* and *Bhadrabāhuṣya Samhitā*. Mention of Bhadrabāhu's commentary on *Sūryaprajñapti*.

P. 140. *Sūryaprajñapti*—attributed to Mahāvira written about 500 B.C.—Conception of yuga as explained in *Sūryaprajñapti* explained.

P. 141. Astronomy one of the principal accomplishments of the Jain priest in the *Bhagavati Sūtra* of 300 B.C.—knowledge of astronomy essential for Jain priest also observed by Śānticaṇḍra gaṇa (1595—A.D.) in the preface to his commentary on *Jambudvīpa prajñapti*.

1478

K. B. PATHAK—*Śāntarakṣita, Kamalaśīla and Prabhācandra*, (ABORI, Vol. XII ; 1930-31) Pp. 81—83.

Conclusion : It is needless to state that all these authors were contemporaries, the Jain author Prabhācandra being that latest of them. It may be remarked that Prabhācandra, when a mere boy, must have approached the feet of Akalankadeva or seen him.

1479

K. B. PATHAK—*On the Date of Akalankadeva* (Reproduced in Part II). (ABORI, Vol. XIII ; 1931-32), Pp. 157-160.

1400

K. N. S. PILLAI—*Chronology of the Early Tamils*, Madras, 1932.

P. 9. Jains and the Buddhists—the first of the Aryas to penetrate to the Tamil land.

Pp. 26-27. Mention of Vajranandi—a Jain Grammarian pupil of Devandi Pūjyapāda a Jain Sanskrit Grammarian of the Kanarese country of 6th century—*Jainendra* a grammatical treatise of Devanandi Pūjyapāda being one of the eight principal authorities of Sanskrit Grammar.

Mention of Vajranandi founding a Sangam at Madura—Sangam, a college of Jain ascetics and scholars for religious propaganda of their faith.

Ruthless persecution of the Jains in the 7th century A.D. in the Tamil land.

P. 135. Mention of Mahendra Varma destroying a Jain monastery after his conversion.

P. 145. Kudal capital of the king Mudukudumi is abbreviated from Sanskrit Mathura the strong hold of the Jains in the North—the importation of the name to south due to Jain auspices.

P. 187. Jainism—its influx to Tamilagam about the middle of 3rd century B.C.

P. 206. Efforts of the missionaries of Jainism and Buddhism resulted in the growth of culture in Tamilagam held by western scholars.

P. 220. Mention of the Jain inflicting tortures on Saint Appar.

1481

A. N. UPADHYE—*Dr. Pathak's View on Anantavīrya's Date*, (Annals of the B.O.R.I., XIII, 2, Pp. 161—70, Poona, 1932).

After collecting the available data it is shown in this paper that Anantavīrya, the commentator of Akalanka's works, is altogether different from Anantavīrya, the commentator of *Parikṣāmukha*. The first flourished probably in the first quarter of the 8th century A.D. while the second Anantavīrya flourished probably at the close of the 11th century A.D.

1482

A. N. UPADHYE—*A Note on Trivikrama's Date*, (Annals of B.O.R.I. X(II) 2, Pp. 171-2, Poona, 1932).

In the light of some of the lately published Inscriptions, more definite limits are put to the age of Trivikrama, the Prākṛit grammarian, who must have flourished at the latest early in the beginning of the 13th century A.D.

1483

Radha Kumud Mookerji—*Problems of Early Maurya Chronology and History*, (J.U.P. H.S. Vol. 6, 1933).

Pp. 137-140. Jain traditional chronology; the date 323 B.C. for Chandragupta's accession to sovereignty. Mahāvīra's death 470 years before the date of the birth of Vikramāditya. Vikrama era started from 57 B.C. Mahāvīra predeceased the Buddha. Buddhism did not make much headway in the lifetime of Mahāvīra. *Majjhima Nikāya*, II, 153, and *Samyutta Nikāya*, *Jatila Sutta*; King Prasenajit directly tells the Buddha that he was junior to Mahāvīra in both age and ascetic career. There are on record only in the Buddhists texts of a few stray cases of converts from Jainism to Buddhism. Mrs. Rhys Davids says in her work on Śākya that the early training of the Buddha himself was received from Jainism as the predominant system of his times.

P. 147. Brahminical works are much later than the time of Chandragupta and cannot be expected to reflect reliable history of remote times. The most genuine Brahminical tradition on the subject is the *Arthashastra* of Kauṭilya. The theory of Chandragupta being base-born or a śūdra does not fit in with the Brahminical system and ideals for which Kauṭilya stands.

1484

S. Srikantha SASTRI—*The Age of Saṅkara*. (A.I.O.C. VIIIth Session of VIIIth Session, 1933).

P. 563. Historical reference to Jain scholars—Samantabhadra, Pūjyapīḍ, Jinendrabuddhi, Akalanka, Prabhāchandra and Jinaseṇa II, etc.

1485

S. C. UPADHYAYA—*The Authorship and Date of Paumapariya the oldest extant epic in the Jain Maharastri language*—(A.I.O.C., Session VII; 1933) P. 135.

1486

Jugalkishore MUKHTAR—*Samantabhadras' date and Dr. Pathak*, (ABORI. Vol. XV, 1934) Pp. 67—88.

Points—PATHAK's view regarding Samantabhadras' age ; first half of the eighth century A.C.

Traditional View—Samantabhadra flourished in the second century A.C., and this view has been upheld by some modern scholars also.

1487 (i)

SHAH, Shantilal—*The Traditional Chronology of the Jains*. (An outline of the Political Development of India from 543 B. C. to 78 A. D.)—review by H. R. KAPADIA—(ABORI. Vol. XVII ; 1935-36) P. 215.

1487 (ii)

Rajendra Chandra HAZRA—*The Dates of the Smṛti—Chapters of the Masyta-Purāṇa*, (ABORI. Vol. XVII ; 1935-36), P. 25.

The *Bṛhat-Saṃhitā* names the following gods with their respective characteristics.

(13) the god of the *Ārhat*s (for the Jains).

1488

Author : *Exact Date of Amarakīrti, the Author of a commentary on the Rīṣasamhāra of Kalidāsa*, (ABORI. Vol. XVIII ; 1937) P. 201.

Dictionary of Jain Biography (Arrah) mentions : (1) "Amarakīrti—under him a Manuscript of Jinadattas' *Vivekavilās* was transcribed in v. k. Sam. 1649—Samvat 1649 varṣe Bhādrapada māse kṛṣṇ-pakṣe, navamyaṃtiṭhau, somadine likhitoyam granthah.

(2) then (i) "A Dig. Bhaṭṭāraka author of the *Svayambhusahasranamōṭka*" and (ii) "the author of a commentary on Ratnasekharasūri's *Sambodha-sitteri*

(3) Hiralal JAIN—Amarakīrti belongs to the "Mathura Sangha"—line of spiritual preceptors—Amitagati-Sāntisena, Amarasena, Śrīshena, Chandrakīrti, Amarakīrti.

He completed his work *Satkarmopadeśa* in Apabhramśa in Samvat 1247, Bhādrapad masa, Dvītiya Śuklapakṣa, 14 tithi, Gurubār, when Krishṇanarendra, son of

Bandiggadev of the Calukya dynasty was reigning at Godhra in Gujarat. He wrote seven other works. Names given are recorded by the author and find that it corresponds to Thursday, 16th August, 1190. It would thus be seen that this namesake of the commentator flourished 400 years earlier.

1488

Kamta Prasad JAIN—*The Jaina Chronology*, (Jain. Ant. Arrah).

(1) Pre-Historical or Paurāṇic period—under it the events happened upto Ariṣṭa-Nemi is recorded.

Vol. II, No. IV, 1937, Pp. 87 to 96 and Vol. III, No. I, 1937, Pp. 19 to 25.

Vol. III, No. III, 1937, Pp. 75 to 79 ; Vol. IV, No. II, 1938, Pp. 57 to 61.

(2) Historical period—

Vol. IV, No. III, 1938, Pp. 89 to 92. The Historical period begins with Ariṣṭa Nemi, the 22nd Tirthankara, a cousin and a contemporary Kṛiṣṇa of the *Mahābhārata*.

2(a) Ancient Historical period (800 B.C. to 200 A.D.).

Vol. V, No. I, 1939, Pp. 29 to 32.

Vol. V, No. II, 1939, Pp. 61 to 64.

Birth of Pārśvanātha, the 23rd Tirthankara at Benares in 895 B.C. or 877 B.C. and his attainment of *Nirvāṇa* in 795 B.C. or 777 B.C. from the Sammeda Sikhara (Pārasnāth Hill in Bihar).

Vol. VII, No. II, 1941; Pp. 73 to 80. Birth of Vardhamāna Mahāvira, the last Tirthankara at Kuṇḍagrāma in B.C. 617, 599 or 562.

Vol. VIII, No. I, 1942, Pp. 30 to 35. Attainment of *Nirvāṇa* by Mahāvira at Pāvā in 545, 527, 590, 580, 467 B.C. The Mauryan emperor Chandragupta (326-322 B.C.) adopts vows of a Jain *Śramaṇa* and accompanies the Jain monk Bhandrabāhu to South India, Vol. X, No. I, 1944, Pp. 19 to 24. Samprati, the grandson of Aśoka was converted to Jainism in C. 236 B.C. Śālistūka Maurya, the younger brother of Samprati, achieved the conquest of Jainism throughout Saurashtra. Birth of King Khāravela of Kalinga in 207 B.C. He ascended to the Imperial throne in 183 B.C. His *Mahārājabhīṣeka* ceremony in 177 B.C. events of his life with dates given. Conversion of Gautamiputra Śātakarṇi, also called Vikramāditya to Jain faith in 57 B.C.

Vol. XI, No. II, 1946, Pp. 5 to 9. In 66 A.D. flourished Arhaobaliācārya who arranged the sub-divisions of Mūlasaṃgha. Advent of Śaka Samvat in 78 A.D.

Kuṇḍakūṇḍācārya flourished in 81 to 165 A.D. Dharasenācārya dictated the Aṅga knowledge to his disciples Puspādanta and Bhūtabali in 106 A.D. They recorded the extant Āgama into black and white in 136 to 156 A.D.

Vol. XII, No. I, 1946, Pp. 27 to 29. Samantabhadra flourished in 138 A.D.

Vol. XII, No. II, 1947 ; Pp. 68 to 75. C. 375 to 585 A.D.

Date of Pūjyapādasvāmi 450 A.D. or 600 Circa.

Vol. XIII, No. 1, 1947, Pp. 42 to 48. C. 510 A.D. to 715 A.D.

The Pallava king Mahendravarman, a devout Jain flourished in C. 610 A.D. Hiuen Tsang (C. 630 to 644 A.D.) noticed Nigranthas (naked Jain) in Afghanistan and other places. Persecution of the Jains in the Deccan in about 655 A.D.

Vol. XIII, No. II, 1948, Pp. 30 to 36. C. 662 A.D. to 800 A.D.

The famous logician Akalanka, contemporary of Dantidurga II and Kṛṣṇa I, Rāṣṭrakūṭa flourished in C. 760 A.D.

Jinasenācārya composed the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* in about 783 A.D. Vatsarāja Pratihāra of Kanauj flourished in C. 784 A.D.

Vol. XV, No. I, 1949, Pp. 41 to 45.

(788 to 968 A.D.). Amoghavarṣa I, Rāṣṭrakūṭa flourished in c. 814 to 900 A.D. Hariṣenācārya composed the "*Bṛhad Kathakośa*" in c. 931 to 932 A.D. Devasena (Vik. Sam. 900) Bhaṭṭāraka writes "*Darśana-sāra*".

Vol. XVIII, No. 1, 1952, Pp. 20 to 25. 938 A.D. to 990 A.D.

Some dated records of the period (938 A.D. to 990 A.D.) mentioning the names of kings of the Ganga, Cālukya and Kalasa dynasties with their grants.

Vol. XIX, No. I, 1953, Pp. 24 to 32. C. 981 A.D. to 1058 A.D.

Some dated records of the period (981 A.D. to 1058 A.D.) mentioning the names of kings of the Ratta, Ganga Cālukya dynasties with their grants.

1490

S. Shrikantha SASTRI—*The Date of Jambudvīpa Prajñapti Samgraha*, (Jain Ant. Vol. IV ; No. III ; Arrah ; 1938 ; Pp. 81-84).

After discussing the literary and epigraphical evidences the author fixes the date as C. 1050 A.D.

1491

S. Srikantha SASTRI—*The Date of the consecration of the Image of Gommatdevara*. (Jain Ant. Vol. V ; No. IV ; Arrah ; 1940 ; Pp. 107-114).

After considering several literary and epigraphical evidences the writer arrives at the conclusion and fixes the date of the consecration of the image in Circa. 907-8 A.C.

1492

H. LUDERS—*The era of the Mahārāja and the Mahārāja Rajatirāja*, (D.R. BHANDARKAR Volume, Ind. Res. Ins. Calcutta, 1940). Pp. 281 and 288.

Text of an inscription on a stone slab found at Kankali Tilā at Mathura formerly published by BÜHLER (Academy, vol. XLIX, p. 367—J.R.A.S., 1896, Pp. 578 ff.—Viruna Orient. Journ. Vol. X, Pp. 171 f) and R.D. BANERJEE, (Ind. Ant., Vol. XXXVII, Pp. 33 ff. and plate III) given.

Date of the inscription is 200 90 (2), though BÜHLER and R.D. BANERJEE differ with regard to the reading of the date. Notes on the text, translation given. Okhārikā Ujhatikā, and Okhā are names of foreigners. Okhārikā and Okhā are presumably Greek names They may also be Iranian names. There were Parthians at Mathura who had immigrated during the rule of the Khatrapas and who, although they were converted to the Jaina faith, upheld the traditions of their native country. The inscription refers to an image of Arhat Mahāvira.

1493

A. N. UPADHYE—*On the Date of Vasunandi's Commentary on Mulaśāra*, (Woolner Commemoration Volume, Pp. 257-59, Lahore, 1940).

The Sanskrit commentary of Vasunandi on the *Mulaśāra* is assigned to the middle of the 12th century A.D.

1494

K. Madhava SARMA—*Date of Asaga's Vardhamāna Charita* (N.I.A. Vol. 4, 1941-42) Pp. 395-96).

In his report for 1886-92 Pp. 163-64, PETERSON extracts the concluding portion of a Ms. of Asaga's *Vardhamānācharita*, dated Samvat 1679. Here Samvat 1679 i.e. A.D. 1622 is obviously the date MS. and not of the work. The date of the work is Śaka 910. i.e. A.D. 853. The author belonged to Dharala in Coladesa and wrote eight works. In his History of Classical Sanskrit Literature, p. 296 Dr. M. KRISHNACHARIAR mentions Asaga's *Vardhamānācharita* with the date of Samvat 1679 and mistakes this date of the MS for that of the work.

1495

P. K. GODE—*The Chronology of the commentary of Sadanandagaṇi on the Siddhānta—Candrika of Ramasrama or Ramacandrasrama*—A.D. 1743. (Jain Ant. Vol. IX ; No. I ; Arrah ; 1943 ; Pp. 15—19).

Sadanardagaṇi composed this commentary in A.D. 1743. He belonged to the Kharataragaccha. He was a very close student of Sanskrit grammar.

1496

S. Srikantha SASTRI—*Some Jaina Gurus In Kannada Inscriptions*, (Jain Ant. Vol. IX ; No. II ; Arrah ; 1943 ; Pp. 61-75.

A dynastic and chronological index of names and dates pertaining to Jainism, chiefly called from recent publications of inscriptions in the Kannada country like the M.E. R.E. ; H.A.R. ; N.K.K.I. ; K.I. etc.

The dynastic arrangement has been followed and whenever possible the *guruprampara* and exact dates of the following dynasties given :

Chālukyas of Badami ; Rāṣtrakūṭas ; Kadambas ; Western Gangas ; Nolambas ; Kalyāṇi Chālukyas ; Kalachuryas of Kalyāṇi ; Yādavas of Devagiri ; Rattas of Soundatti ; Hoysalas ; Vijayanagara ; Tuluva Bhairarasas ; Harati Chiefs ; Miscellaneous.

1497

H. C. SETH—*A critical Examination of Śvetāmbara and Digambara Chronological Traditions.* (Jain Ant. Arrah). Vol. X; No. II; 1945; Pp. 41-48.

Both the Śvetāmbara and the Digambara sects of the Jains have preserved certain chronological traditions. A comparative study of these may yield useful results. Chronologies of the Śvetāmbaras discussed.

Vol. XI; No. I; 1945; Pp. 4-10.

Tradition of the Digambaras discussed. 231 years assigned to the Guptas in the Digambara traditions appear to be correct.

1498

S. A. JOULEKAR—*Śātavāhan and Śatakarni.* (ABORI. Vol. XXVII; 1946) Pp. 237-248.

P. 241. Hāla favourite with Jain authors.

P. 248. References in Literature—Jain legend refers to Satigani, Rājā of Paithan and a contemporary of the Śaka rulers of Ujjain ... Jaina tradition refers to King Śātavāhan, who built many temples and *caityas*

1499

Jyoti Prasad JAIN—*The Predecessors of Svāmi Virsena,* (Jain Ant. Vol. XII, No. I), Arrah; 1946; Pp. 1 to 6.

Virsena was ordained by Ajjanandi (or Ajayanandi) and was taught *Siddhānta* by Elāchārya. The date of completion of the *Dhavalā* by Virsena is A.D. 780. Ajjanandi or Āryanandi belonged to the first half of the 8th century A.D.

1500

H. C. SETH—(Part II) *A Critical Examination of Śvetāmbara and Digambara chronological traditions—*(A.I.O.C., XII; 1946.)

Various Jain chronological traditions have been brought together in this paper. They are shown to be generally reliable. The Śvetāmbar traditions reckon 470 years between Mahāvīr *Nirvāṇa* and the commencement of the Vikrama era. The various reign periods of Kings and dynasties making up this total are on the whole correct, except that Nahavāna or Nahapān is wrongly put there before the commencement of the Vikrama era. As suggested by the Digambar traditions,

which are borne out by the modern researches, he is a post-Vikrama figure. This correction and further critical examination of the various Jain chronological traditions leads to the following conclusions :—

(1) The correct date of Mahāvīr *Nirvāṇa* appears to be 490 (470-40 years of Nahavāna's reign) before the commencement of the Vikrama era or 488 B.C.

(2) Chandragupta Maurya's reign commenced in 325 B.C.

(3) The reign of Nahapāna commenced with 78 A.D. and the Śaka era reckoned from this date seems to be connected with him.

(4) 320 A.D. is obtained as the initial year of the Gupta era.

(5) Kalki's reign ends in 512 A.D. The death of the Huen King Toramāna is also placed by some modern historians in the same year. May be that Jain records have preserved the tradition of his reign in the account they give of Kalki. Kalki may be a tribal name reminiscent of Kalkilas of *Purāṇas*.

1501

S. Srikantha SASTRI—*The date of Śrīdhara ārya*, (Jain. Ant., Vol. XIII, No. II), Arrah, 1948. Pp. 12 to 17.

Śrīdhara ārya, the author of *Jātaka Tilaka*, has been generally assigned to the 799 A.D. But analysing different sources he cannot be taken back to the 9th century A.D.

1502

Sabal SINGH—*Time of Śrīdhara ārya*—(ABORI. Vol. XXX, 1949).

P. 271. reference to his work on matters—age—Jains referred ...

1503

S. Srikantha SASTRI—*The original home of Jainism*, (Jain. Ant. Vol. XIV, No. II) Arrah, 1949, Pp. 58 to 62).

The antiquity of Āryan traditions—Vedic, Jaina and Buddhistic goes back to at least 20,000 B.C. and the original home of the race must have been in Bhāratavarṣa. A comparative study of *Surama* and *Dusuma* Kalpas and of the various legends narrated in the lives of Tirthankaras is necessary in this regard.

1504

Dinesh Chandra SIRCAR—*Barli Fragmentary Stone Inscription*. (J.B.R.S. Vol. XXXVII, Parts 1-2, Pp. 1-5, 1951.)

The author disagrees with the readings of Pandit G. H. OJHA and K. P. JAYASWAL and says that it does not refer to Lord Vira and the year 84. He translates his reading as—Let there be success! When king Bhagavata (of the Sunga dynasty) was appointed...years...an inhabitant of Madhyamika, dedicated...at Malini, a hall at...Ka,...at Vava..., eightyfour pillars (at...)

1505

Y. V. Ramana RAO—*The Chronology of Andhra Dynasty and the Hathigumha Inscription*, (Q.J.M.S. Vol. 43—Nos. 3 & 4. 1952-53—Bangalore), Pp. 117-125 ff.

The Āndhras or Andhrabhrtyas or Sātavāhanas who held sway over the greater part of the Indian peninsula in the early centuries before the Christian era. For materials Jain and Pāli sources have not been tapped.

P. 122. Khāravela's inscription and the First Contact of Synchronistic Prong : Mourya era dates from the coronation of Chandragupta (Circa 321 B.C.) ; the date of Khāravela's accession circa 170 B.C. Khāravela third member of Chedi dynasty. The Sātakarni associated with Khāravela was probably the third member of the dynasty (Sātavāhana). Rapson.

Pp. 123-25. Date of Khāravela's Accession : K. P. JAYASWAL shows that the inscription does not contain any reference to the Mauryan era. The relevant text runs as 'causes to be completed the eleven *Aṅgas* of the 64 letters which had become lost with the time of the Mauryas'.

Khāravela a contemporary of Puṣyamitra, who founded the Sungamitra dynasty and who ascended the throne in 188 B.C. Khāravela's accession 182 B.C. Q.J.M.S. contd. Vol. 44, Pp. 99-107.

Was Satkarni Khāravela Ally or Foe (Pro. of the Ind. Hist. Cong. 1945 ; Trans. of the Third Ori. Conf. Pp. 111 ; 174).

Pp. 98-101. The limits of the Kingdom of ancient Kalinga and Andhra, 200 B.C.

Pp. 101-02. Jātaka version of Khāravela's attack. *The Culla-Kalinga-Jātaka* (Ed. by Fausbold No. 301).

P. 102. Musika and Krishnavena.

1506

Jyoti Prasad JAIN—*The date of Durvinita Ganga the Royal Patron of Pūjyapāda* (Jain. Ant., Vol. XVII, No. II), Arrah, 1952. Pp. 1 to 11.

The Ganga monarch Durvenita Konguni cannot be placed much beyond 500 A.D., and as a tentative suggestion his date may be fixed as circa. 480-520 A.D.

1507

A. N. UPADHYE—*Age of the Paramātma-prakāśa* (Annals of the B.O.R.I., XXXIV, Pp. 166-7, Poona, 1954).

This short note scrutinises the evidences advanced by A. MASTER to settle the date of the *Paramātma-prakāśa*; and it is shown that they are not in any way conclusive.

1508

M. Raja RAO—*The Chronology of Events in the Silappadhikaram*, (Q.J.M.S.—Culture & Heritage Number 1956), Bangalore—Pp. 261-282.

P. 261. Ilango-adigal, the ascetic prince, was the younger brother of Senguttuvan, the king of Cera. He consecrated the temple of Pattini at which ceremony Gajabāhu the King of Ceylon, was also present. Ilango Adigal (author of *Silappadhikaram* and Kulavanikan Sattan alias Sirtalai Sattanār, were contemporaries of Kovalan and Kannaki. They lived and wrote in the second century A.D. Gajabāhu was reigning between 173 and 191. 171 A.C. the date of fire at Madura (Q.J.M.S. Vol. 16, No. 3, 1926 p. 156).

P. 265. The Scheme of week days, *tithis* and *nakṣatras* that Adiyarku Nallar, the commentator, has drawn up is completely sound.

P. 266. Adiyarku Nallar lived about 1120 A. D. the date of this patron, Boppana the general of Hoysala Viṣṇuvardhana.

Pp 266-67. The story.

Pp. 273-74. The distance from Puhar to Tiruchi and from Tiruchi to modern Mudarai is, in each case about 100 miles. The town that was destroyed is referred to in the Sangam literature as Kudal and Manamadurai. It must have been a town at the confluence of a tributary of the Vaigai—either the present Manamadurai (Railway Junction or some other town nearer the sea than modern Madurai).

P. 274. Kannaki declares herself as the daughter of the Pandyan—an epithet frequently applied to the present Goddess Minākṣī. Local tradition points out a small temple near the river as the original Pattani temple dedicated to Kannaki. Were the honours later on transferred to Goddess Minākṣī?

1509

H. G. SHASTRI—*The Purāṇic chronology of the Mauryan dynasty*, (Proc., IHC., XXIInd Session), Bombay, 1959.

P. 81. 'Kusala' and 'Kulala' of the *Purāṇas* obviously stand for 'Kunala' known in Buddhist and Jain traditions as the name of the son of Aśoka and father of Samprati.

Section IV

GEOGRAPHY—III

1510

J. MACMURDO—*An Account of the Province of Cutch, and of the countries lying between Guzerat and the Indus.* (TFSB, ii, 1820, Pp. 205-241).

Pp. 240-241. Description of Pārivanātha worshipped in the Parkur Desert in the hands of Soda Rajput.

1511

J. W. MASSIE—*Continental India.* Vol. I. London, 1840.

Pp. 429-477. Mythology of India displayed : the systems of the Brahmana, the Jain, and the Buddhist.

1512

J. STEVENSON—*Some Remarks on the Relation that subsists between the Jain and Brahmanical systems of Geography* (Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. II, Pp. 411-415. Bombay, 1847.

Explanation of the Jaina geography. The continents. The Jambudvīpa. Rivers and mountains. The Mount Meru. Two maps besides text.

1513

H. G. BRIGGS—*The cities of Gujarashtra.* Bombay, 1849.

Topographical, historical and archeological description of the principal towns of Guzerat

1514

Joseph Dalton HOOKER—*Himalayan Journals.* Vol. I. London, 1855.

Pp. 15-21. Pārasnāth mountain. Its sanctity. The eastern metropolis of Jain worship. Origin of Jain sect. The Jains a transition between Buddhists and Hindus. Ascent of Pārasnāth. Vegetation of Pārasnāth.

1515

J. H. NELSON—*The Madura Country*. Madras, 1868.

Pt. 2, P. 16. Survival of Jain worship in two small temples in the district.

Pt. 3, p. 50. The professors of the faith of the Kṣamaṇa or Śramaṇa heretics were the predecessors of the Jains, and the religion was but little different from that now known as the Jain.

1516

J. BURGESS—*Gujarat and Rajputana*. Calcutta-London, 1874.

Choice of 30 photographic views of different monuments with historical and descriptive reviews.

1517

J. WILSON—*Final Report on the Revision of Settlement of the Sirsa District in the Punjab* (Lahore), 1879-83.

P. 101. Jaini or Sarāogi sect—worship of Pārivanātha—Tenderness for animal life—Intermarriage of Bīṣṇis and Sarāogis.

P. 139. Ascetics and low castes among the Jains.

1518

J. KIATT—*Śūrpāraka*. (Indian Antiquary, vol. XI, Pp. 293-294). Bombay, 1882.

Series of references to Śūrpāraka (Sopārā), extracts of the following Jaina works :

Gaṇadharaśārdhaśataka of Jinadattasūri ;

Prabhāvakacaritra ; A *gurvāvali* of Munisundara ; and
a *Paṭṭāvali* of the Kharatara sect.

According to these authorities, Śūrpāraka is situated in the Kuṭikuṇḍesa.

1519

Elisee RECLUS—*Nouvelle géographie universelle*. Vol. VIII. L'Inde et l'Indo-Chine. Paris, 1883.

Pages.

269-270. The Jaina sanctuaries in the peninsula of Kathiawad, the Śatruñjaya, Pāliṭānā.

Pages

275. The Jaina art at Ahmadabad.
276. The Jains at Pāṭan : their number, their temples and their libraries.
291. The temples of the mount Ābū.
- 295-296. The Jaina palace at Tulaiti (Chitor).
302. Temples and Jaina sculptures at Gwalior.
345. The Jaina temple at Khūrja.
346. The Jaina temple at Brindaban, near Mathura.
355. The Jaina temples at Ayodhyā.
411. The Jaina commercial movement at Rangpur.
495. The Jaina grottos of Elura.
- 682-686. General review on the Jains ; their origin, their customs, their professions. The Jaina sanctuaries.
685. Map of the principal places of pilgrimage in India.
- 93, 291, 293 & 683. Engravings representing several Jaina temples.

1520

F. S. GROWSE—*Mathura : A District Memoir*. 3rd Ed. Allahabad, 1883.

Pp. 12-13. Most of the Sarāogis of the dist. including Seth Raghunāth Dās are of the Khaṇḍel *gachhha* or *got*—They number in all 1593 only. A temple of the Seth stands in the suburb of Kesopur. Jambu Svāmi practised penance here. He is reputed the last of the *Kevalis*. The temple was built by Mani Rāma, who enshrined in it a figure of Chandra Prabhu. A large marble statue of Ajitnātha, brought by Seth Raghunāth Dās now occupies the place of honour. In the city are two other Jain temples dedicated to Padma Prabhu in the Ghiya mandi and the Chaubes' quarter. Other temples at Kosi and Sahpan.

1521

Nundo Lal Dey—*The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediaeval India*. Calcutta, 1899.

Part 1. Ancient Names & Modern Names or Situation :

Ayodhya. Oudh. Birthplace of Ādinātha, a Jain Tīrthankara.

Alavi. Airwa. Alabhi of the Jains, from which Mahāvīra made his missionary peregrinations. Chandragiri. Near Belgōla, sacred to the Jains, Chandrikāpuri. Sravasti, birthplace of Tīrthankara Chandraprabha.

Girinagara. Girnar, containing temples of Neminātha and Pārśvanātha.

Ujjayanta. Girnār sacred to Neminātha.

Part 2. Modern Names and ancient names or situation :

Ābū. Arbuda *Parvata*, containing temples of Risavanātha or Ādinātha and Neminātha.

Girnar. The Junagar hill in Guzerat is one of the five hills sacred to the Jains, containing the temples of Neminātha and Pārśvanātha.

Pālithānā. In Guzarat, one of the five hills sacred to the Jains containing a temple of Ādinātha.

1522

Archibald ADAMS—*The Western Rajputana States*, etc. London, 1899.

P. 19. Sirohi : Banias and Mahājans, mostly Jains, form a very numerous class.

Pp. 37-38. Mount Ābū : Jain temples at Dilwara—Their age—Ābū one of the four principal places of pilgrimage of the Jains.

1523

Elisee RECLUS—*The Universal Geography*. Ed. by A. H. Keane. 4 Vols. London, (1900).

Vol. 3. P. 167. At Kathiawad the largest and most famous groups of Śrāvaka or Jain temple, the special zeal of the Jains for building temples, their

greatest pride in decorating temples, the Jains possess more religious edifices than the other Hindus.

Vol. 3. Pp. 407-408. Mahāvīra's followers at one time prevailed in Southern India—Jain works still the most remarkable in Dravidian literature—greatest respect for all living things, from the venomous snake to the smallest animalcule, the "four duties" of the Jain, their spirit of fellowship—some of their sanctuaries, such as those of Palitana, Mt. Ābū, Junāgarh, Pārasnāth, are amongst the most magnificent in the world.

1524

F. L. PULLE—*La cartografia antica dell' India. Parte I* (Studi italiani di Filologia indo-iranica, vol. IV).—Firenze, 1901.

Pp. 14-15. Enumeration of the Jaina treatises relating to the geography, namely :

Kṣetrasamāsa, of Jinabhādra, with commentary of Malayagiri; *Laghukṣetrasamāsa*, of Ratnasekhara, with commentary; *Vṛhunnaryakṣetrasamāsa-sūtra*, of Somatilaka-sūri, Saṃghayaṇī (Saṃgrahaṇī), of Candrapūri, disciple of Abhayadevasūri, with commentary of Devabhadrā. Special reviews on the *Kṣetrasamāsa*, the *Saṃgrahaṇī*, the *Trailokyadīpikā* and the *Lokaprakāśa*.

Pp. 19-20. Jaina system of the islands and of the seas according to the *Jīvacchigamasūtra* and the *Bhagavati*.

Pp. 35-41. Description of the Jambudvīpa according to the Jaina geography the *Hanumāsacarita*. Analysis of the *Jambuddvīpapañcāsti* (*Jambudvīpaprāṇāpti*), containing the orthodox geographical tradition of the Jains. Brief analysis of the *Jambudvīpasamgrahaṇī* of Haribhadra, work on which Prabhānanda wrote a commentary called *Kṣetrasamgrahaṇī*.

1525

V. A. SMITH—*Vaiśālī* (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland for 1902, Pp. 267-288). London, 1902.

Pp. 282 Sq. Vaiśālī according to the Jaina tradition. The town included three parts : Vaiśālī properly called, Kuṇḍagrāma and Vanīyagrāma. Vaiśālī is represented today by Bisahgarh (Besah). Vanīyagrāma (the actual village of Baniya was the residence of Mahāvīra. As regards Kuṇḍagrāma, perhaps it is now the village of Basukund.

1526

G. W. FORREST—*Cities of India*. Westminster, 1903.

Pp. 65-66. Architectural style of the Jains copied by the Sultans of Ahmedabad. Mahāvira with his eleven chief disciples, may be regarded as the first open seceders from Brahmanism—Life of Mahāvira Jainism and Buddhism were the two heretical sects of importance agitating the region about Benares at the same time. Jainism never became a dominant creed. To the Peases and Barclays of Western India we owe the costly Jain temples.

Pp. 89-94. Jain shrines on Mt. Ābū the highest ideals of pure Hindu Architecture. Jain aim of victory over desires and Jaina creed that "Patience is the highest good". Description of Jain temples.

1527

T. C. RICE—*Jain settlements in Karnata*, (Malabar Quarterly review, Vol. III. Pp. 311-312). Ernakulam, 1904.

1528

T. A. GOPINATHA—*Jaina Centres in Southern India*. (Malabar Quarterly Review Vol. IV. Pp. 229-235).—Ernakulam, 1905.

1529

HIRA LAL—*Muktāgiri* (IA, xlii, 1913, Pp. 220-221).

Muktāgiri or 'salvation hill' is what is called *Siddha-kṣetra* of the Jains referred to as Medhigiri in the Jain Book *Nirvāṇa Bhakti*, Jain Temple in Ellichpura.

1530

Cathay and the Way Thither. (Translated and edited by Henry Yule). Second Edition (Revised by Henri Cordier). Vol. 3. London, 1914.

P. 251. Mailapur was anciently inhabited by the Jains. The dream story about the image of the place. One had a dream that in a few days the town would be overwhelmed by the sea. Their holy image was removed further inland, and

three days later the old town was swallowed up. The temples were the re-established in a town called Mailamanagara, where exactly the same thing happened again. Tradition runs in reference to the whole coast from San Thome to the Seven Pagodas, and extensive ruins existing beneath the sea are sometimes visible.

1531

M. RUTHNASWAMI—*Dabhoi or the city of the Darbha Grass*. (MR. Jany.-June, 1916, Pp. 539-545).

P. 543. Jain brothers Tej-pāla and Vastupāla and their work as builders of temples.

1532

C. Hayavadana RAU—*The Place-names of Mysore*. (QJMS, vi, 1916, Pp. 264-281).

P. 270. A very old line of kings, Jains by religion, called themselves "The Lords of Nandagiri". The Jain ascetics lovers of the picturesque and they selected such spots for passing their lives.

1533

Lewis RICE—*Mullur*. (IA, xlv, 1916, Pp. 141-142).

Jain temples in Mullur—The Kongalvas were Jains by religion.

1534

Arthur R. SLATER—*Where religions meet—As illustrated in the sacred places of India*. (QJMS, viii, 1918, Pp. 193-309).

P. 296. The construction of the series of caves at Ellora is of Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jain origin. The first series are Buddhist, the second Brahmanical, while the third was excavated in the days of the Jains.

P. 299. Benares and Mathura, centres of Buddhism and Jainism.

1535

K. T. SHAH—*Trade, Tariffs and Transport in India*. Bombay and London, 1923.

P. 26. The Buddhist and Jain influences on trade—Their general condemnation of many an industrial pursuit.

1536

K. P. JAIN—*Sankiśā as a Jaina Tirtha*.—I.H.Q. Vol. V. 1929.

Pp. 142-143. Sankiśā a village in the Farrukhabad district of the United Provinces—represents the old city of Sāṅkāśya mentioned by Fa-Hian and Hsüen-Tsang. Originality of the name discussed. Kampilya—place of birth and renunciation of the 13th Tirthankara Śrī Vimalanātha lying around modern village Kampilla in Kaimganj *tahsil* of the Farrukhabad district. Kampilya and Sāṅkāśya—identical. Mention of quarrel between Jains and Buddhists over the sacred place of Sāṅkāśya in the records of Fa-Hian. Mention of a Jain temple in the vicinity of Sankiśā at the village of Sarai mention of a nice Jain image discovered at Sankiśā. Suggestion of the excavation of the mound of Aghatia for some Jainic references.

1537

Puran Chand NAHAR—*The Jain Tradition of the origin of Pataliputra*. A.I.O.C., Session VI ; 1930). Pp. 169-171.

1538

B. P. PRATINIDHI—*Ajantā*, Bombay, 1932.

P. 11. The Buddhists, the Jains and the Hindus have worked at Verul (Ellora) and naturally the incidents from the mythologies of all the three religions have been utilised.

P. 17. In Jain caves Gomateśvara, Pārivanātha and other Jain Tirthankaras are shown to carry serpent hoods as an ornament on their heads.

P. 18, First Tirthankara was perhaps a Nāga.

P. 118. In the *Bhikṣu* group of painting cave No. 17 one of them is carrying *chowrie* and one is led to suppose that he may be a Jain of Digambara sect. Some of the *Sādhus* of the Digambara Jain sect are to be seen moving about naked even in this twentieth centuries.

A. C. SEN—*Some Cosmological ideas of the Jains*. (I.H.Q. Vol. VIII. 1932).

P. 43. Jains oldest sect outside Brahmanism.

Pp. 43-44. Jain cosmography discussed, conception of earth, hells and heavens in Jainism discussed.

P. 44. The idea of Jambudvīpa and Mt. Meru in Jain geography fully explained.

Py. 44-46. *Devas*, Masculine and feminine—described.

47-48. *Narakins* i.e. neuter sex—explained.

Leśyās means "thought-colours" which determine the temperament of a being. knowledge, body, birth in Jainism discussed.

B. C. LAW—*Geography of Early Buddhism*. London, 1932.

P. XVIII. Jain traditions possess new names for the several *dvīpas* as well as for the *Samudras*.

P. 10 (n). Administration of Anga as a separate province under a Magadhan prince with Campā as its capital mentioned in Jain sources (Hemachandra, the author of *Sihavivāvali* and *Bhagavati Sūtra* and *Nirayāvali Sūtra*).

P. 64. Hāthigumphā inscription mentions king Khāravela bringing back to his realm from Anga—Magadha the throne of Jina which had been carried from Kalinga by king Nanda.

P. 65. Jain *Uttarādhyayana-Sūtra* mentions Pithunḍa as a sea-coast town. This reminds of Khāravelas Pithunḍa-Pithū ḍaga and Ptolemy's Pitunḍra.

P. 74. '*Cetya*' (Sans. *Caitya*) means a shrine associated with Buddhism, Jainism and Brahmanism.

P. 74 (a). Jain *Cetiyas* not big as the Buddhists but resemble it very strongly.

1541

Bimala Churn LAW—*Sacred Places of the Jains*, (Jou. U. P. Hist. Soci. Vol. IX, Pt. II, 1936) Allahabad.

1542

M. Govind PAI—*Venur & Its Gommatā colossus*. (Jain Ant. vol. II ; No. II, Pp. 45-50, and No. III, Pp. 51-60), Arrah, 1936.

Venur—thirty-four miles to the north-east of Mangalore (S.K.) ; 35 feet high colossus of Bāhubali (Gommatā). It was installed by king Timma or Timmarāja Odeya belonging to the Ajila or Ajala family of the Jaina chieftains that once ruled in that part of the district. Description of the image given. A Jaina temple called 'Kalla Basadi' or Śāntiśvara Basadi' and a Mūna-stambha—two Kanarese inscriptions dated 1489 A.C. and 1537 A.C. records the installation of 24 images of the Tirthankaras in Tirthankara Basadi—Another Kanarese inscription of the reign of Madukka Devi, a queen of the same Ajila family, dated Śaka 1544—a gift to the Śāntiśvara Chaityaḷaya by a prince called Rāmanāth Arasu. Another Jain temple. Two inscriptions behind the colossus—one in Sanskrit verse in sixteen lines, text and translation given and explanatory notes of different words—another in Sanskrit verse, text and translation and notes given. The colossus was installed in 1603-1604 A.C. A short history of the Ajila dynasty given.

1543

Kamta Prasad JAIN—Podanapura And Takṣaṣīla. (Jain Ant. vol. III ; No. III ; Arrah ; 1937 ; Pp. 57-66).

According to the writer, Podanapura of the Jaina books was not Takṣaṣīla, rather it was a prominent city of ancient Dakṣiṇāpatha. Podanapura as the capital of Vāhubali discussed. Podanapura in the story of Pārśvanāth narrated. Podanapura in Sanskrit Jaina literature described ; in Jain Kannad literature ; various names of Podanapura—Potana, Podana, Paudana and Podanapura ; Podanapura in Buddhist literature, Podanapura was the capital of Aśhamaka in the southern part of India.

1544

K. A. N. SASTRI—*Foreign Notices of South India*. Madras, 1939.

P. 102. Majority of 80 Devas—temples belonged to the Digambaras—Yuan-chwang's record.

P. 125. Mention of secular nude ascetics living on herbs recorded in the accounts of Abu Zaid.

1545

Bimala Churn LAW—*Holy Places of India*. Calcutta, 1940,

P. 49-54. Jain sacred places : Khandagiri, Udayagiri, Pāresnātha, Pāvā and Rājgir in Bihar ; Raivataka and Somnāth in Gujerat ; Śatruñjaya in Kathiawar, Bawangaja Hill in central India ; Ābū Rakhabha Deva, and Rānapur (or Rāmpura) in Rajputana ; Chandragiri and Śravaṇa-Belgoḷa in South India.

1546

R. N. SALETOR—*Monastic Life in Śravaṇa Belgoḷa*. (Jain Ant. Vol. V ; No. IV ; Arrah ; 1940 ; Pp. 123-132).

Some features of monastic life of the Jaina monks of Śravaṇa Belgoḷa from the earliest times till the beginning of the 19th century. Chiefly from inscriptions. The monks lived in communities called *Sanghas*—Corporate nature of Jaina monastic life. Revenue for the Jaina monasteries. Gift of donations. Regulations to preserve endowments. The practice of *Sallekhanā*.

1547

S. R. SHARMA—*Śravaṇa Belgoḷa—Its meaning and message*. (Jain Ant. Vol. V ; No. IV ; Arrah ; 1940 ; Pp. 141-143).

Śravaṇa Belgoḷa enshrines the spirit which alone is life. Jainism is the most logically consistent of all philosophies. It is not merely a 'philosophy' but also a 'way of life'. Jainism enriched Indian civilisation.

1548

A. N. UPADHYE—*Belgoḷa and Bāhubali*.

(Jain Ant. Vol. V ; No. IV ; Arrah ; 1940 ; Pp. 137-140).

Śravaṇa Belgoḷa is a place of great cultural importance. Traditionally, the place is associated with Bhadrabāhu and Chandragupta Maurya, and the historical value of this tradition is now accepted by the standard authorities. It is on Vindhya-giri or Doddabetta that the image of Bāhubali stands. The life of Bāhubali has a noble lesson to the struggling humanity for all times to come.

1140

B. A. SALETORRE—*Śravaṇa Belgola—Its secular importance*. (Jain Ant., vol. V; No. IV; Arrah. 1940; Pp. 115-122).

Object of this paper—how for centuries this sacred place of Jaina pilgrimage was also noted for its material wealth. Epigraphical evidences discussed. Commercial life of the people of Śravaṇa Belgola. Jains of this place were organised in commercial guilds. House-tax at Gommatapur. The Jain Āchārya (the Pontiff) was responsible to the state for the imports of Government. Commercial life of the merchants; they were in charge of the public charities. They asserted their rights when injustice prevailed, Jewel merchants.

1550

Bimala Churn LAW—*Vijayini in Ancient India*. Gwalior, 1944.

P. 16. The demise of Mahāvira, according to the Jaina tradition, took place on the day of installation of Pālaka on the throne of Avanti and the interval between this event and Chandragupta Maurya's accession to power is 215 years. The interval between the demise of Mahāvira and the rise of the Nandas is 60 years.

P. 19. According to the Jaina *Vividha-tīrthakalpa*, a powerful prince of the Sātavāhana family defeated the then Malava king Vikramāditya.

P. 25. According to *Kālikācaryakathā*, the Garddabhillā of Ujjayini offered violence to Sarsvati, the sister of Kālikācārya who in revenge uprooted Garddabhillā and established the Śaka kings at Ujjayini. Garddabhillā's son Vikramāditya destroyed the Śakas and inaugurated the Samvat era. The Jaina *Vividha-tīrtha-kalpa* credits a powerful Sātavāhana prince of Pratiṣṭhānapura in Maharāṣṭra with the inauguration of an era. The *Tīrtha-kalpa* alludes to the alliance of the Sātavāhana prince with the Nāgas of the Godavari region.

P. 33. The Digambara Jaina tradition avers that Mahāvira visited Ujjayini, where in a cemetery he practised penances and obtained *manahaparyāya jñāna*.

1551

Banarasidas JAIN—*An itinerary of a pilgrimage to Jaina Badri* (Jain Ant., vol. XIII, N. I), Arrah, 1947. Pp. 24 to 28.

The partial itinerary of a pilgrimage to Jaina Badri given below is based on a single leaf in the form of a letter found among the manuscripts belonging to the *Tati's Upāśraya* at Zira in the Punjab. The pilgrim also visited many other places. Text given.

1552

A. S. ALTEKAR.—*Banares and Sarnāth : Past and Present*. Benares, 1947.

P. 42. Benares also regarded as a holy place by the Jains. Supārśvanātha the 7th and Pārśvanātha the 23rd Tirthankaras, were born in Benares. The birth place of Śreyāsanātha, the 11th Tirthankara was at Singhpuri in Sarnāth and that of Chandraprabha, the 8th Tirthankara at Chandravati, about 20 miles from Benares.

1553

J. B. AUDEN—*A geological discussion on the Satpura Hypothesis and Garo-Rajmahal*. Gop. (Pro. N.F.S.I. No. 8, vol. xv, Delhi, 1949).

P. 328. Pārasnāth Hill, 4,480 ft. rises above the highest of the Ranchi plateaux, and represent the residual of a still higher land surface. But even if it is supposed that a total thickness of almost 4,000 ft. of rocks have been renounced by erosion in the Pārasnāth area, it is not possible to assume that the original level of assume that the original level of the Pārasnāth Plateau was then at the present level of the top of the hill. Allowing for the line of nil movement along the hinge line at latitude 25° degree, the uplift in the Pārasnāth area should have been about 1,300 feet. That is, the part of the crust now represented by the residual summit of Pārasnāth was probably in Tertiary times at an elevation of about 3,200 feet. The erosion into residual plateaux and uplifts. were doubtless controlled in the main by the Himalayan monuments further north, rather than by simple vertical isostatic adjustment in a crust devoid of compressional restraints.

1554

Sita Rama SINGH—*Renascent India and Vaiśālī*. (Jain. Ant., vol. XVI, No. 11), Arrah, 1950. Pp. 70-72.

The message of Vaiśālī is that republicanism is the best sort of constitution under which the individual has the best opportunities to unfold his personality to the utmost extent, that such a developed individual should dedicate himself to the well-being of the community, that Lord Mahāvira was the finest flower which blossomed at Vaiśālī, embodying as best ideals, and that the religion of a republic should be the cult of self-reliance.

1555

H. V. TARVEDI—*Bodhiwar and its antiquities*. (Jain. Ant., vol. XVII, No. I). Arrah, 1951. Pp. 59 to 72.

Some Jaina sculptural and architectural remains including the Baijanātha Mahādeva temple, image of the Jain Acyutā devi (of the Digambara sect) and other images of Jain Tirthankaras, recently unearthed at Badnāwar (Vardhanāpura and Vardhamānapura of mediaeval inscriptions) in the district of Dhar, Madhya Bharat Union have been described, time, findspot, names and fates of the images being discussed.

1556

L. A. PHALTANE—*The Tatvārthasūtra and Geography—Pushkarārdha Dweepa*, (Jain. Ant., vol. XVIII, No. II), Arrah, 1952, Pp. 36-38.

The Jain scriptures say that Jambudweep, Dhātaki *khaṇḍa* and Pushkarārdha *dweepa* are the three territories in which men reside. The present round about Bokhara must have been the ancient Pushkara continent of the Jaina mythology.

1557

Jyoti Prasad JAIN—*Ramagiri of Ugrāditya's Kalyāṇkārakī*, (Jain. Ant., vol. XIX, No. I), Arrah, 1953. Pp. 1 to 11.

Ugrāditya's *Kalyāṇkārakī* is a treatise on the science of medicine in Sanskrit. Contents of its 25 chapters enumerated. Ugrāditya got his education in the establishment of Mount Rāmagiri from his teacher Śrīnandi. The work was completed in the Rāmagiri hill which being adorned with many Jain caves, cave temples and other objects of worship was situated in the Vengi country of Trīkalinga. In the district of Vizagapatam lies the famous Rāmatīrtha hill which was also known in ancient times as Rāmakonḍa (Konḍagiri)—Identical with the Rāmagiri. The work was written sometimes between 790 and 799 A.D. and he may be assigned to circa 780-840 A.D.

1558

J. E. SPENCER—*Asia East by South. A cultural Geography*. London, 1954.

P. 127. Jain contemporary of Buddhism in protest against Hinduism, but its extreme asceticism long limited its growth. It remained an Indian religion only, but did not die out as did Buddhism. Today its 15,00,000 adherents are mainly located in Northern Bombay Presidency and Rajaputana.

1559

D. L. SNELLGROVE—*Buddhist Himalaya Travels and Studies in quest of the origins and nature of Tibetan Religion*—Oxford, 1957.

P. 10. The Term 'Conqueror' (*Jina*), which also became the title of Mahāvira, the leader of the Jains, was also applicable to the Sage.

P. 43. The Jaina built *Stūpas* and decorated them in much the same way. The symbols of tree and wheel and *stūpa* were just as much in use by them and the stories of the previous lives were derived from a common stock of Indian hero—and animal—tales.

P. 45. The Buddha—image—One may compare the early Jain images, which are either standing with arms straight to the sides or seated cross-legged with hands placed together on the lap in the gesture of meditation.

1560

Klaus BRUHN—*Jain Tirthas in Madhyadesa*, (Jain Yug, November, 1958) Pp. 29—33, and Jain Yug, April, 1959.

Selected Jain monuments at various places in Madhya Pradesh and the surrounding area have been dealt with.

1. Dudahi—Situated about 18 miles to the south of Lalitpur in the Jhansi District of Uttar Pradesh and to the north of the former Ram Sagar, it contains the ruins of Hindu and Jain monuments. Amongst the Jain monuments two colossal images stand out. The seated Jina (Figs. 1 and 3) is a combination of three Jinas, one seated in the middle and two standing to the left and right. The central *mūrti* measures 12 feet in height. Description given. Stylistically all pieces belong together. The seated Jina is identified with Rṣabha on account of *Jaṭās* and the images to the left and right show the snake-hoods and represent therefore Pārśvanātha (or supārśvanātha). The standing Jina (fig. 2) also measures about 12 feet in height. Description given. On the pedestal there appears a *dharmacakra* flanked by the two deer (not visible in our photograph). This group does not identify a particular Jina but can be carved on the pedestal of any of the 24 Jinas. The *Cakra* and deer motif is however not very common in our area. It is therefore, not impossible that it had the meaning of a *cakra*, identifying the Jina as Śāntinātha.

Chandpur—The deserted and dilapidated town of Chandpur in the Jhansi District has lent its name to a group of medieval temple, Hindu and Jain, whose remains are scattered over a wide area near the ruins of the former town. As one comes from Bhopal one will find the Hindu temples to the left and the Jain temples to the right of the rails. The Jain monuments include the colossal image of a Jina (housed in closed structure with plain walk), the extant porch of a temple, and numerous slabs. Tradition has it that the Jain Temples were built by a Jain merchant "Parah Sab". Almost all the Jain remains are situated within a small fenced compound bordering on the railway track. Of these figs. 1 and 2 described in details.

Fig. 1—The most interesting features of the first piece are the tree and the relief with the horsemen. The trunk of the tree resembles that of a date-palm. All the arms are broken and both the figures possibly carried in their left hand a child which was partly attached to the upper arm.

Fig. 2—At the height of the heads of the principal figures a miniature-replica of the crown of the tree projects from its trunk. This is only out of several possible elaborations of the tree of the sacred couple motif which has been discussed in details. The sculptures may belong to the 10-11th centuries.

1561

Kailash Chand JAIN—*History of Mandor*, (Prof., IHC. XXIInd Session), Bombay, 1959.

Pp. 230-231. Jaina temples built at Mandor in a period between the 7th century and 10th century A.D. prove the existence of the Jains here. At Ghatiyala Kakkuka, the Pratihāra ruler of this place, a patron of Jainism, constructed a Jaina temple (IRAS, 1895, p. 516). The Śrāvakas of Mandor built and repaired temples at other places and placed images in them. The Mandovara Gotra of Osvalav became famous after Mandor. Mandora Gachchha, a branch of Kharatara Gachchha originated from this place.

1562

Umakant P. SHAH—*Geographical evidence from the Kāśyapa Samhitā*, (Prof. and Trans. AIOC, XIXth Session) Delhi, 1961. Part-II.

P. 97. The Jaina *Prajñāpāra* sūtra places Koṭivarṣa Viśaya in the Rāḍha (Lāḍha). The headquarters of the Viśaya have been identified with Diw-kot (Devakot or Devikota). Koraghāṭa identified with Karahāṭa is the same as modern Karāḍ in the Satara.

Section IV

II—TRAVELS

1563

J. TOD—*Travels in Western India*—London, 1839.

This work furnished a description of the great Jain sanctuaries of West India. The text is illustrated with nine plates.

1564

Colonel TOD's "*Travels in Western India*" (AJ, xxix, 1839, Pp. 145-151, 171-180).

Pp. 147-177. Sacred Mounts of the Jains at Ābū and Śatruñjaya.

P. 171. Ancient cities of the Jains.

P. 174. Library of the Jains at Anhilwara.

1565 (i)

J. BURGESS—*Notes of a visit to Śatruñjaya hill, near Palitana, in September 1868*—Bombay, 1868.

Popular description of the temples of Śatruñjaya, with recall of some historical data.

1565 (ii)

J. BURGESS—*Notes of a visit to Somnāth, Gīrnār and other places in Kathiawad, in May 1869*, Bombay, 1869.

Popular description of the sites and of the temples of the mount Gīrnār.

1566

FR. BUCHANAN—*A journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar*, 3 volumes, London, 1807. (Second edition, 2 volumes; Madras, 1870).

Diverse pages of this account are devoted to the Jains. One will find information of them in the general index, in the word "Jaina".

1567

J. BURGESS—*Extracts from the Journal of Colonel Colin Mackenzie's Pandit of his route from Calcutta to Gaya in 1820.* (Indian Antiquary, vol. XXXI, Pp. 65-75). Bombay, 1902.

New edition of a journal of route drawn up by the *pandit* whom colonel Mackenzie had engaged for himself.

This account contains some historical and archeological reviews on the temples or the Jain sanctuaries of Madhuvana, Bhagalpur, Champaran, Bihar, Bahad, Pawa and Rajgir. Additional note on the mount Pārivanātha at Palaganj.

1568

Thomas WATTERS—*On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India, 629-645 A.D.* (Edited by T. W. RHYS DAVIDS and S. W. BUSHELL), 2 vols. London, 1904-05.

Vol. I, p. 252. Yuan-Chwang on the Jains. This pilgrim is of opinion that Jainism as a system was later in origin than Buddhism and was mainly derived from the latter.

1569

HIRA LAL—*A visit to Rāmtek*, (IA, V. xxxii, 1908, Pp. 202-208).

Pp. 2-4. Local Jains say that Rāma was a Jain and that when he visited Rāmtek, he first worshipped Śāntinātha.

1570

Richard Caennac TEMPLE—*The Travels of Peter Munday, in Europe and Asia, 1608-1667.* Edited by R. C. TEMPLE. Vol. II : *Travels in Asia, 1628-1634.* London, 1914. (The Hakluyt Society, Second Series, No. 35),

P. Lix. Munday heard of a *pinjrapol* kept up by the Jains at Cambay for sick fowls.

P. 257n. Munday makes no mention of the extensive Jain temples on Mt. Ābū.

P. 310n. Remarks of all the 17th cent. travellers on the *pinjrapols* or animal hospital in Gujarat, supported mainly by the Jains.

1571

Mansel Lognworth DAMES—*The Book of Duarte Barbosa*. Translated from the Portuguese by M. L. Dames. Vol. I, London, 1918. (The Hakluyt Society, Second Series, No. 44).

P. 110, n. 2. BARBOSA's description of the Jains—Their carefulness with regard to the life of flies and vermin.—Their keeping up of hospitals for animals.

1572

PANNA LALL—*Account of a Tour in the Almora District, Himalayas*, (J.B.O.R.S., vi, 1920, Pp. 361-392).

P. 392. Jain architecture—Characteristics found in the temple at Champhāvat.

1573

Diaries of Sir William ERSKINE (JBBRAS, 1922, xxv, 1922, Pp. 373-409).

(1) Journey to Ellora, 1820, and (2) Journey in Gujarat, 1822-23.

P. 407. An underground Jain temple in Cambay.

P. 408. Sir William's visit to the celebrated Jain temple in Gujarat, the most complete temple he has seen ; no Jains here now, not even one priest or *Yati*. The temple is kept and shown by a Brahmanical Hindu. It is supported by contributions from the Jains at Jumboosur and Kathiawad.

1574

S. R. SHENDE—*Routes between Āryavarta and Dakshinapatha*, (B. C. Law volume, Part I, Calcutta 1945).

P. 522. A Jain Muni Bhadrabāhu Shrutakevalin went to Shravana Belgola from Kosala in 3rd century B.C.

Section V

BIOGRAPHY

1575

BHAU DAJI—*Brief Notes on Hemachandra or Hemāchārya*, (Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. IX, Pp. 222-224).—Bombay, 1872.

Biographical review on Hemachandra according to the *Kumārāpālacaritra*, the *Kumārāpālāprabandha*, the *Prabandhacintānāṇi*, the *Risimanḍalavritti*, of Jinabhadrasūri, and some other works of Jainas.

1576

Hermann JACOBI—*On Mahāvīra and his predecessors*. (IA, Vol. ix, 1880. Pp. 158-163).

Mahāvīra, the supposed founder of the Jaina sect—His relation with Goṣṭhī Mokkhaliputta—The history of the Nigaṇṭhas in general.

1577

Lewis RICE—*The Poet Pampa* (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, New Series, vol. XIV, Pp. 12-23), London, 1882.

Bibliographical review on the Canara poet Pampa. Pampa or Hampa was born in Śaka 824. His father, Abhirāma Devarāya was converted from the Brahmanism to the Jainism. The two works of Pama are the *Ādipurāṇa* and the *Vikramārjunavijaya* or *Pampa-Bhārata*. He wrote both of them in the year Śaka 863.

Another Canara poet, Nāgachandra, called Abhinava Pampa, composed the *Ramachandracarita-purāṇa* or *Pampa-Rāmāyaṇa* about a century later.

1578

Ram Chandra BASU—*Jainism and its founder*. Calcutta, 1886.

A discussion of the life and historicity of Ādināth and also of Mahāvīra and his immediate predecessors.

1579

G. BÜHLER—*Ueber das Leben des Jaina Monches Hemachandra*—Wien, 1889.

Sources :

1. *Prabhāvakacaritra*, composed towards 1250 by Prabhācandra and Pradyumnasūri.
2. *Prabandhacintāmaṇi* of Merutuṅga.
3. *Prabandhakāśa* of Rājasekhara.
4. *Kumārapālacarita* of Jinamaṇḍana Upādhyāya.
5. The account furnished by Hemacandra himself in his different works.

Biography of Hemacandra.

Hemacandra was born in Samvat 1145 (1088 A.D.) at Dhandhuka, in the district of Ahmedabad. He was the student of Devacandra and received the dignity of Sūri or Āchārya in Samvat 1166. He went to settle down at Anahilvāḍ Pāṭan and met his first protector in the person of the king Caulukya-Jayasimha, surnamed Siddharāja, who died in Samvat 1199.

It is in the court of this prince that Hemacandra composed his grammar, two of his dictionaries, the *Abhidhānacintāmaṇi* and the *Anekārthasamgraha*, his poetical treatise, the *Alamkāracūḍāmaṇi*, and his metrical treatise, the *Chandonuśāsana*. The *Dvāīrnyamahākāvya* was undoubtedly also begun.

Kumārapāla succeeded Jayasimha on the throne of Gujerat. Hemacandra entered in relation with this prince towards Samvat 1214-1215. Between Samvat 1199 and 1214, the composition of the *Deśināmamālā* and some diverse complements to the *Abhidhānacintāmaṇi*. It is towards Samvat 1216 that Hemacandra converted Kumārapāla to the Jainism and composed the *Yogāśāstra* and the *Vīrarāgastotra* in order to fortify the king in his new religion. Kumārapāla favoured extremely the Jains and built to them a great number of temples. After Samvat 1216, the literary activity of Hemacandra did not fail off. In this period were written the *Triṣaṣṭīśalākāpuruṣacarita*, the appendix to this work or *Parīṣṭāparvan*, the end of the *Dvāīrnyasaṃskṛit*, the Prakrit *Dvāīrnyasaṃskṛit* and the commentary on the *Abhidhānacintāmaṇi*.

Hemacandra died in Samvat 1229, a little before Kumārapāla.

NOTES

A considerable series of historical, literary and bibliographical reviews complete this memoir on Hemacandra.

Recursion : ELEUMANN. *Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, vol. XLIII, Pp. 348-352.

1580

Haridas SASTRI—*A Note on Vimala*, (Indian Antiquary, Vol. XIX, Pp. 378-380). Bombay, 1890.

1. The author of the *Prasottararatnamālā* was certainly a Jain. According to several manuscripts this author must have been Vimalachandra, and according to some others Amoghavarṣa. There were four sovereigns of the name of Amoghavarṣa, of whom the first was a devout Jain. It is difficult to determine which one of these kings must have written the *Prasottararatnamālā* ; but the author of this work must have lived between 853 and 973 A.D.

2. The *Padmacarita* or *Padmapurāṇa* is equally a Jain work. It was composed by Vimalasūri in the first century of the Christian era. It is a Jain adaptation of the *Rāmāyaṇa*.

1581

J. KLATT—*Specimen of a literary—bibliographical Jain Onomasticon*—Leipzig, 1892.

Preface of WEBER on the extent that would have had the work of Klatt, once finished.

Biographical and bibliographical reviews on the following authors :

Abhayadevasūri	Jinavarman
Umāsvāti	Jinavallabha
Haribhadrastūri	Jinavijaya
Jinadatta	Jināśekhara
Jinaprabha	Jinasamudra
Jinabhadra	Jinasamudha

Jinakīrtisūri	Jinasarvasūri
Jinakusalasūri	Jinavardhanasūri
Jinagatisūri	Jinasāgara
Jinaguṇaprabhasūri	Jinasimha
Jinaguṇasundara	Jinasundara
Jinacandra	Jinasūri
Jinatilaka	Jinasena
Jinadāman	Jinasaukhya
Jinadāsa	Jinasaubhāgya
Jinadeva	Jinahamṣa
Jinadharma	Jinaharṣa
Jinadhara	Jinabita
Jinanandin	Jinānanda
Jinapati	Jinendra
Jinapadma	Jineśvara
Jinapāla	Jinodaya
Jinapālopādhyāya	Jitadhara
Jinaprabodha	Jitavijaya
Jinabhakti	Jiva
Jinabhāṭa	Jivakalasa
Jinamaṇḍana	Jivadeva
Jinamahendra	Jivana
Jinamāṇikya	Jivaranga
Jinamukti	Jivarāja.

Jinamuni

Jinameru

Jinaranga

Jinaratnasūri

Jinarāja

Jinalabdhi

Jinalābha

From Jinabhadra upto the end, one finds besides some reviews on the Jaina works, the titles of which are contained in the alphabetical series *Jaina-Jiva*.

1582

J. KLATT—*Specimen eines Jaina-Onomastikons*. Berlin, 1892. (Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften).

First editing of the precedent work.

It contains only the reviews relating to Abhayadevasūri, Umāsvāti, Haribhadrasūri Jinadatta, Jinaprabha and Jinabhadra.

1583

S. C. VIDYABHUSANA—*Buddhadeva*. Calcutta, 1311, Bengali Sal. (1905, A D.).

Pp. 223-225. Conversation between Mahāvira and Gosāl Makhali Putta—Mahāvira and Nirgrantha Nātha-Putta are one and the same person.

1584

Edv. LEHMANN—*Buddha*. Kobenhavn, 1907.

Pp. 38-42. Jain sect—Their relation and reaction to Buddha.

1585

Manik Chand JAINI—*Life of Mahāvira*. Allahabad, 1908.

Preface—Introduction—Introductory remarks, and the historicity of Mahāvira—sources of information, mythological stories—family relation—details arranged chronologically—Appendix.

1586

S. G. VIDYABHUSANA—*Yasovijaya Ganī* (about 1608-1688 A. D.). (JPASS, vi, 1910, Pp. 465-469).

Life of Yasovijaya—His works on Logic—His criticism on Logic as taught in Benares academies.

1587

A. GUERINOT—*Un maître Jaina du temps présent ; Sri Vijayadharma Sūri*. (A Jaina teacher of the present time : Sri Vijayadharma Sūri. (JA, 10th Ser., xviii, 1911, Pp. 379-384).

The book in French, forms an account of Jainism as lived in the present time. The present article sketches the life of Vijayadharma Sūri.

1588

K. B. PATHAK—*Nripatunga and the authorship of the Kāvīrājamārga*. (JBBRAS, xxii, 1913, Pp. 81-115).

In this paper there are several quotations from Jain authors.

1589

Wilhelm HUTTEMANN—*Miniaturen zum Jinacharitra*. (Baessler Archiv, Berlin, iv, 1914, Pp. 47-77).

The article, in German, discusses and interprets the small *Jinacharitra* as available from existing materials.

1590

Umrao Singh TANK—*A Dictionary of Jaina Biography*, Part I—A. Arrah (India), 1917.

1591

U. S. TANK—*Some distinguished Jains, Agra, 1918*.

Brief sketches of some distinguished Jains, Jaina families.

1392

K. B. PATHAK—*Śakāyana and the Authorship of the Amoghavṛtti*, (ABI, i, 1918-20, Pp. 7-12).

The Jain Śakāyana composed his sūtras and the *Amoghavṛtti* in the time of Amoghavarṣa I.

1393

M. BLOOMFIELD—*The life and stories of the Jain Savior Pārivanātha*. Baltimore, 1919.

The work contains the life-history of Pārivanātha as culled from Jain works, canonical and non-canonical.

1394

K. B. PATHAK and K. G. OKA—*Amarasimha and his commentator Kṣhīrasvāmin*. (JBBRAS, xxiii, 1919, Pp. 275-281).

P. 275. Though the production of a Buddhist, Amarasimha's lexicon has been universally accepted as an authority by the Brahmanas and the Jains alike. It has been commented upon by Buddhists, by Brahmanas and by Jains like Āśādhara paṇḍita and Nāchirāja.

1395

A. J. SUNAVATA—*Vijaya Dharma Sūri, his life and work, with a prefatory note by F. W. THOMAS*. Cambridge, 1922.

The work in 18 chapters forms a comprehensive account of the life of the great Jain monk.

1396

BANARASI DAS JAIN—*Jaina Jātakas, or Lord Rṣhabha's Purāṇas*. Translated by Amulyacharan Vidhabhusana. Lahore, 1925.

A translation of the first canto of Book (Parvan) I of Hemacandra's *Triṣaṣṭiśal-akapuruṣacarita*, with a note on Jain cosmography.

1397

H. BHATTACHARYYA—*Lord Mahāvīra*. Delhi, 1926.

A short life of Mahāvīra.

1598

C. R. JAIN—*Sannyāsa Dharma*. Allahabad, 1926.

A study of *Sannyāsa Dharma* based on three Jain works, *Mulacāra*, *Bhagwati Ārādhanā* and *Charitrasāra*. Stages and ideals—twentyeight root virtues—ten holy virtues—destruction of desire bearing hardships with equanimity—purity in taking of food—how to die—the daily life—*riddhis* or eight miraculous powers.

1599

H. OLDENBERG—*Buddha*. Calcutta, 1927.

P. 65. Niggaṇṭhas—known as Jains—corresponds in many essential points with Buddhism. Point of difference lay in matters regarding penances.

P. 77. Pāvā the death place of Nātaputta referred to in Jain works.

P. 175. Mention of the terrible nature of Jain austerities.

1600 (I)

H. BHATTACHARYYA—*Lord Pārśva*, Delhi, 1928.

A short life of Pārśvanātha.

1600 (II)

H. B. BHATTACHARYYA—*Lord Arishtanemi*, Delhi, 1929.

A short life of Arishtanemi.

1601

C. R. JAIN—*Riṣabha Deva—The founder of Jainism*. Allahabad, 1929. Pp. xii + 190 with 10 plates.

It gives the life of Riṣabha Deva, the first Tirthankara.

Contents : Glimpses from his early existence ; four and twenty Tirthankaras ; His birth, childhood, Family life and Public life, *Sannyāsa*, omniscience, the *Samavasarana*. Bāhubali and Bharata—his two sons ; the community of the faithful and His *Nirvāṇa*.

1602

A. N. UPADHYE—1. *Samantabhadra, an Outstanding Personality*, (The S.D.J. Hostel Magazine, X, ii, Pp. 24-8, Allahabad, 1929).

The personality of Samantabhadra, the great logician of the c. 2nd century A.D., is delineated on the basis of the glimpses that one gets from his various works.

1603

A. N. N—*Review—Rannakavi Prashasthi—Mysore*, (QJMS., vol. 19, No. 3, 1929, Bangalore).

Pp. 241-42. Contains 15 articles by well known literateurs. Life and Times of Ranna ; critical essays on the works of Ranna. All are agreed that Ranna is a *Mahākavi*. He deserves to be classed with 'Homer, Dante and Milton'. Mr. A. R. Krishna ŚASTRI points out that Ranna is superior in this descriptive work.

1604

R. Shama SASTRY—*The life and work of Kesirāja* (QJMS, Vol. 22, No. 1, 1931, Bangalore).

P. 89. Kesirāja, the author of the *Sabdamanidarpana* (Kanarese grammar) is not a Jaina but a Brahman.

1605

N. N. LAW—*Haraprasad Sastri*. I.H.Q. Vol. IX, 1933.

P. 335. Mention of a Jain Bhāṇḍāra with 1335 Mss. receiving an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 from the Govt. of India (Place not mentioned).

P. 341. Rāsas. Dhāls and Sijhāis preserved in Jain monasteries in Kathiawad, Marwar, Udaipur Gujerat etc.—Sources of information relating to Aurangzeb's reign.

1606

VIJAYA INDRA SŪRI—*Reminiscences of Vijaya Dharma Sūri*. Madras, 1933.

A collection of articles by different authors on the life and teachings of Vijayadharma Sūri, the Jaina saint.

1607

Dr. W. N. BROWN—*The story of Kālake* (with 15 plates), Washington, 1933. Pp. viii + 149.

The Kālak story as legend and history.

Translation—versions of Bhavadevasūri and Dharmaprabha sūri ; Miniature painting in western India—12th—17th century.

1608 (i)

G. BÜHLER—*The life of Hemacandrācārya*. Translated from German by M. Patel Śāntiniketan, 1936 with an introduction by Dr. M. WINTERNITZ.

Sources—Hemacandra's youth—Jayasimha Siddharāja—Kumārapāla—literary works.

1608 (ii)

G. BÜHLER—*The Life of Hemacandrācārya*—translated from the original German by Manilal PATEL (Singhi Jain Series Vol. 11), Santiniketan, 1936.

A biographical statement of the life of Hemacandrācārya (1088-1173 A.D.) of the most eminent Śvetāmbara Jain monk and scholar of Gujarat. (Pp. 1-XV ; 1-104) : Preface, forward, the sources, Hemacandra's youth, Hemacandra and Jayasimha-Siddharāja ; the accounts regarding the first acquaintance of Kumārapāla and Hemacandra ; the stories regarding Kumārapāla's conversion, the consequences of Kumārapāl's conversion ; Hemacandra's literary works after Kumārapāla's conversion ; stories about the inter-course between Hemacandra and Kumārapāla, and about their end. Notes, Index, errata.

1609 (i)

B. C. LAW—*Mahāvīra—His life and Teachings*, London, 1937.

Pp. V+109 ; Preface, Life, Teachings, Index.

1609 (ii)

B. C. LAW—*Mahāvīra*. London, 1937.

An account of the life and teachings of Mahāvīra from the original Jain and Buddhist texts.

1610

S. RADEAKRISHNAN—*Gautama the Buddha*. London, 1938.

P. 12. When Sīha the Jain becomes a Buddhist he is required to give food and gifts as before to the Jain monks who frequented his house.

P. 20. Mention of a discussion held between a Jain layman and Buddha relating to the doctrine of in-action.

P. 28. Jain theories maintain an infinity of souls involved in matter.

1611

G. W. BRIGGS—*Gorakhnāth and Kānpāṭā*. Calcutta, 1938.

P. 72. Nimnāth and Pārasnāth, sons of Matsyendranāth. They were slain and restored to life by Gorakhanāth. They were initiated by father and founded new sects. They were Jains.

P. 73. Gorakhanāth left Pārasnāth one of the two boys and the Jains deem him an incarnation of God.

P. 151. A Jain temple near Paedhuni in Bombay city shelters an idol of Ghorajināth indicating a contact of the Jains with Gorakhanāth.

P. 213. While Gautama turned aside for extremes in fullfledged asceticism Brahman and Jain laid emphasis upon such life.

P. 218. Farquhar puts the order of Sannyāsis before those of Buddhists and Jains.

P. 259 Both Jains and Buddhists witness to the practice of Yoga which antedates them both.

P. 279. Hindus and also the Jains, to certain extent, could not throw off the worthless and immoral practices enjoined in the *tantras* even when Buddhism was stamped out in India.

1612

B. A. SALETOR—*Vaḍi Vidyānanda—A Renowned Jain Guru of Karnataka*. (Jain Art. Vol. IV; No. I; Arrah; 1938; Pp. 1—21).

Vādi Vidyānanda of Vijayanagara Age : Details concerning this *guru* given an inscription in the Padmavati *basadi* at Humcca, Nagar taluq, Mysore States—his name, lineage, qualifications, achievements, and date—discussed. His date A. D. 1502—A. D. 1530.

(It is also dealt with in Delhi Sultans as Patrons of Jaina Gurus in the Karnataka Historical Review, vol. IV, Pp. 77-86 by B. A. SALETORÉ).

1613

S. Srikantha SASTRI—*Vādibha Simha and Vādi Rāja*. (Jain Ant. vol. V; No. III; Arrah; 1939; Pp. 89-95).

Vādibha Simha must have been as a boy the pupil of Somadeva Sūri in 960 A. D., and he lived up to 1033 A. D. in the reigns of Rāja Rāja I and Jayasimha II, and was the contemporary of Vādi Rāja, whose *Pārśvanātha Charita* was completed in 1025 A. D.

1614

M. Govind PAI—*Śrīvardhadeva And Tumbalurācārya*. (Jain Ant. Vol. IV; No. IV; Arrah; 1939; Pp. 125-127).

Śrīvardhadeva, the author of *Cūḍamaṇi*, a Kannada commentary upon *Tatīvarthamālā Śāstra* in 96,000 verses. *Cūḍamaṇi* written in C. 6th century A. C. Tumbalurācārya wrote a Kannada commentary on *Cūḍamaṇi* in 84,000 verses sometime before the 10th century.

1615

P. K. GODE—*Date of Malayagiri Sūri*. (Jain Ant. Vol. V; No. IV; Arrah; 1940; Pp. 133-136).

Malayagiri Sūri, the author of several works, his date may be placed between A. D. 1100 and 1175.

1616

M. Ramakrishna RAVI—*Bhatta Jayanta and Yaśovarman of Kashmir*. (D. R. Bhandarkar Volume, Ind. Res. Ins., Calcutta, 1940).

P. 46. The Jaina tradition brings down Vākpati, the author of *Gauḍavaho*, to 900 A. D., identified with his royal namesake of the Paramāra line. *Āgamaḍambara* of Jayanta is a sort of allegorical drama, where the characters are the representatives of various schools of philosophy, including Buddhist, Jaina and atheist. Act. II of

the drama takes *Anekāntavāda* with a *Kṣhapanaka* and ends with a miserable sense of devotees of Nīlāmbara or Balarāma.

P. 47. One of the characters of the drama is Jinarakṣita representing the *Kṣhapanaka*.

P. 49. Tenets. Nothing is known about Jinarakṣita *Kṣhapanakas* appear to be the earlier Digambara Jains.

1617

A. N. UPADHYE—*Hastimalla and his Ādipurāṇa*, (Volume of Studies in Indology, presented to Prof. P. V. KANE, Pp. 526-29, Poona, 1941).

This is a succinct record of the biographical details about Hastimalla and of the works attributed to him. His date is still a problem. A Kannada work of his *Ādipurāṇa* by name, is introduced in this paper.

1618

P. K. GODE—*The Genealogy of Maṇḍana*, the Jaina Prime Minister of Hoshang Ghori of Malwa, between A. D. 1405 and 1432. (Jaina Ant. Vol. IX ; No. II ; Arrah ; 1943 ; Pp. 91-94).

Maṇḍana, the Prime Minister of Malwa, a Jaina author belonging to the period A. D. 1432. He himself was a Sanghapati like his father and was connected with Kharataranvaya, and a devout Jain. This association of a Jaina Sanghapati with a Muslim ruler of Malwa is as interesting as it is instructive.

1619

P. K. GODE—*Maṇḍana, the Prime Minister of Malwa and His works*—between A. D. 1400 and 1448.

(Jain Ant. Vol. XI ; No. II ; Arrah ; 1946 ; Pp. 25-34).

Two Sanskrit works of Maṇḍana Mantri—*Kāvyaṃaṇḍana*. and *Śyngārmaṇḍana*. The Colophon of *Kāvyaṃaṇḍana*. The date of composition of KM is earlier than A. D. 1448 and that it was composed during the reign of one Alamsahi king or governor of Malwa with his capital at Maṇḍapurga or Mandu. Maṇḍana was the Prime Minister of Alpghan identified with Hoshang Ghori (A. D. 1400 and 1432).

1620

Jyoti Prasad JAIN—*Some more aliases of Kuṇḍakuṇḍ* (Jain. Ant. Vol. XIII, No. I), Arrah, 1947. Pp. 19 to 23. (First half of the 1st century A. D.)

Āchārya Kuṇḍakuṇḍ is known to have many aliases—Padmanandi, Vakragriva, Elāchārya and Gridhāpiccha. His other known aliases are—Vatṭakerāchārya, Vatṭkeryāchārya, Vatṭerakāchārya and also Pravartakāchārya.

1621

Gyanchandra JAIN—*Tāran Swāmi and his sect*, (Jain Ant., vol XII, No. I), Arrah, 1947. Pp. 59 to 61.

Founder of the Tāran Panth, Tāran Swāmi was a Jain philosopher reformer flourishing in India in the 15th century and a contemporary to Sant Kabir, Guru Nanak and other cosmopolitan reformers of medieval India. Born in the year 1448 at Ruhupawati which is near Delhi, he preached against idolatry travelling over the whole of India and was respected by both Hindus and Muslims. The followers of Tāran Swāmi are found all over the country specially in the Central Provinces and Berar, Central India, United Provinces, Bengal and Bombay and are about forty thousand in number. They are divided into six sects namely, the Charnāgaras, the Samayas, the Asaithis, the Ayodhyāwāsīs, the Golapurabs, and the Dosakes. Wrote 14 books in the Apabhramśa language. Names of his works given. Sacred places connected with the name of Tāran Swāmi—Shree Nisajee near the fort of Malhargarh in the Gwalior State; Shree Semerkhedī in the Sironi *Tahsil* of the Tonk in Central India; Shree Sukhajee in the Damoh sub-division of the Central Provinces and Berar.

1622

D. G. MAHAJAN—*Āchārya Samantabhadra and Pātliputra*. (Jain. Ant., Vol. XIV, No. I), Arrah, 1948, Pp. 36 to 45.

The great Jain Āchārya Samantabhadra's name has been associated with Pātaliputra for he visited this place which has been located in modern Patnā in about the 2nd century A.D. Āchārya Samantabhadra might have visited Pātali-putra in Tamil land, the ancient Thondaimandalan—South India. Kāuchipuram was a centre of learning in the north of the country. Thondayamandalam, with Pātaliputra in the centre and Madura in the Southern part of the Tamilanāḍu.

1623

Harisatya BHATTACHARYYA—*Heroes of the Jain legends.* (Jain. Ant., Arrah).

Vol. XIII, No. II, 1948, Pp. 18 to 29.

Comparative study of the Superme being according to the Jain and Brahmanic schools. Nārāyaṇa, according to Jainism, is a mighty human being ruling over three parts of the earth and according to Brahmanic school the superme divine principle. The Jain Purāṇas contain accounts of nine Nārāyaṇas of whom the accounts of Lakṣmaṇa and Kṛṣṇa is of much interest to a student of comparative religion. Nine Prati-Nārāyaṇas, according to the Jains are persons who are antagonists of Nārāyaṇas—Vedic and Jain accounts studied. Nine Balabhadras are the elder step-brothers of the Nārāyaṇas and are said to be attached fast to them. Of them Padma, otherwise known as Rāmachandra and Baladeva is of interest to a student of comparative religion. Jain versions of the stories of the Rāmāyaṇa and the Mahābhārata..

I. The Jain story of the Rāmāyaṇa, substantially similar to the account of Vālmiki, with details and differences discussed.

Vol. XIV, No. I, 1948, Pp. 8 to 21.

Story of the Rāmāyaṇa continued. The Jains maintain that the Rakṣasas and vānaras are Vidyādharas, i.e., human beings endowed with Vidyā or knowledge of extraordinary arts. The Vedic people denounced the Rakṣasās, because they were Jains and as such disturbers of the sacrificial ceremonies.

II. The Kṛṣṇa story in the Jaina Purāṇas, essentially similar to that of the Vedic Purāṇas, with details and differences discussed.

Vol. XIV, No. II, 1949, Pp. 71 to 77.

The Jaina version of the Kṛṣṇa story continued. The Jaina account shows that the battle of Kurukshetra has a core of actual history. It was an actual national catastrophe in ancient India,—and not a poetic imagination.

1624

Kalipada MITRA—*Some Jain Kings and ministers.* (Jain. Ant. vol. XV, No. II), Arrah ; 1949. Pp. 70-77.

King Durvinita—There are two classes of evidence, one of which places Durvinita the Ganga king in the 5th century, and the other in the 7th century, and the second view seems to be preponderating.

King Nṛpatuṅga Amoghavarsha I (Cir. 815-877), the greatest king of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa dynasty had his capital at Manyakheta (Malkhed). Disciple of Jinasena he liberally patronized the Digambara sect. Some scholars on the basis of some laudatory verses from the *Gaṇitasāra saṁgraha* and the *Tathākhyātacarita* of Amoghavarsha opined that Amoghavarsha adopted *muni-dīkṣā* while others do not accept this view as the Diksita name is not known from any sources. Ministers, Bharata and Nanna—Bharata was the minister of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Kṛṣṇa III (940-968), and his son Nanna, the minister of Kṛṣṇa III and his brother Khotṭigadeva (968-972). They were the patrons of the great poet Puṣpadanta, who was a voluminous writer of Apabhraṁśa poetry. Chāmuṇḍa Rāya—The minister and commander-in-chief of the Western Ganga kings Mārasimha II, and Rāchamalla of Rājamalla II, Disciple of Ajitasena he erected the images of Gommateśvara and Neminātha and endowed villages yielding 96,000 coins at the feet of Nemichandra for the daily worship of the image of Gaumateśvara.

1625

Muni RATNA PRABHA VIJAYA—*Śramaṇa Bhagavān Mahāvīra*. Ahmedabad, 2nd Edition, 1948-51.

(In the year 1941-42, first edition of the four volumes of this book written in English collected from Śvetāmbara Jain Scriptures and other sources by Muni RATNA PRABHA VIJAYA was published. Instead of four books of the first edition, the second edition comprises of eight books).

The work supplied comprehensive account of the 26 previous *Bhavas* (existences) and the 27th or the last *Bhava* of Mahāvīra, the 24th Tirthankara. It deals with various subjects relating to Jainism, such as—souls, universe, knowledge, painting, music, ethics, metaphysics, philosophy, etc. It also discusses early history of Jainism, Jainism and democracy; Jainism not a branch of Buddhism; origin of religion; Jainism and modern science (Physics, sound, Biology).

Vol. I, Part I. 1948.

Contents: The first fifteen previous *Bhavas* of Mahāvīra.

Vol. I, Part II. 1948. Sixteenth to twenty-sixth previous *bhavas*.

Vol. II, Part I. 1948. (27th *Bhava*)—Mahāvīra's descent from the heaven, dreams of his mother, birth celebration, early life, *dīkṣā*, first thirteen years of his ascetic life.

Vol. II, Part II. 1951. His kevala-jñāna (omniscience), his Samavasaraṇa (), Dīkṣa of 11 teachers (gaṇadhara), Dīkṣa of Candanā, chief lady teacher, four sanghas, preparation of the 12 Āṅgas, his visit to Rājagṛha and conversion to Jainism of King Śreṇika, Princes and others. Fourteenth to fortysecond year of his Ascetic life. His Nirvāṇa. Prominent Royal families and Śādhus, Śādhis, Śrāvakas, Śrāvikas of Mahāvira. Social, political and religious history of the country.

Vol. III, 1950. Gaṇadharavāda. Discussions with the eleven Gaṇadharas—Indrabhūti, Agnibhūti, Vayubhūti, Viyakta, Sudharma, Maṇḍika, Maurya, Akampita, Acalabhrātā, Metārya and Prabhāsa.

Vol. IV, 1947. Discussions with the seven niṇavas of the deśa viśamvādi type and Bhoṭika of the sarva viśamvādi type.

Vol. V, Part I. 1948. Sthavirāvali containing summaries of life of the 30 heads of the Jain church and their chief works.

Vol. V, Part II. 1950. Sthavirāvali containing summaries of life of the 31-61 heads of the Jain church.

1626

BIRENDRA KUMAR—*Babu Deo Kumārji Jain*. (Jain Ant., Vol. XVII, No. I), Arrah, 1951, Pp. 1 to 7.

Danbir Babu Deo Kumar Jain of Arrah born in 7th March, 1877, has left a landmark in the cultural and educational advancements of the Jain community. He established "The Central Jain Library".

1627

Jyoti Prasad JAIN—*A noble server of the noble cause*, (Jain Ant., vol. XVII, No. I), Arrah, 1951, Pp. 8 to 10.

Life and activity of Babu Deo Kumar Jain.

1628 (1)

Jyoti Prasad JAIN—*Jaina Gurus of the name of Pūjyapāda*, (Jain Ant. Arrah), Vol. XVI, Nos. I & II, 1950. Pp. 1 to 6 & 46 to 53. Vol. XVIII, No. I 1952, Pp. 7-15.

Names of 21 different Pūjyapādas discussed from epigraphical and literary (including Paṭṭāvalis) sources, with special reference to (1) Pūjyapāda Devanandi (C. 450-500 A.D.), (2) Pūjyapāda Bhaṭṭā-Akalanka-deva (C. 600-675), (3) Pūjyapāda

Yogi the Siddha (C. 1300 A.D.), and (4) Pūjyapāda Bhaṭṭāraka of Karkala (C. 1500 A.D.).

With the available data there is no doubt that the Pūjyapāda referred to in *Darśanasāra* as the Guru of Vajranandi was no other than Pūjyapāda I, Devanandi. The epigraphical records provide sufficient corroborative material to fix his identity and to enable us to distinguish him from the other and later Pūjyapādas. His works—*Sarvārthasiddhi*, *Jainābhīṣeka*, *Samādhīśataka*, *Jainendra Vyākaraṇa*, *Sabdāvatāra Tīkā* on Pāṇini and a work on medicine—*Vaidya Śāstra*. His date—latter half of the 5th or the beginning of the 6th or about the middle of the 7th century A.D.

1628 (ii)

Jyoti Prasad JAIN—"Pūjyapāda of the Chalukyan records". (Jain Ant., vol. XIX, No. I), Arrah, 1953, Pp. 16 to 20 and Vol. XX, No. II, Arrah, 1954, Pp. 1 to 8.

Pūjyapāda of the Chālukyan records (c. 7th century) is different from (Devanandi) Pūjyapāda—a grammarian and a contemporary of Ganga Diruinita (c. 5th century). Pūjyapāda of the Chālukyan records was a reputed scholar and a great reformer. Epigraphical evidences given.

1629

S. Srikantha SASTRI—*Vidyānanda*. (Jain Ant., Vol. XX, No. II), Arrah. 1954. Pp. 9 to 14.

Can Vidyānanda or Vidyānandin be identified with Vimalacandra? Vidyānanda appears to have been an immediate disciple of Akalanka and he may be assigned to about 720 A.D.

1630

Jyoti Prasad JAIN—*Pūjyapāda Devanandi*, (Jain. Ant. Vol. XXI, No. I), Arrah, 1955, Pp. 21 to 28, 31.

Epigraphic evidences sufficiently prove that there must have intervened at least a century between Pūjyapāda Devanandi and Akalanka (c. 600-675 A.D.). Akalanka mentions Devanandi and incorporates the whole of his *Sarvārthasiddhi* in his own *Tattvārtharāja-vārtika* and shows great respect and admiration of the latter's Jainendra grammar. Devanandi's well known works are : (1) The *Jainendra Vyākaraṇa*, (2) The *Sarvārthasiddhi*, a learned commentary on the *Tattvārthadhigamasūtra*, (3) *Samādhīśantra*, (4) *Itihāsaśāstra*, (5) *Darśanābhīṣeka*; (6) *Sabdāvatāra*, (7) *Kalyāṇakāraka*, (8) *Jainābhīṣeka* and (9) *Śāntyaśṭaka*.

1631

Kalipada MITRA—*On the identification of Devagupta and Harigupta.* (Jain Ant., vol. XXI, No. II, Arrah, 1955, Pp. 12 to 14.

Views of N. C. MEHTA (Jain Siddhanta Bhaskar, Bhag 20, Kiran 2, Pp. 1 to 6) quoted. Harigupta and Devagupta were adherents of Jainism according to the Kuvalayamālā of Udyotanasūri. MITRA refuses the views of MEHTA on the basis of available evidences.

1632

Umakant P. SHAH—*Jaina monk Kalakacārya in Suvarṇabhūmi.* (Proc. and Trans. AIOC XVIIIth Session, 1955), Annamalainagar, 1958. Pp. 260-269.

Jaina monks and laymen had been to Suvarṇabhūmi in the first or second century B.C.

1633

AMAR CHAND—*Mahāvīra.* Bangalore. P. 19.

It deals with the life of Mahāvīra.

1634

A. N. UPADHYE—*Mahāvīra and his Philosophy of Life.* (Transaction No. 25, Pp. 1-22, The Indian Institute of Culture, Bangalore, 1956).

This lecture was delivered on the occasion of the Mahāvīra Jayanti under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Culture, in April, 1956. It deals with the background of Jainism, gives a neat account of life of Mahāvīra, and finally discusses the great principles preached by him indicating their value in the context of the present-day world problems.

1635

S. K. RAMACHANDRA RAO—*Mahāvīra : His Life and Influence.* (Q.J.M.S. Vol. 49, No. 1, 1959, Bangalore).

Pp. 68-73. Mahāvīra—a great hero—his heroism was spiritual and moral; the battles he fought and won were against the base nature of man, urges and impulses, passions and pangs. The greatness of such victory does not cease with the demise

of its author; its influence spreads and grows. Vardhamāna renounced the world at the age of 30. At the age of 42 he obtained omniscience and became *arhat*. Subsequent to this attainment, Mahāvīra spent the first rainy season in the village (Vardhamāna the modern Burdwān). At the age of 72, he breathed his last at Pāvā in the Malla country in 468 a. c. He was a senior contemporary of Buddha and pre-deceased him.

P. 71. The great kings of the Gangetic plain (even Asoka and his grandson Samprati) were Jaina enthusiasts. During the time of the Guptas, Jainism spread across north India, from Orissa to Mathura. The chiefs and kings of Western India exhibited great zeal for this religion. After the middle ages, it declined but was never totally lost.

P. 72. Śvetāmbaras and the Digambaras.

Section VI

RELIGION

1636

Edward Moor—*The Hindu Pantheon*. London, 1810.

Jains, a sect of Buddhists, or Vaiṣṇavas; their tenets; enmity between them and Brahmanas; their persecution; their statues, images, obelisks, temples, etc., armorial and forehead marks of statue of Jain *Deva* and Jain *Tīvara*.

1637

Bombay and Western India. (AJ, ix, 1820, Pp. 609-610).

The custom of this Jain Banias to fast for eight days every year. The fasting period is called *pajūsāṇ*. Reference to a voluntary death by fasting.

1638

The Jains (A) XVII, 1824 Pp. 22-23).

Jainas a sect of the Hindus—The name Jain or Joinu derived from the word Jina (Ji, to conquer). Accounts of the origin of Jains, their doctrine and duties.

1639

J. A. Dubois—*Mœurs, institutions et ceremonies des peuples de l'Inde*. 2 volumes. Paris, 1925.

Vol. II, Appendix I. Review on the Jains. General considerations—Metaphysics Doctrine of the transmigration of souls.—Cosmology. Succession and division of time.—The sacred writings.—The Tirthankaras and the Cakravartins. Doctrine of deliverance.—Moral.—The temple of Śravaṇa Belgola.

1640

W. FRANKLIN—*Researches on the Tenets and Doctrines of the Jeynes and Boodhists*. London, 1827.

1641

W. MILES—*On the Jains of Guzerat and Marwar*. (AJ, n.s., vii, 1832, Pp. 146, 334-335).

Here a brief summary of the paper is given. (The paper in full is contained in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, vol. iii, Pp. 325-371).

1642

BJORNSTJERNA—*The British Empire in the East*. London, 1840.

Pp. 67-68. Short review on the Jains, Resemblance between the Buddhism and the Jainism.—The Tirthakaras.—Characteristic of the Jaina temples.

1643

Bandh Mat Jain Marg Grantha, (AJ, xxxi, 1840, Pp. 201-202).

Notice in brief of the Jain work on Buddhism.

The work begins with an exposition of the Buddhist religion as professed by Jains, including the worship of Harr Hora, and Hiranyagarba, i.e., of Viṣṇu, Śiva and Brahma. Then follows discourses on Dharma and Adharma, showing what is religion and what irreligion, on the qualities and perfection of Bhagavān Śākya Buddha, and on behaviour in assemblies of Jains. The original treatise is in the Magadhi language. (See, Proc. As. Soc. 1873, p. 40).

1644

DUSON de Jancigny et X. Raymond—*Inde*.—Paris, 1845.

Pp. 203-206. *Review on the Jainism*.

Analogy of the Jainism with the Buddhism and the Brahmanism.—The principal Tirthakaras.—Morals of the Jains; their literature and their temples.—Rapid history of the Jainism Actual condition of the Jains.

1643

Indian Buddhism—Its origin and Diffusion. (CR, iv, Art. 1., 1843, Pp. 241-281).

P. 248. In Mysore and the south of India the Jains admit certain of the Hindu deities into the courts of their temples, which they never do in the Mahratta country or Marvara.

P. 251. The distinction between the Buddhists and Jains—The Jains worship 24 deified heroes, the Buddhists only 7. The Jains have caste, the Buddhists have none, the Jain images are naked, the Buddhist, not.

Pp. 256-257. Description of Pārasnāth hill.

P. 257. Murshidabad was a great place of resort for the Jains.

Pp. 263-264. Prof. WILSON's opinion that Jainism was introduced into India about the seventh century of the Christian era.

P. 266. Mention of the remains of a Jain establishment thirty miles from Puri inland.

1646

Ch. LASSEN—*Indische Alterthumskunde*. 4 volumes—Bonn—Leipzig. London, 1847-1861.

Vol. IV, Pp. 755-787. Sketch of the Jainism.

Opinions of WILSON, BENFEY, JAMES TOD, COLEBROOKE and J. STEVENSON on the origin of the Jain religion.

Epigraphical ideas. Ideas of the classical antiquity. The Śātrunjayamāhātmya; considerations on the date of this work and on the author, Dhaneśvara. The Jains doctrines; agreement with the Buddhistic doctrines; the Jainism proceeded from the Buddhism. The canonical writings and the language of the Jains.

The priests and the laity. Festivals, temples etc.

General account of the Jains doctrines. Religious life of the Jains. The priests and the laity.

Festivals, temples etc. Historical summary of the Jainism.—Pārīvanātha, probably the founder of the sect; his life;—Mahāvīra, his life his disciples, his doctrines.—The successors of Mahāvīra after the *Kalpasūtra*. Extension and development of the Jainism, from the country of Magadha in the other regions of India. Historical ideas; the king—protectors of the Jainism. Principal Jain centres. Bibliographical notes.

1647

H. H. WILSON—*Religion of the Hindus*. London, 1862.

P. 5. Jain system of Philosophy is a heretic system.

P. 6. Jainas disregard the *Vedas*, practice and opinions of Hinduism.

P. 7. Jainas evaded the religious fury of the rival religious faiths and survived its terror.

P. 22. Tenderness towards animated nature comprehends all moral and devotional duty a tenet common to both Bauddhas and Jainas.

P. 23. Kṣapaṇaka has been described as Jainas naked mendicant.

P. 24. Kṣapaṇaka's doctrine as reviewed by Ānandagiri of a double set of Planetary bodies is undoubted by a Jain doctrine. According to Ānandagiri the persecution of the Jainas took place in the state of Rudrapur during Śaṅkara's life time.

P. 36. In a dispute between the Śaivas and Vaiṣṇavas the Chola Monarch Kṛīṇi Konda Chola being a devout worshipper of Śiva sent armed men to seize Rāmānuja who with the assistance of his disciples effected an escape and founded as refuge with Jain sovereign of Mysore Vital Deva, Vaṭṭala Rāya.

P. 150. Nimbāditya originally Bhāskara āchārya lived near Brindavanand was visited by a dandin according to other accounts by a Jain ascetic and engaged in a controversial discussion till sunset when visitant was offered some refreshment which was declined for the fact of taking anything after dark as unlawful.

P. 225. fn 2. Hemacandra's history of Mahāvīra narrates Śaiva, Brahmana bearing Pale Complexion from their smearing themselves with ashes.

P. 227. *Basava Purāṇa* gives an account of a dialogue between Jainas and the Śaivas to prove latter's superiority.

Pp. 277-8. The first authentic notices of the Jains occur in the ninth volume of the Asiatic Researches from the pen of Colonel MACKENZIE, Dr. BUCHANAN and Mr. COLEBROOKE. Some account of the Jain occurs in Colonel WILK's Historical Sketch of South India. BUCHANAN's travels in Mysore and in the work of Abbi DUBOIS. WARDS has an article on Jain in his account of the Hindus. Mr. ERSKINE noted some of their peculiarities in his observations on the cave of elephant and in the remains of Bauddhas in India in the proceedings of the Bombay Literary Society. Latest and most detailed account is found in the papers of Mr. COLEBROOKE, Major DELAMAINE, Dr. HAMILTON, Colonel FRENKLIN and Major TOD in the transaction of the Royal Asiatic Society. Some valuable informations are to be found in the Calcutta quarterly magazine. Particularly in the Journal of a Native traveller from Calcutta and back again through Behar. A novel and comprehensive view of Jain literature is contained in the catalogue of manuscripts collected by the Late Colonel MACKENZIE.

P. 279. Enumeration of the Jain Purāṇas.

P. 278 fn 1. A list of the works by different Western scholars whose contributions on Jainia topics be made there.

P. 278 fn 4. List of 44 works comprising *purāṇas*, *charitras* or legends, Ritual *prāyaścitta*, Medicine, Grammar, Arithmetic, miscellaneous.

P. 279 fn 1. Hamilton's account of the 24 *Purāṇas* contradicted.

P. 281 fn 1. Enumeration of the *siddhāntas* and *Āgamas* of the Jāinas.

P. 282. Hemacandra, author of *Abhidhānacintāmaṇi* is a zealous and able Propagator of the Jain doctrines in the 12th century.

1648

H. H. WILSON—*Essays and Lectures on the Religion of the Hindus*. Collected and edited by R. Rost. In two volumes. London, 1861-1862.

Vol. I. Sketch on the religious sects of the Hindus. (Memorie original. Asiatic Researches, Vol. XVI, Pp. 1-136, and Vol. XVII, Pp. 169-314).

Pp. 5-7. Buddhists and Jains in comparison with the Brahmanical religion: contempt of the *Vedas* and of the religious practices. Brahmanical persecution to which the Buddhists succumbed, but to which the Jains outlived.

P. 24. At the period of Ānandagiri, the Jains should be represented only by the Digambaras.

Pp. 276-347. Review on the Jains. Bibliography. The Jaina literatures : canonical writings and other.

The language. Fundamental principles of the Jainism : Rejection of the authority of the *Vedas*. Cult of the Tīrthakaras. Life of Mahāvīra.—The first disciples. Among these, Indrabhūti, or Gautamasvāmin, could not be identified with the Buddha. The Jain doctrines. The nine categories (tattvas) :

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Jīva | 2. Ajīva | 3. Puṇya |
| 4. Pāpa | 5. Āsrava | 6. Saṁvara |
| 7. Nirjarā | 8. Bandha | 9. Mokṣa. |

The metaphysical principle of the *Syādvāda* and the seven logical possibilities. The doctrine of Karma, the eight kinds of acts. Moral : the five fundamental precepts and the four *dharma*s. *Tīrtis* and *Śrāvaka*s. The Jaina cult. General formula of prayer. The ceremonies. The objects of adoration. The Tīrthakaras and the gods. The grand festivals.

History of the Jainism.—Opinions and considerations on the origin of the Jainism. It would not have its origin to a high antiquity.—Extension and development of the Jainism. The succession of the pontiffs.—The Śvetāmbaras and the Digambaras.—Principal differences between the two communities.—The schisms and the sects. The 84 *gacchas*.—condition and importance of the Jains.

Vol. II. Miscellaneous Essays and Lectures. II. Two lectures on the religious practices and opinions of the Hindus. (Original edition : Oxford, 1840).

P. 87. (Ed. or. Pp. 41-42). General characteristics of the jains and of the Buddhists ; Contempt of the *Vedas*. Rejection of the distinction of the castes. Substitution of a new pantheon to that of the Brahmanical religion. The Jains in the West of India.

D. MOORE—*Examination of Jainism*. Surat, 1867.

Refutation of the doctrines of Jainism. In Gujarati.

1630

J. VINSON—*La religion des des J'aina*—Paris, 1870.

1631

P. WURM—*Geschichte der indischen Religion im Umriss dargestellt*. Basel, 1874.

Pp. 286-288. Review on the religion of the Jains. The Jainism is considered as a mingling of Buddhism and of Brahmanism—Age and home of the Jainism.—Characteristics of the Jaina religion in comparison with the Brahmanism ;

1. Rejection of the *Vedas*.—The sacred literature of the Jains.
2. Adoration of the Tirthakaras.
3. Absolute prohibition to kill living being, no matter what it may be.

Characteristics in comparison with the Buddhism :

1. Tendency to the monotheism and not to the atheism.
2. The cosmology.

The priests: *Sabhus* and *Tatis*.—The sects.

Digambaras and Śvetāmbaras.—The Jainism is specially diffused into the caste of the *Vaiyyas*.

1632

L. ROUSSELET—*L'Inde des Rajahs*.—Paris, 1875.

Pp. 17-18. The respect of animal life to the Jains. Description of the Jaina hospital for animals at Bombay.

P. 27. Influence of the Jains at Bombay. The Banyas.

P. 98. The Jains at Surat. The priests. The hospital for animals.

P. 146. The Jain temple of Kaira.

P. 173. The group of Jaina temples at Jowar (Rajputana).

P. 232. The Jain temple of Chitor.

Pp. 362-470. Gwalior : the temple of Ādinātha ; the gigantic statues of the Tirthakaras (figures).

Pp. 370-374. Review on the Jainism. Antiquity. General doctrine. Comparison with the Buddhism. Historical development. Digambaras and Śvetāmbaras. Actual plate customs. The Jaina architecture.

Pp. 395-399. Description of the sacred mountain of Sunagadh near Dātiya (two prints).

P. 497. Ruins of a Jaina temple at Gyariapur.

1653

M. MONIER-WILLIAMS—*Hinduism*. London, 1878.

Pp. 221-224. General survey on the Jainism. The sects.—The canonical treatise—cosmology. The principal Tirthakaras—The beings : the living souls and the inanimate objects.—The deliverance—Moral : the five duties.—*Yatis* and *Śrāvakas*. The divinities and the Brahmanical priests in the Jain temples.

1654

A. BARTH—*Les religions de l'Inde*.—Paris, 1879.

A. BARTH.—*The religions of India*. Authorised translation by Rev. J. Wood.—London, 1882.

The English translation of the original French has been made under the direction of the author, with correction, alterations and additions. It must then be considered as a second edition. The chapter devoted to the Jainism (Pp. 81-91, French edition ; Pp. 140-152, English edition) deals with the following points :

The canonical literature of the Jains.—Close resemblance between the Jainism and the Buddhism.—The Jinās and the mythology in general.—The cult.—Rejection of the *Vidas* and of the distinction of the castes.—The priests and the lay community.—The principal Jaina sects.—Asceticism, metaphysic and moral.—The Jina and the Buddha of the actual period.—The legend of Mahāvīra ; the Nirgrantha Jñātaputra.—The Jainism is more recent than the Buddhism.—The present condition of the Jainism.—Bibliographical notes.

1655

R. CUST—*Les religions et les langues de l'Inde*. Paris, 1880.

Pp. 47-48. Short review on the Jainism. The Jaina literature.—The Jains in former times and today.—Respect for animal life.

1656

Joseph EDKINS—*Chinese Buddhism*. London, 1880.

P. 31. The ruins of the city of Rājagriha visited by the Jains at a spot sixteen miles south-west of Behar.

Pp. 156-158. Dr. HAMILTON says, speaking of the Śrāvakas or Jains, a still existing Buddhist sect in India, that they worship twenty-four great teachers, who are called either *Avatāras* or Tirthankaras. The series of twenty-four patriarchs may be assumed to be the same as the Jain twenty-four patriarchs. RHODE supposes the Jains to be descendants of the *asuras* and *rakshas*. Bodhidharma headed a new school in Southern India, and was heretical as viewed from the Jains' standpoint.

1657

FR. LAOUEANAN—*Du Brhmanisme et de ses rapports avec le Judaïsme et le Christianisme*. 2 volues. Pondicherry, 1884.

Vol. I, Chap. VII. The Jainism and the Jains. Origin of the Jainism. Periods to which its existence is established undeniably.—Struggle between the Jainism and the Brahmanism.—Jain doctrines of South India. Moral and discipline.

1658

L. de MILLOUE—*Essai sur la religion des Jains*. Louvain, 1884.

Introduction : The Jainism would be more ancient than the Buddhism.

I. General survey on the Jains.—The different names of the Jins.—Resemblance of the Jainism with the Brahmanism and the Buddhism.

Morals and customs of the Jains. The Śvetāmbaras and the Digambaras. The laicadepts : prescriptions and customs. The priests, the monks and ascetics ; precepts and occupations.

II. General doctrines.—The Universe. The time. The Supreme God ; His attributes. The Tirthakaras ; their characters ; the Tirthakaras of the past cycle, of the actual time and of the future cycle.

The Manus. The Cakravartins. The gods. The demons.

III. Legends of the Tirthakaras.—Legend or history of each of the 24 Tirthakaras of the present time, and in particular of Vṛṣabha, of Pārśvanātha and of Mahāvira

1659

C. P. TIELE—*Outlines of the History of Religion to the Spread of the Universal Religions*. (Translated from the Dutch by J. ESTLIN CARPENTER). Third Edition. London, 1884.

Pp. 140-142. The Jains : Characteristic features of their religion.

1660

M. MONIER-WILLIAMS—*Religious Thought and Life in India*. Part I. Vedism, Brahmanism and Hinduism. Second Edition.—London, 1885.

P. 250. Legend of the demon Kalkatti and origin of the famous statue of Kārkaj.

1661

Moreśhvar Gopal DESHMUKH—*On the Habits of a Jain ascetic*. (JANTH. SB, i. 1886, Pp. 77-89).

The doctrine and principles of the Jain religion as revealed in a monk's life.

1662

J. VINSON—*Les religions actuelles, leurs doctrines, leur evolution, leur historie*. Paris, 1888.

Pp. 186-195. General sketch of the Jainism. Life of Mahāvira. The principal Tirthakaras, Vṛṣabha and Pārśvanātha.—The Supreme God and his attributes.—The cult.—Doctrines relating to the time and to the Universe.—The deliverance.—The moral precepts.—The Jain sects.—Origin and history of the Jainism.—Actual State.

1663

Guru Prasad SEN—*A Reply to my Critics ; or what is Hindu religion ?* (Cr. xciiim, Art 11, 1891, Pp. 158-185).

Pp. 169-170. A memorial from the Jains of Shahabad, one of the most important Jain communities in India, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

suggesting that they are to be classed under head "religion" as Hindus, and under head "sect" as Jains.

1664

Sylvain LEVI—*La science des religions et les religions de l'Inde* (Ecole pratique des Hautes Études, Section des Sciences religieuses, Rapport), Paris, 1892.

Generalities on the religion, the role and the destiny of the Jainism—The canon of the Svetāmbaras and the Digambaras.

1665

A. BASTIAN—*Kosmogonien and Theogonien indischer religion philosophien besonders der Jaina*. Berlin, 1892.

(Cosmogony and Theogony with religio-philosophical details of the Jains).

The work contains a detailed account of the theory of the origin of the world and the hierarchy of their deities according to the standpoint of the Jains.

1666

Ernest LEUMANN—*Rosaries mentioned in Indian literature*. (Transactions of the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists, London, 1893, vol. 2., Pp. 893-899).

The *rajoharana* and the *mukhavastrika*, two of the most characteristic utensils used by the Jains on same Jain monuments. Occurrence in the older literature of the Jains the names *geṇettiya* and *kaṭchaniya*. First references to rosaries found in the Jain canon. The Jain literature ascribes rosaries only to certain monks of the Brahmana order.

1667

L. H. ANDERSON—*Spirit of the Buddhists and the Jainas Regarding Animal Life Dawning in America*.—How Animals are slaughtered in Chicago. (Jbts, ii, 1894, Appendix 4).

A paper advocating non-slaughter of animals.

1668

W. CROOK—*An Introduction of the Popular Religion and Folklore of Northern India*. Allahabad, 1894.

P. 4. The Jains are forbidden to eat after sun set lest insects may enter the mouth and be destroyed.

P. 67. The Jains worship Bhairava (one of the most awful forms but do not offer him flesh or blood sacrifices, but fruit and sweetmeats of śiva) as the protector or agent of the Jain church and community.

P. 117. Worship of ancestors by the Jains.

P. 338. Akbar's prohibition to kill cattle during the twelve sacred days (*pañcāsan*) observed by the Jains.

1669

Ancient Religions Before the Great Anno Domini. (CR, c, art 5, 1895, Pp. 75-98).

P. 90. Mixing up of Jainism sometimes with Buddhism and sometimes with Brahmanism. Parivāṇtha was contemporaneous with other great men of the time. Two centuries later lived Mahāvira, who, like Buddha, was of the royal caste. In several features Jainism differs from Buddhism ; it has never left India, and is still a quasi-sect. It has a form of worship ; ineffable bliss is the goal of Jainism, not *nirvāṇa*; both lay stress on morality, charity, purity, patience, courage, contemplation, knowledge ; both get rid of caste, and are atheistic. The Jains number one and a half million ; they enjoin mercy to all animated beings, and place a cloth over their mouths to save the lives of insects ; they have a considerable literature, and an order of priesthood.

1670

E. W. HOPKINS—*The Religions of India*—Boston. London, 1895.

Pp. 280-297. Jainism—Origin of the Jainism. It is contemporary of the Buddhism and appeared in the 6th century B.C. The author is inclined to believe that the Jainism is however more ancient than the Buddhism.—Mahāvira : his personality.—The Śvetāmbaras and the Digambaras.—Principle of the Jainism.—The three jewels. The moral practices; the duties of the laic adepts. Analogy of the Jain moral with the Brahmanical moral and that of the Buddhists.—Respective customs of the Śvetāmbaras and of the Digambaras.

P. 318. The path of deliverance according to Mahāvira.

Pp. 585-586. General bibliography of the Jainism.

1671

T. W. RHYS DAVIDS.—*Buddhism, its History and Literature*. New York—London, 1896.

P. 24. Jain literature is considerable. However it includes few original elements. It consists rather of a series of isolated propositions, than of a system of philosophy.

1672

P. D. CHANTERPIE de la SAUSSAYE—*Lehrbuch der Religions—geschichte*. Zweite Auflage. 2 volumes. —Freiburg i. B.—Leipzig—Tubingen, 1897.

Vol. II, Pp. 63-68. General account of the Jainism. Origin of the Jainism; Pārivanātha and Mahāvira. The Buddhism and the Jainism; comparison—Life of Mahāvira.—Philosophical principles of Jain doctrine—The action, the sin, the deliverance. The triple jewel—Digambaras and Śvetāmbaras—The cult and the organisation—The Jain writings—Actual position of the Jains.

1673

J.G.R. FORLONG—*Short studies in the Sciences of Comparative Religions*. London, 1897, Pp. 1—662.

Ch. 1. Jainism and Buddhism.

The article on Jainism and Buddhism draws special attention to the student of Indian Religions. The most important fact brought out is the relation of Jainism and Buddhism. Instead of Jainism being, as was formerly supposed, an offshoot from Buddhism, it is shown to extend as far back as 3,000 B.C. It is found flourishing alongside the nature worship of the rude tribes in Northern India. The author points out that Asoka on becoming a Buddhist changed his title, and it is significant of the difference between Jainism and Buddhism.

1674

Ed. HARDY—*Indische Religions geschichte*. (Sammlung Göschen).—Leipzig, 1898.

Pp. 81-86. Concise statement of the Jain religion. Review on Mahāvira.—The Jaina doctrines. The sects.—Extension of the Jainism. The Jain art.

1675

A. WEBER—*Zur indischen Religions geschichte.* Stuttgart, 1899.

This little volume contains a brief review on the Jainism in which there is discussion on the following points : Origin of the Jainism. Its period in comparison with the Buddhism.—The Digambaras and the Śvetāmbaras. The Digambaras must be more ancient : they are the Gymnosophists.—The canonical and secular literature of the Jains.

1676

R. HOERNLE—*Jainism and Buddhism.* (Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1898, Pp. 39-55—Calcutta, 1899.

The major part of this memoir (Pp. 39-53) is devoted to the Jainism and deals with the following points :

Antiquity of the Jainism.

Review of the most recent works on this religion. Life of Mahāvīra : its resemblances with Gosāla and with Pārasanātha.

Religious state of India at the advent of the Buddhism and of the Jainism. These two orders were the result not of a religious reformation, but of a protest against that which was exclusive in the Brahmanism.

Essential differences between the Buddhism and the Jainism.

Concise history of the Jainism.—Origin of the Śvetāmbaras and of the Digambaras. The council of Pāṭaliputra. Progressive extension of the Jainism. The council of Valabhi and the fixation of the canon. The inscriptions of Mathura. The Jaina sects at the commencement of the Christian era.

[The same study is found also in the Calcutta Vol. CVI (1898), Pp. 314-337. It has been further summed up in the Journal of the Mahabodhi Society, Vol. VII. (1898) Pp. 22-23].

1677

C. VON ORSLI—*Allgemeine Religions geschichte.*—Bonn, 1899.

Pp. 493-498. The Jainism.

Notes on the origin of the Jainism.—Mahāvira, his period, his life, his role—Jain doctrines. General characters.—The souls; the living beings—The knowledge. The moral; the five fundamental precepts.—The Jain writings; constitution of the canon. Development and history of the Jainism. The Śvetāmbaras and the Digambaras.—Actual organisation.

1678

W. J. WILKINS—*Modern Hinduism*. Second Edition. Calcutta and Simla, (1900).

Pp. 347-351. The Jains—Their leading tenets and tenets distinguishing them from the main body of the Hindus—Jiva and Ajiva—Yatis and Śrāvakas—The rituals of the Jains—The Jains a sect of the Buddhists—Śvetāmbaras and Digambaras.

1679

MORRIS JASTROW—*The Study of Religion*. London, 1901.

Pp. 114, 233. Jainism follows Buddhism—Buddhism and Jainism give birth to other forms of religion.

1680

RICKHAB DASS JAINI—*The Doctrines of Jainism*. (Calcutta Review, Vol. CVII, Pp. 388-392; vol. CVIII, Pp. 338-344; vol. CIX, Pp. 356-359; vol. CX, Pp. 190-192; vol. CXI, Pp. 151-158; vol. CXII, Pp. 161-165). Calcutta, 1899-1901.

Very elaborate explanation of the Jain doctrine such as it is professed at the actual time.

The question is especially of the philosophical principles of the Jainism and of the doctrine of deliverance.

1681

A. BARTH—*Bulletin des religions de l'Ind.—Jainisme* (Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, vol. I, Pp. 256-257; Vol. III, Pp. 89-92; vol. V, p. 246; vol. XI, Pp. 179-184; vol. XIX, Pp. 280-296; vol. XXIX, Pp. 25-36; vol. XLV, Pp. 171-185). Paris, 1880 a 1902.

As one knows it, the Bulletins of M. BARTH are devoted to the critical recension of the works relating to the religions of India and have the object of recording the results acquired in this sphere. We shall recall only those where it is the question of the Jainism,

I.—1880.

Principal works mentioned :

E. WINDISCH, Hemacandra's *Togadāstra*.

H. JACOBI, *Kalpasūtra*; J. WARREN, "*Nirayāvaliyā*" and "*Über die godsdienstige en wijsgeerige Begrippen der Jainas.*"

Conclusions : The antiquity of the Jainism cannot be contested. However, it is not allowed to affirm in an absolute manner that the founder of the sect may be the same personage as the Nirgrantha Jñātraputra of the Buddhistic books. "All what one can say, it is this that from the 5th century A. D. the Jainas identified the Jinās of the actual age with one of the six scholars of whom the Buddhistic *sūtras* make contemporary adversary of Buddha."

II.—1881.

Examination of the two memoirs of M. JACOBI, on Mahāvīra and his Predecessors and Das *Kālakācārya-Kathanakam*.

Conclusions: 1. "It becomes more and more probable that the Jainas from the 5th century were able to rise by the traditions more or less direct to the ascetics having lived thousand years before.

"We admit also that real personality is concealed probably under the figure of Pāravanātha.

"That which we contest, it is the conscious and continuous existence of the sect since remote date, it is the direct transmission of a doctrine and of a proper tradition. This tradition appears to us, on the contrary, to be formed later, of vague recollections and on the model of Buddhistic tradition."

2. As regards the legend of Kālakācārya, it is difficult to separate the reality from the *skin* of fictions which accompanies it.

III.—1882.

Mention of the article of Bhagwanlal INDRAJI and M. J. BURGESS, The Kahaun Inscription of Śkandagupta, which "restores in a definite manner" this inscription to the Jain religion,

IV.—1885.

1. Canonical treatises.

Reviews on the edition of the "*Āyāramgasutta*" by M. JACOBI, on that of the "*Aupapādikāsūtra*" by E. LEUMANN, on the article of M. THIBAUT relating to the "*Sūryaprajñāpati*", and on the concerted article of WEBER, "*Ueber die heiligen Schriften der Jainr.*"

2. History.

Review of the works of M.M.E. LEUMANN(

JACOBI (); edition of the "*Parīṣiṣṭaparvan*" of Hemacandra, WEBER (), and KLATT

The Jaina documents of the middle age deserve generally confidence; beyond the 5th century, there is no more than scattered recollections. With the approach of our era they become absolutely imperfect. As to the period of origin, "Until now, two points appear; it is that, of the Jainism and of the Buddhism, one of the two has largely copied the other; and that the chances of originality are not in favour of the first".

3. General studies.

L. de MILLOAR' *Essai sur la religion des Jains* ;

J. BURGESS—*Papers on Śātruhjaya and the Jains*. The communications of M. BURGESS are particularly interesting relatively to the customs and to the rituals in usage today among the Jains.

4. Stories.

Mention of the two narrations published by WEBER, *Campakacretṭhikathānaka et Uttamacaritra-Kathānakam*.

V.—1889.

1. Reviews on the following works :

A. WEBER, "*Verzeichniss der Sanskrit-und Prakrit Handschriften der K. Bibliothek zu Berlin*, Band II, Abth. 2, (In this catalogue, M. Barth quotes the Reports of BHANDARKAR for 1883-84, and the first three Reports of PETERSON.) H. JACOBI "*Jaina Sūtras translated*, I. *Ācārāṅga Sūtra and Kalpa Sūtra*. (For M. BARTH, the most probable

date of the "*Kalpasūtra*" is 980 of the era of Mahāvira, that is to say 453 or 513 A.D.).

R. HOERNLE, "*Uvāsagadasāo*" edited and translated.

2. Historical and critical notes.

M. BARTH remains suspicious with regard to the Jaina tradition that characterises "a lack of true recollections associated with a profusion of details of a minute and certainly fictitious precision." His scepticism is particularly keen as regards the first centuries of this tradition. However he recognised the ability of the works of BÜHLER on the inscriptions of Mathura. "The result from now onwards acquired from this beautiful country so vigorously conducted, he says, is a series of documents going from the year 80 upto the middle of the 2nd century of our era, and establishing in an unquestionable manner that, from this period, the Jaina church was perfectly distinct and organised." In spite of all, these researches are generally very far from confirming the Jain tradition.

(Compare *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions* "Vol. XX, P. 332, under the title : "M. Buhler et la tradition Jains", a rectifying note of M. Barth, concerning the opinion of M. BÜHLER on the Jaina tradition.

3. Mention of other different works, among which : G. BÜHLER, "*Über das Leben des Jaina Monches Hemacandra*;" H. JACOBI, "*Ausgewählte Erzählungen in Mahara-shtri* ; E. LEUMANN, "*Beziehungen der Jaina-Literatur zu andern Literaturkreisen Indiens*."

VI—1894.

1. Review of the works of BÜHLER on the inscriptions of Mathura :

"From the mass of these inscriptions admirably interpreted by M. BÜHLER, it proceeds that, from the 1st century before our era, the Śvetāmbara Jaina church was solidly organised..." But on several points, 'which are of capital importance for the first history of the Jainism, I have nothing to change to the stocks that I have made in the preceding Bulletin."

Mention of other inscriptions and of different pattavalis published by several scholars.

2. Śvetāmbara canonical literature.

E. LEUMANN, *Daśavaikalika-sūtra* und *Niryukti*.

3. Stories, History, Polemics.

The principal memoirs examined here are :

E. LEUMANN — "*Die Legende von Citta and Sambhuta*".

A. WEBER — "*Samyaktvakamudi*".

H. JACOBI — "*Upamitabhavaprapanca Kathae specimen*".

G. BÜHLER — *Das Sukritasamkirtana des Arisimha, et The Jagaducharita of Sarvānanda.*

4. Digambara literature,

K. B. PATHAK "*The position of kumarila in Digambara Jain literature*"; R. HOERNLE, "*Two Paṭṭāvalis of the Sarasvati Gachchha of the Digambara Jains*"; Lewis RICE, "*Inscriptions at Śravaṇa Belgola*."

The interpretation of M. Lewis RICE relatively to the first inscription of this collection (epitaph of Prabhācandra) is criticised and the works of M. M. FLEET and E. LEUMANN in this matter are remarkable.

5. General works.

WEBER, *Verzeichniss d Sanskrit— und Prakrit Handschriften d. K. Bibliothek zu Berlin*, Band II, Abth. 3; J. KLATT, "*Specimen of literary-bibliographical Jain-Onomasticon*."

VII—1902.

1. General Works.

R. HOERNLE "*Jainism and Buddhism*"; Rickhab dass JAINA. "*The Doctrines of Jainism*"; *Upamitabhavaprapanca Katha* edition of the "*Bibliotheca Indica*". "*Syadvādamahjari*" of Mallisena; *Śaṭdarsanasamuccaya ṭīkā*" of Gunaratna, published by M. PULLE; The catalogues of Jain manuscripts of FLORENCE, by M. PULLE, and of STRASBOURG, by M. E. LEUMANN.

2. Archeology.

Mention of two memoirs of BÜHLER, the one on the conception of Mahāvira after the sculptures of Mathura, the other on the legend of the "*Stupa constructed by the gods*" equally at Mathura. Note on the epitaph of Prabhācandra, at Śravaṇa Belgola, definitely published by M. FLEET in the "*Epigraphia Indica*".

3. Canonical treatises.

Critical considerations on the Jaina tradition, with respect to the translation of the "*Uttarādhyayana*" and of the "*Sūtrakṛtāṅga*" by M. JACOBI. The narrations relating to the "*Āvaśyaka*", after the "*Āvaśyaka-Erzählungen*" published by M. E. LEUMANN.

4. Stories and legends.

Translation of the history of "*Sanamkumāra*" by M. de BLONAY, and of the "*Kathakoṣa*" by M. TAWNERY. The studies of M. PULLI on the "*Antarakathāsangraha*". Translation of the "*Prabandhacintamani*" of Merutunga by M. TAWNEY. Edition of the "*Kumārāpālacarita*" of Hemacandra by Shankar Pandurang PANDIT. Re-edition by M. BURGESS of the memoir of WEBER on the "*Śatruñjaya-mahātmya*".

5. Digambara literature.

Review on the edition by M. PAVOLINI of the "*Pancatthiyasamgahasutta*" of "*Paṇyanasāra*" of Kuṇḍakuṇḍa.

1682

T. W. RHYS DAVIS.—*Jainism* (Encyclopaedia Britannica, Ninth-Tenth edition, vol. XXIX). Edinburgh, 1902. Complement to the preceding article.

The canonical books : age ; indigenous and European editions ; historical studies.—Antiquity of Jainism. Role of Mahāvira.—Opposition between Buddhism and Jainism.—The principal doctrines of Jainism ; the '*Jīva*' ; the '*syādvāda*' ; the asceticism—life of Mahāvira.

1683

BENARSI DASS—*A Lecturer on Jainism*. (Jain Itihas series, No. 1) Agra, 1902.

Introduction—Jainism misunderstood—Causes of of misunderstanding—Antiquity of the Jains—Jainism never originated after Śaṅkarācārya—Jainism is not offshoot of Buddhist—Hindu scriptures—Buddhist works—Jain *śāstras*—Buddha not a disciple of Mahāvira—Buddha an older contemporary of Mahāvira—Antiquity of the Jains further—Jainism not a product of Brahmanism. Both product of the common atmosphere of ancient India—Ancient India in Jain *śāstra*—Max muller's opinion—Hinduism and Brahmanism misnomers—Jainism was not founded by Pārśvanātha but Rishabha—Buddhist work—Jain *śāstras*—Hindu scriptures—Inscription at

Mathura—Ancient India once more—Yoga Darśana—Sāṅkhya Darśana—*Mahābhārata*—Chārvāka Darśana—Tenets of the Jain *Ratna-Traya*—Eleven *Pratimās*—Dasa Lakṣaṇa Dharma—Twelve Anuprekṣas—Charitra of a Muni—Why the Jain monks are naked and why the Jains worship naked images—Winding up.

1684

J. G. BÜHLER—On the Indian Sect of the Jainas.

(Tr. From the original German by J. BURGESS). London, 1903.

P. 1. Communities of Jainas or *Arhata* i.e., followers of the prophet.

The tenets—Mythology—Philosophy and ritual of this Jains.

1685

John Campbell OMAN—*The Mystics, Ascetics and Saints of India*. London, 1903.

Pp. 142-151. Hindu ascetic sects and their subdivision. Sec. 1 : Introductory remarks—The multiplicity of Hindu sects by no means abnormal—Jain monks or *Tatis* interviewed—Their opinions and habits.

1686

A. GUERINOT—*La doctrine des etres vivants dans la religion Jaina*. (Revue de l'Histories des Religions, vol. XLVII, Pp. 34-50).—Paris, 1903.

Comparative explanation of the Jaina doctrine relating to the living beings, according to the *Uttarādhyayana* and the *Jivavicāra*. Classification and characters of the living beings :

1. Beings in state of perfection.

2. Beings in state of transmigration ; inanimate or animate :

Inanimate beings : earth, water, fire, wind, plants.

Animate beings : inferior animals, inhabitants of the hell, superior animals, men, gods.

1687

Paul DEUSSEN—*Erinnerungen an Indien (Indian Memories)*. Kiel, Leipzig. 1904, Pp. 1-256.

P. 61. The Jains—Their creed and doctrines—Their relation to Brahmanism.

1688

BAIJNATH.—*Hinduism : Ancient and Modern*, Meerut, 1905.

Pp. 130-131. Jainism—A branch of Hinduism.

1689

J. M. MITCHELL—*'The Great Religions of India'*. Edinburgh and London, 1905.

P. 19. Principle of Jainism ; the respect of life down to its lowest manifestations. The Jaina temples. Number of the Jains ; their principal professions.

Pp. 204-208. Short explanation of Jainism. The two great Jaina sects. Geography of Jainism. Asceticism and cult. Literary and scientific culture of the Jains. The recent Śvetāmbara Congress in Rajputana (1903) and at Bombay (1904).

1690

C. F. OLDHAM—*The Sun and the Serpent*. London, 1905.

Pp. 172-181. Both Buddhist and Jain systems closely connected with the Sun and the Serpent. Each of these forms of religion arose or found their chief supporters, amongst Solar tribes who had come but little under Brahmanical influence. The Purāna version that Buddhism and Jainism originated amongst the Asuras—Origin—Legend ancient, as later sects of white-robed Jains not mentioned. Jain devotees called *Yati*—Term *Siddha* for the deified ascetics—Jains in existence before Buddha. All the twenty-four Tirthankaras, or deified anchorites of the Jains, were Kshatriyas, and all but two were of the Solar race of Ikṣvāku—Close connection as such with the Sun and the Serpent. The last of the Tirthankaras was Vardhamāna or Mahāvira who was a contemporary of Śākya Buddha. He was related by marriage to Bimbisara, Rājā of Magadha. By permission of his elder brother, Vardhamāna became an ascetic ; he went naked, after twelve years he became a Jina or Tirthankara ; after his death, he became a Siddha—Pārśva, who preceded Mahāvira, was a son of the Rājā of Benares. He is represented with the hoods of a seven-headed Nāga expanded over his head—Sculptured representations of Nāga at Jaina temples.

1691

F. R. HOERNLE—*Origine et premiers développements du Jainisme*—Translated from English by A. GUERINOT. (Muséon, Nouvelle Série, Vol. VII, Pp. 109-134). Louvain, 1906.

Translation of the memoir constituting the first part of "I" Annual Address of M. HOERNLE at the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in 1898 (to see the proceedings of that Society, 1898, Pp. 39-53).

The text of M. HOERNLE is found still in the Calcutta Review. 1898, Pp. 315-333 and that second edition contains some complementary pages dealing with the Jaina doctrines.

1692

S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar—*Self-Immolation which is not Sati*, (IA, xxxv, 1906, Pp. 129-131).

P. 129. There are numerous instances of Jains performing the act of *Sallekhanā*, i.e., death brought on by starvation.

1693

J. C. R. FORLONG—*Faiths of Man ; A Cyclopaedia of Religions*, 3 Vols. London, 1906.

Vol. 2, P. 308 The Jains are followers of Mahāvīra (or Vardhamāna) the contemporary of Gotama Buddha. They include Digambaras and Śvetāmbaras. *Tati*, ascetics, are naked and laity (Śrāvakas or "disciples") are clothed. The Jain scriptures include 45 āgamas in Jain dialect. They aim at *nirvāṇa* (Encyclop. Brit.).

1694

J. KENNEDY—*The Child Krishna, Christianity, and the Gujars*. (JRAS, 1907; Pp. 951-991).

P. 975. Jain traditions to represent the oldest form of the Krishna legend.

P. 976. Mathura, originally a capital of the Surasenas, was afterwards entirely Buddhiest and Jain.

1695

D. T. SUZUKI—*Outlines of Mahāyāna Buddhism*. London, 1907.

P. 8. The Hinayānists and the *Nirthakas* were sweepingly condemned by the Mahāyānists as inadequate to achieve an universal salvation of sentient beings.

1696

P. DEUSSEN—*Allgemeine Geschichte der Philosophie mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Religionen*—1. Band. III, Abteilung : *Die nachvedische Philosophie der Indier*. Leipzig, 1908.

Pp. 116-118. General characteristic of Jainism and of Buddhism.

Pp. 118-120. The Jainism. Its place in India on the side of the Brahmanism. Its adepts. The analogies between Buddhism and Jainism.—Life of Mahāvīra. The Śvetāmbaras and the Digambaras. Principle of Jainism. Conception of the *Nirvāṇa*. The Triratna.

Pp. 231-258. Translation of the chapter III of the '*Sarva-dāśana-samgraha*' of Mādhavāchārya (philosophical system of the *Arhats* or Jainas).

1697

Richard SCHMIDT—*Fakire and Fakirtum im Alten und Modernen Indien*. (Monk and Monkhood in ancient and Modern India). Berlin, 1908.

Pp. 38-42. Hemachandra and Kumārapāla.

1698

A. De GUBERNATIS—*Le Bouddhisme en Occident avant et apres le Christianisme*, (Rivista degli Studi Orientali, Vol. II, Pp. 167-230). Rome, 1908-1909.

Pp. 175-180. Buddhism, Brahmanism and Jainism. Morals of the Jainis. Chronological relation between Buddhism and Jainism : 'One can suppose that the Jainas have been the predecessors of Buddhism in its relation with Brahmanism'. General characteristics of the History of Jainism.

1699

The Convention of Religions in India. (Prabuddha Bharata or Awakened India, Almora. xiv, 1909, Pp. 90-94, 110-114, 130-134, 150-154, 169-174, 190-193, 207-210, 231-234).

Pp. 132-133. Jainism (Śvetāmbari) By Muni Maharaj of Benarés. In this thesis are stated the fundamental doctrines of Jainism.

1700

A. GUBERNON—*Religion Jains*. (JA, 10th Ser. V, xiv, 1909, Pp. 547-549).

The article is a summary of a paper meant for the Śvetāmbara Conference at Baroda. It gives a brief outline of the religion of Jainism.

1701

Mrs. RUBY DAVE—*Psalm of the Early Buddhists*. London, 1909-13.

I, Pp. 57-58. Psalm of Five Verse ascribed to Nanduttara, daughter of a Brahmin of Kammassadamma, ex-Jain, pupil of Great Moggallana.

I, Pp. 63-68. Bhaddā 'Kundalakesā', ex-Jain, daughter of a *setthi* of Rajagaha, wife of a Brahman thief, foremost of the sisters who had swift intuition.

II, P. 30. The Jain leader Nātaputta teaches a dilemma to Abbaya.

II, P. 83. Contact of Ajjuna with the Jains and his entrance into their order.

1702

Th. ZACHARIAE—*Vertie; eine Bezeichnung der Jainas*. (Vienna Oriental Journal, xxxiv, 1910, Pp. 337-344).

The article deals with Jaina notation, among others.

1703

A. GUERINOT—*Religion Jaina*. (JA, 10th Serv. V. xv, 1910, Pp. 377-378).

Tenets of Jaina religion—Its mythology and the ethical background.

1704

Mrs. S. STEVENSON—*Notes in modern Jainism: with special reference to the Śvētāmbara, Digambara and Sthānakavāsī sects*. Oxford, 1910,

The distinctive characteristics of the three sects have been discussed with reference to modern practices.

1705

K. V. Subrahmanya AIYAR—*Origin and decline of Buddhism and Jainism in Southern India*. (IA, xl, 1911, Pp. 209-218).

Buddhism known to the Pāṇḍya country a few centuries prior to Aśoka—In the 1st century A.D. it gradually spread throughout Southern India—Jainism also dated back to the same period—Jains put a permanent barrier to the growth of Buddhism in the 7th and 8th cent.—The rise of the Śaiva saints effected removal from Southern India of the two religions in the course of a few years after the

9th century A.D.—Jainism continued for three more centuries in Mysore and was stamped-out by the Lingāyat rising and the advent of Rāmānuja in the 12th century A.D. (See No. 390).

1706

Louis De La VALLEE POUSSIN—*The Stance Jain et Bouddhique*. (One stanza of Jainism and Buddhism). (JA, 10th Ser. xvii, 1911, Pp. 323-325).

The article in French contains a brief account of the religions of Jainism and Buddhism.

1707

E. W. THOMPSON—*Religion in the Mysore State*. (Q.J.M.S. i, 1911, Pp. 126-145).

P. 139. The Jains more numerous and powerful in the Southern than the Buddhists. They came for purposes of trade or for Government administration. The Jain writers created the earliest Kanarese literature—Names of Jain Prime Ministers and Generals in Mysore known from inscriptions but the religion confined equally to small and exclusive class. It never spread outside the capital cities. All the remains of Jain temples known are in cities that were capitals or sub-capitals of provinces.

1708

T. A. GOPINATHA RAO—*A Note on the "Origin and Decline of Buddhism and Jainism in Southern India"*. (IA. xlii, 1993, Pp. 307-308).

A criticism on Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar's paper "*The Origin and Decline of Buddhism and Jainism in Southern India*" published in the "*Indian Antiquary*", xl, 1911, Pp. 209-218, (see—No. 379).

1709

R. G. BHANDARKAR—*Vaiṣṇavism, Śaivism and Minor Religious systems*, Strassburg, 1913.

P. 2. The rise of a New Theistic System—Tide of free speculations culminated in the east into such systems as those of Buddhism and Jainism.

Pp. 8-9. The Sātvats and their Religion—Siddhārtha and Mahāvira belonged to the Sākya and Jñātrika races of Kṣatriyas, and Buddhism and Jainism, might be considered to be the religions of these tribes.

Vāsudeva Kṛiṣṇa worship owes its origin to the stream of thought which began with the *Upasitade* and culminated in the east in Buddhism and Jainism.

1710

Tukaram Krishna LADDU—*Address at the Tenth Anniversary, the Syādvāda Jain Mahāvīdyālaya, Benares.* Benares, 1914.

Early History of Jainism—Principles of Jainism—Conclusion.

1711

Hermann JACOBI—*Some Aspects of Jainism.* (Journ. Mahā-bodhi Soc., Calcutta, xxii, 1914, Pp. 83-90).

Like Buddhism Jainism is originally and principally a monastic religion and it is entirely dependent on Buddhism—Internal evidence—Ethics of the Jains—The Jain Belief—The Jain Literature.

1712

Mrs. Sinclair STEVENSON—*The Heart of Jainism.* Oxford, 1915.

Introduction—Historical Summary—The Life of Mahāvīra—Mahāvīra's Predecessors and Disciples—History of the Jain Community—Introduction of Jain Philosophy—The Nine Categories of Fundamental Truths—Karma and the Path to liberation—The Life Story of a Jain—The Jain Layman and his Religious Life—The Jain Ascetic—The end of the road—Jain worship and religious customs—Jain mythology—Jain architecture and literature—The empty heart of Jainism—Appendix.

A. Jainsime GUERINOT—Jainisme (JA, 11th ser., v, 1915, Pp. 371-375).

The small article; in French, gives a short outline of the Jain religion.

1713

Herbert WARREN—*Jainism in Western Garb, as a Solution to Life's Great Problems.* Chiefly from notes of talks and lectures by Virchand R. GANDHI. Second Edition, Arrah (India), 1916.

Introduction—The Universe—Man as he actually is—Man as he may become—Means to the end—Recapitulation.

1714

A. B. KEITH—*M. Reinack's Theory of Sacrifices*. (JRAS, 1916, Pp. 542-555).

P. 552. The source or origin of the nude statues of the Tirthankaras from the archaic type of "Apollo" which flourished in Greece from the middle of the 6th century B.C.

A discussion on the above theory.

1715

Jain *Ahimsa*. (Mar. July-Dec., 1916, Pp. 385-387).

Non-injury to life, the essence of Jain religion thought not exclusively its own principle.

1716

Jagamanderial JAINI—*Outlines of Jainism, with a preliminary note by F. W. Thomas*. (Index by H. Warren). Cambridge, 1916.

The work in different chapters devoted to subjects like Religion, ethics, metaphysics etc., describes Jainism in broad outline—The original texts (Pt. 2).

1717

S. C. GHOSAL—*Devaa-Sangaha (Dravya-Samgraha) of Nemichandra Siddhanta-Chakravarti with a commentary by Brahma-deva*. Arrah, 1917.

Pp. L 123 103 Li-L xxxiii. With 9 plates and 5 charts. (Text edited with translation. Notes and an original commentary in English).

The introduction deals with the Ganga dynasty, Chāmupdarāya, Śravana Belgōja, Gommatēśvara, Bāhuvali, Nemichandra—the author, the sources of the story, subject-matter of the book and Brahmadeva's commentary,

Contents :—The *Dravyas* (substances)—*Jīva* and *ajīva*; connection of *Jīva* with *Karmas*; *Gaṇasthānas* (stages), *mārgaṇas* (states), *Pudgala*, *Dharma* (medium of motion), *Adharma* (medium of rest), *Ākāśa* (space), *Kālā* (time), *Pradeśa* (space occupied by one particle), *Āsrava* (influx), *Bandha* (Bondage), *Samvara* (check), *Nirjarā* (Destruction), *Puṇya* and *Pāpa* (weal and woe), *Mokṣa* (liberation), *Jñāna* (cognition), *Samāropa* (fallacies), *Caritra* (conduct), *Dhyāna* (meditation), *Arhat—Siddha—Ācārya—Upādhyāya—sadhu*.

Puran Chandra NAHAR and Krishna Chandra GHOSH—*An Epitome of Jainism, being a Critical Study of its Metaphysics, Ethics and History etc.; in Relation to Modern Thought*. Calcutta, 1917.

Introduction—Jainism—Its Philosophy and Religion—Predicaments by Pre-eminence—Knowledge and its forms—Epistemology and Logic—*Pratyakṣa* is really *Parokṣa*—The Jain Theory of Formal Logic—The Jain Logic and the “*Nayas*”—The doctrine of *Syādvād*—*Sāṅkara* and *Syādvād*—Examination of *Sāṅkara*—The Doctrine of Unity in Difference—The Universe as a self-Existent Unit—Theories of Evolution—The *Sāṅkhya* Philosophy—Causation and Compound Evolution—God—Soul—The Karma Phenomenology—Churchianity and the Law of Karma—Belief in Rebirth—Rebirth and *Karma-Śāstra*—*Karma-Śāstra* and *Oudārika-Śāstra*—Free-will and Fatalism—Will and Individuality—Causality in the Moral World—Classification of Karmas—From Metaphysics to Ethics—The Conceptions of Virtue and Vice—On *Pāpa* and its Fruitions—*Pāpa*, vice or sin—*Āsava* or Influx—*Bandha* or Bondage—*Samvara* or Stoppage—*Nirjarā* or Dissipation—*Mokṣa* or Emancipation—*Gaṇasthānas*—Jain Church—Jain Festivals—Jain Places of Pilgrimage—Jain Literature—Jain Art and Architecture—Appendices.

1718

James A., MONTGOMERY—*Religions of the Past and Present*. Philadelphia and London, 1918.

Pp. 135—160. Buddhism with an addendum on Jainism. By Franklin EDGERTON.

1719

Banarsi Lal GARR—*Sāmyāyika ; or, A Way to Equanimity*. Arrah (India), 1918.

Its Origin—Its Meaning and Object—Dissensions of the subject from the ideal or internal (*Nīlchāi*) point of view—A succinct account of *Āvaśyaka Sūtra Doṣas* (blemishes to be avoided)—The Texts—How to perform *Sāmyāyika*—Appendix (A) : Eleven *Pratimās*, (B) : Twelve Vows.

1720

C. R. JAIN—*What is Jainism*—Third Edition, Revised. Arrah (India), 1919.

Jainism—Its ethics. Philosophical background—Its mythology and ritual.

1721

C. R. JAIN—*The Key of Knowledge*. Second Edition, Revised. Arrah (India), 1919.

Preface—The Ideal—Creatian—God—The fall Redemption—The Kingdom of God—Yoga—Resurrection—The holy Trinity—The *Siddhanta*—The coming of the Messiah—Reincarnation—In the Footsteps of Gods—Reconciliation—Summary and Conclusion—Appendix—Glossary of Non-English Words and Phrases etc.

1722

B. C. LAW—*Influence of the five heretical teachers on Jainism and Buddhism.* (JPASB, xv, 1919, Pp. 123—136).

An attempt to make an extensive research with regard to the influence of the doctrines of the five heretical teachers on the development of Jainism and Buddhism.

1723

N. RAMANUJASWAMI—*Who is a Hindu?* Madras, 1919.

Pp. 29—31. Jainis and Sikhs are Hindus but Buddhists are not—Characteristics of Jainism—Jains consider themselves to be Hindus, and are governed by Hindu secular or Civil jurisprudence.

1724

A. G. WIDGERY—*Salvation and Redemption from Sin and Suffering as taught by some Oriental Religions.* (QJMS, ix, 1919, Pp. 102—110).

P. 107. Salvation, according to the Jains, revealed to men especially by the twentyfour great Tirthankaras. It appears to the Jains that one may obtain redemption from suffering.

1725

H. WARREN—*Jainism not Atheism ; And the Six Dravyas of Jain Philosophy.* Second Edition. Arrah (India), 1920.

An attempt to establish Jainism as not atheistic absolutely—An account of the six *dravyas* or reals of the Jains.

1726

C. R. JAIN—*Selections from 'Atma-Dharma' of Brahmachari Sital Prasadji.* Allahabad, 1920.

1727

P. C. BAGCHI—*Animistic elements of Jainism*. (Proc., Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, xvii, 1921, P. cxxlvii).

The ethical background of non-injury in Jainism is discussed in this paper with reference to original texts—The historical beginnings—Elements in Jain philosophy in Jain mythology and ritual.

1728

Sir Charles ELIOT—*Hinduism and Buddhism : An Historical Sketch*. Vol. I. London, 1921.

Pp. 105-123. The Jains—Their relation to Buddhism etc.

1729

P. C. BAGCHI—*Primitive Elements of Jainism*. (JDL, v, 1921, Pp. 349-364).

Introductory—Philosophy—Religious Rites and Superstitions—Mythology—Conclusion and Probabilities.

1730

K. G. SANKARA—*Tolkapya's Religion*. (QJMS, xi, 1921, Pp. 289-290).

The earliest Tamil grammarian Tolkapya was a Jain house-holder ; Tolkapya may have been a Brahmana before he became a Jain.

Mr. SUBRAMANIAN shows that Tolkapya was a Brahmana and was never a Jain.

1731

B. K. GOSWAMI SASTRI—*The Bhakti Cult in Ancient India*. Calcutta, 1922.

Pp. 55-56. Jains were the first to open the attack upon orthodoxy of the *Vedas* and its functional injunctions.

Pp. 58-59. Metaphysical doctrines adopted by Jains.

P. 62. Buddhists and Jains introduced the worship of human Saints (*Siddhapurusa*) and the Tirthankaras as embodiments of pure life, as a culmination of their creed of respect for life. These heretic schools laid the foundation of the cult of personal devotion which was to play at subsequent period in the Pāṇḍita and Vaiṣṇava creed.

P. 63. The scrupulous and pious reverence for all life—the essential creed of the heretic Buddhists and the Jains considerably helped the evolution of the Śvetāsvatā Philosophy of 'all life' in latter times.

P. 63. Jainism and Buddhism naturally at once captured the imagination of the masses when they began to preach 'no murder' as their religious ideal.

P. 63. The Jains and the Buddhas thoroughly exposed the claims of Vedicism to an inspired divine origin by their remorseless logic.

P. 97. Even the complete original work *Bhāgavata* underwent several modifications as will appear from internal evidence from references in the work of Buddhism and Jainism.

1732

C. Hayavadana RAO—*Primitive Religion in Mysore*. Q. J. Mythisociety, Vol. xll, No. 2, Bangalore, 1922.

P. 154. Out of the Jain temple of Padmāvathi at Humcha is growing a sacred tree called *Lakke Gida*, said to be the same that Jinadatta (the founder of Humcha), tied his horse to as described in the account of that place.

1733

N. C. BANERJEE—*Religion and Belief in the Arthaśāstra*. (A.I.O.C., Session II; 1922).

P. 472. Aparājita, Aprahpata, Jayanta and Vaijayanta occur. Also these names are found in the Jain *Uttarādhyayana Sūtra*.

1734

M. GHOSH—*The Religion of Asoka*. (A.I.O.C., Session II, 1922).

P. 555. Early in the 3rd century B.C. the Ājīvikas or Trairāsikas definitely and finally separated to form a separate order and came to be known as Digambaras. Abhidana Ratnamālā (ii, 189, 190) the Digambaras are also known as the Ājīvas... Difference between Digambara and Śvetāmbar discussed in brief.

P. 556. By the time of Asoka they were two different sects of Jainas. Acute antagonism arose in the time of Bhadrabāhu... Magasthenes mentions a class of mendicants who took food from hand. ...The Ājīvikas are the same as the Digambaras of the present day. The word Deva here (Rock Edict. IX) only refers

to Jaina deity to whom he professed allegiance up to his 29th year and most likely this was the state religion of the Mauryas... probably Asoka after his 9th year became a staunch Jaina and made Jainism his state religion.

In the 8th Edict he speaks of going out on tour well-enlightened. This shows that after the tenth year he became a follower of Jaina sect of Ājīvika.

1735

John McKENZIE—*Hindu Ethics* (The Religious Quest of India). London, 1922.

Chapter II. Buddhist and Jain Ethics, and Egoistic Hedonism :

Pp. 109-115. Jains are a religious community with a distinct origin and history; Mahāvira—little known of his life ; title of Jina corresponds to that of Buddha ; means Conqueror. Jainism much nearer to Hinduism than to Buddhism. In Jain teaching, features suggestive of Buddhism—destruction of Karma; Jain conception of *Nirvāṇa* different from the Buddhist *Nirvāṇa*, not the annihilation of the soul, but its deliverance and its entry into a blessedness that has no end (*Barth, Religions of India*, P. 147). Qualities of a *Siddha* (one who has attained deliverance).

The way to the attainment of Siddha-hood : *Triratna* or Three jewels vows of the laymen and ascetic. Principles of *ahimsā*—Jain more rigorous than Buddhist. Gautama died of a disease caused by eating pork. Preservation of life. *Pinjra Pels* or hospitals for animals, outcome of the doctrine. Belief in transmigration and hell. *Ahimsā*—its development. The Digambaras and the Śvetāmbaras.

1736

Th. STCHERBATSKY—*The Central Conception of Buddhism and the meaning of the word "Dharma"*. London, 1923.

Pp. 34, 49. (n. 2). Karma and Jainism.

P. 68. Jainism existing before Mahāvira.

P. 70. Soul with reference to Jainism and other schools of philosophy.

P. 73. 8th cent. B.C., the period of pre-Jainistic Jainism.

1737

T. A. Gopinatha RAO—*On the History of Sri-Vaiṣṇava*. (Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar Lectures, 1917). Madras, 1923.

P. 11. Bittideva's conversion to Śri-Vaiṣṇavism.

P. 12. Images of Narayana set up in Jain temples converted into places of Vaiṣṇava worship.

Pp. 35-36. Conversion to Vaiṣṇavism of the Jain king Bittideva Account given in the *Sthalapurāṇa*—Date of the royal conversion by Rāmānuja, sometime before 1021 Śaka (A.D. 1099).

P. 38. Kulottunga I's grant to Śaiva, Vaiṣṇva and Jain temples alike.

1738

R. Rama RAO—*Origin and Development of Śiva—worship with Special Reference to Virasaivism*. (QJMS, xiv, 1924, Pp. 282-301).

Basava—His birth and early life—His rise to power under king Bijjala—His missionary zeal.

1739

O. PERTOLD—*The idea of God in Jainism and Buddhism : Observed from the point of view of the comparative Science of Religions*. (Proceedings of the Tenth Indian Science Congress, Pp. 241-242). Calcutta, 1924.

The idea of god in Jainism.

1740

Jinneswar Prasad JAIN (Mail Delhvi)—*Husn-i-Aval* (or, First Beauty), an *Original Work on Jainism*. (In Urdu). Arrah (no date), Pp. 1-178.

The work is a discourse on Jain philosophy and religious doctrines.

1741

H. JACOBI—*Der Jainismus* (Jainism) (*Archiv fur Religion surissenhaft*, xiii, 4.).

The short article in German gives a succinct account of Jainism.

1742

J. G. R. FORLONG—*A Student's Synchronological chart of the Religions of the World, Accompaniment to Rivers of Life or Faiths of Man in all Lands*. Edinburg (No date).

Jain preceptor, 24-Tirthankaras (700 a.c.—600 b.c.). Jain *Kalpa Sūtra* written ; part of Sūtras or Jain Bible (500 b.c.—400 b.c.). Jain images naked. Buddha called Jain Esa. Jain faith in full vigour (100 A.D.—200 A.D.).

Śilāditya of Balabhi protects Jains. Jain priest—Jain Śiva. Jainism revived under Amogavarṣa, king of Konjeveram. Jain temples of Śatruñjaya and Palitana, that of Somnāt destroyed by Mamud (1025 A.D.) at Ābū of Vimalaya (1032 A.D.). That of sad rebuilt by Kamboo Rana of Oodayapur. Jain Tower, Chitore, built by Kamboo Rana (1439 A.D.).

1743

KANNOOMAL—*The Study of Jainism*, Agra.

It contains a summary of the Jain philosophy (*dharma*) and religion based on the *Tattvadarśa* of Atmaramji. There are chapters in it dealing with the Tirthankaras, the ideal of a Jain *sādhu* and the ideal of a Jain householder.

1744

Helmuth V. GLASENAPP—*Der Jainismus Eine indische Erlösungsreligion*. (The Jainism, An Indian Religion of Salvation). Berlin, 1925.

Contents :

Foreword, Pronunciation of Indian words First Part. Introduction. Second Part. History. Preliminary notes.

I. The Tirthankaras.

(1) Original history. (2) Pārśva. (3) Mahāvīra.

II. The oldest community.

(1) Mahāvīra's successors. (2) The Jainism in Bīhar. (3) Jainism in Orissa. (4) The great schism.

III. Spreading and flourishing.

(1) Jainism in North India. (2) The Jainism in Gujrat. (3) Jainism in the Dekhan. (4) Jainism in South India.

IV. The decline.

(1) The retreat before the Hinduism.

(2) The Jains under Islamic rule.

- (3) The Jains in the Hindu Kingdoms.
- (4) Reformatory movement.

IV. The present time.

Third Part. Literature. Preliminary notes.

I. The canonical literature :

- (1) Origin of the canon. (2) Canon of the Śvetāmbaras.
- (3) Canon of the Digambaras :
 - (a) The lost ancient canon.
 - (b) The modern secondary canon.

II. The non-canonical Literature :

- (1) Theological and scientific lit.
- (2) Novels and poetry. (3) Drama. (4) Miscellaneous.

III. The inscriptions. Fourth Part—Doctrine. Preliminary notes.

A. Empirism. Doctrine of cognition.

- 1. The sources of cognition.
- 2. Ontology and dialectics.
- 3. The truth and the tradition.

B. Metaphysics.

- 1. Fundamental truth. 2. The substances :
- (i) Jiva, the soul, (ii) Ajiva, the unspiritual.
- 3. Karma.
- 4. The soul under the influence of the Karma.
- I. Physical life of the incarnated souls :
 - (a) The bodies and their organs.
 - (b) The functions of the body.
 - (c) Sexual relations.
 - (d) Birth and death.

II. The Psychic life of the incarnated souls.

- (a) The activity. (b) Ability of recognition.
- (c) The faith. (d) The manner of life.
- (e) The type of souls (*Lashya*).
- (f) The state of the soul.

C. Ethics.

I. Theoretical fundamentals of the ethics.

- (a) Suffering and possibility of salvation.
- (b) The reasons of Karma.
- (c) The way to salvation.
- (d) The 14 *Guṇasthānas*.

II. The practical ethics :

- (a) Merits and guilt. (b) The ethical orders :
 - (i) The duties of the laymen
 - (ii) The duties of the ascetics.
- (c) Means to defence against karma.
- (d) means to destroy karma.

III. Salvation—

D. Cosmology.

I. Evidences against existence of god.

II. Form and size of the world—all.

III. The inhabitants of the world—all.

IV. Description of the world :

- 1. The central world. 2. The lower world.
- 3. The world of the gods. 4. The dwelling places of the blessed, of the departed.

E. World history and Hagiography—**I. Fundamental ideas :**

1. The periods and the ages.
2. The 63 great men :-

(a) The 24-Tirthankaras. (b) The 12-Cakravartins. (c) The 9-Baladevas, 9-Vāsudevas, and 9-Prativāsudevas.

II. History of Bharat and of his great men.

1. Preliminary notes.

1. Ages, Saints and Heroes of the present period.

- (a) Sushamā-sushamā, (b) Sushamā,
- (c) Sushamā-dushamā, (d) Dushamā-sushamā,
- (e) Dushamā, (f) Dushamā-dushamā.

3. The future period and its saints.

Final remarks.

Second Part—Society.**I. The fundamentals of Society.**

1. Jainism a world religion. 2. Castes.
3. State and right.

II. Clerical and lay people.

1. State of the community. 2. Laymen.
3. Monks and nuns.

III. The sects.

1. The schisms of old days.
2. The sects of later periods.
- (a) Śwetāmbaras, (b) Digambaras.

Sixth Part—Worship.**A. General part.**

- I. Preliminaries and subject of Jain-worship.
- II. Forms of devotion.
1. Prayer, hymns, *māntvas*. 2. Meditation.
3. Postures and bodily exercises.

4. Confession and penance.

5. Renunciation and mortification.

6. Yoga.

III. Cure of souls, Practical religion.

IV. Adoration of images.

(1) Holy symbols. (2) Images.

V. Places of worship.

VI. Magic and *mantric*.

B. Special part.

I. The rites of laymen.

1. Daily rites. 2. Rites of special occasion.

II. Rites of the ascetics.

1. Daily rites 2. Special.

III. Ritual of the temple.

1. Daily 2. Special.

IV. Festivals.

V. Sancturies and pilgrimages.

Seventh Part.—Conclusion.

I. The position of Jainism in the history of religions.

II. Jainism and Indian religions.

(1) Jainism and Hinduism.

(2) Jainism and Buddhism.

III. Jainism and the non-Indian religions.

Notes. Bibliography.

Notes to the illustrations. Index.

1745

J. JAINI—*A Review of the Heart of Jainism of Stevenson*. Ambala, 1925.

P. 1. Every Jaina book opens with a *Mangalācharaṇa* to the omniscient, perfect, Liberated soul.

P. 2. 23rd Tirthankara attained liberation in 776 B.C.

P. 4. Jainism 'a theological means between Brahmanism and Buddhism' (Prof. HOPKINS).

Absence of hurry excitement in Jainism is a condition of its longevity.

P. 5. Atheisticism of Jainism discussed.

P. 7. Tirthankara—simply means a Jaina *Arhat*.

Nirvāṇa—absolute extinction of all desires and passions—No soul loses individuality in Jainism.

Moksha—liberation of soul from the bondage of Karmic matter.

P. 9. Jaina saints renounce the world not for pretty fears of it but for the joy and impulsion of the inner call of the soul.

P. 12. Mahāvira and Pārśvanātha—historical personalities. Chandra Gupta and Śreṇika were Jains.

P. 13. Śvetāmbaras and Digambaras—explained.

P. 15. Existence of Jains in the south before Bhadrabāhu's pilgrimage to that country.

P. 16. Different kinds of death—given in *gāthas* of 'Karma Kāṇḍa' of *Gom-matāsāra* by Sri Nemichandra Siddhānta Chakravarti (C, 1000 A.D.).

P. 19. Pārśvanātha born in 876 B.C.

P. 20. Rishabhadeva taught His own daughters writing—mentioned in *Ādi-Purāṇa*.

P. 23. *Seṭṭabhaṅgi*—The soul of *Syādvāda* or the Logic of many points of view.

P. 29. The Digambaras do not include *Puṇya* under *Āsrava*.

P. 32. In Jainism all sin is wrong whether it is secret or aggressive, gross or light.

P. 44. The Jain ideal is to evolve the utmost powers of the soul.

1746

Jagmenderlal JAINI—A review of the Heart of Jainism by Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson. Ambala city, 1925.

A critical review of Mrs. Stevenson's book, pointing out its errors and mis-judgments. JAINI, Rickhab Dass. *An Insight in Jainism*. Meerut.

Characteristics of Jainism—Jain cosmology, *Jiva* and *Ajiva*—the karma Theory—Jaina conception of *Dharma*—Jainism is not Atheism—*Akimsa*.

1747

William CROOKE—*Religion and Folklore of Northern India*. Oxford, 1926.

P. 34. Use of *Swastika* among Jains used on shaven heads of children on marriage-day in Gujrat and in place of dieties—their significance.

P. 215. A father's rites to his new born child, as prevalent among the Jain of the Dharwar district.

P. 243. Fertility charms as prevalent among the Dhunḍia sect of Jains in Gujrat.

P. 246. Marriage of a girl to a godling (Tirthankara) prevalent among Jains of Central Provinces.

277. Protection of a new born child, customs of Jains of Bombay.

P. 287. Use of metal in cooking by Jain women.

P. 305. Use of knots in majic among Jains.

Pp. 327-8. Use of the broom, as prescribed for religious minded Jains.

P. 349. Tenderness to animal life shown by Jains.

1748

A. GUERINOT—*La Religion D. Jaina*—Histoire Doctrine, Culte, Customs, Institutions. Paris, 1926. Pp. 1—VII & 1—351.

History—Chapters I—X.

Doctrine—Chapter 1—XIII.

Cult, Custom & Institution—I—VI.

Conclusion—Index, Plates 1—xxv, Table of matters, Errata.

1749

N. B. UTGIKAR—*Some Notes on the Mokṣa Dharma Section of the Śāntiparvan of the Mahābhārata*. (A.I.O.C., Session IV ; 1926).

P. 127. Adhyaya 18—a passage to show the widespread tendency of renouncing the world—found in Jainism...

P. 131. Condition of things reflected in the epic, remarkably coincides with the conditions, which are generally recognised as prevailing at the time of the rise of Jainism.

P. 131. The period in evolution of Indian life and civilization the period immediately preceding and following the birth of Jainism...formation of the epic—400 B.C. to 400 A.D.

1750

Rev. H. HERAS—*Asoka's Dharma and Religion*. (AIOC, Session IV ; 1926).

P. 123. A criticism of Asoka's Dharma.

In this Dharma there is nothing exclusively Buddhist. It is something common to all religions, though specially influenced by Jain doctrines as regards sacredness and inviolability of life.

1751

B. M. BARUA—*The Religion of Asoka*. Calcutta.

P. 9. Upālī a staunch follower of Jainism—his conversion to Buddhism but still liberal to the Jains.

1752

W. SCHUBRING—*The Jainismus*. Religionsgeschichtliches Lesebuch (Text Book of history of religion), Second Edition, Nr. 7. Tübingen, 1927.

Survey on the translated passages.

Introduction.

The Founders : Pārśvanātha—Mahāvīra—Life of the monastic order.

Idea of the world : World and non-world—Fundamental facts—Places in the world all, atoms—souls.

Life of the world : Chain of existences, Samsāra.

Consequence of deeds, karma—Intelligible type of soul, *Leiyā*—Re-incarnation.

Renunciation of the world : Way to salvation.

Beginning of salvation—The liberated ones and their place.
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1753

G. GRIMM—*The Doctrine of Buddha*. Leipzig, 1927.

P. 250. Mention of Upāli a follower of Nigantha Nāthaputta holding a religious discourse with Buddha.

1754

Bertram C.A. WINDLE—*Religions, Past and Present*. London, 1928.

Pp. 73-4. The Jain *Swastika* Symbol—its significance—the various forms of life, the three jewels, and complete liberation.

Pp. 219-20. A survey of Jainism.

1755

C. R. JAIN—*The key of knowledge* (Third Edition, Allahabad, 1928). Pp. xiii, 788 cix.

The key of knowledge makes a minute analysis of all the religions of the world with special reference to Jainism.

Contents—(1) the idea; (2) Creation ; (3) God ; (4) The fall; (5) Redemption ; (6) The kingdom of God ; (7) Yoga ; (8) Resurrection ; (9) The Holy Trinity ; (10) The siddhānta ; (11) The coming of the Messiah ; (12) Re-incar-

nation ; (13) In the footsteps of Gods ; (14) Reconciliation ; (15) Summary and conclusions ; Appendices A, B & C. Glossary of non-English words ; Bible References ; General Index.

1756

C. R. JAIN—*The Practical Dharma*. Allahabad, 1929.

Pp. 1-4. Jain Tattvas viz. *Jīva*, *Ajīva*, *Āsrava*, *Bandha*, *Saṁvara*, *Nirjarā* and *Moksha*—mentioned and explained.

Pp. 5-10. Nature of Karma—*Karmāṇa Śarīra* (body of Karmic matter) i.e. of the Jain Siddhānta, *Paramāitman*—discussed.

Pp. 11-16, *Āsrava*—the influx of matter into the constitution of soul—explained.

Pp. 17-27. *Bandha* (bondage) division into two classes *Saṁprāyika* and *tryāpatha* by Jaina—discussed.

Pp. 28-43. Conception of *Saṁvara* (the stopping of *āsrava*)—explained.

Pp. 44-59. Philosophy of *Nirjarā* (the gradual removal of Karmic matter)—explained.

Pp. 60-72. *Moksha* (the attainment of perfect freedom)—discussed.

Pp. 73-80. 14 stages on the path to *Nirvāṇa*—described.

Pp. 81-98. Table showing *Sattā*, *bandha* and *udaya* of *Karma prakritis*.

Pp. 99-104. Dharma in practice elaborately—discussed.

P. 105. Glossary of Jain terms.

1757

H. WARREN—*Jainism—Not Atheism*. Bijnor, 1929.

P. 1. God described in Jainism not as the creator but an all-knowing and perfectly happy soul. Conception of God in Jaina theology—discussed.

P. 2. Conception of soul in Jainism—discussed.

Pp. 3-10. Jain Philosophy of God, Deity, soul and matter—fully discussed.

Pp. 11-12. Conception of the world as the effect of intelligent and non-intelligent causes discussed and causes referred to.

Pp. 13-14. *Moksha* in Jainism and five salient principles of virtuous conduct of Jina—discussed.

P. 15. Karma theory—explained.

P. 17. Jainism acknowledges Deity and advocates worship but does not regard Deity as creator and ruler of the Universe.

Pp. 18-24. Six kinds of substances (*Dravyas*) of Jain philosophy viz. *Dharmastikāya*, *Adharmastikāya*, *Ākāśastikāya*, *Pudgalastikāya*, *Jīvastikāya* and *Kala*—fully explained.

P. 25. '*Pradeshas*' in Jain philosophy indivisible and inseparable parts of a substance. *Guṇa-Paryāya*—*Guṇa* means quality and *Paryāya* means modification—explained.

Pp. 26-33. Conception of Natures and Jīva in Jainism—fully analysed.

1758

H. S. GOUR—*The spirit of Buddhism*. Calcutta, 1929.

P. 50. Ajāt Shatru embraced Jainism under the influence of Devdutt.

P. 90. Similarity of Buddha images with Jain images—discussed.

P. 148. Gist of Mahāvīra's life and working. Jainism a distinctive religion to Buddhism.

Pp. 420-423. Jainism—its denial of the authority of *Vedas*—word Jain derived from Jin—which means victor. *Jagatprabhu*, *Kṣhīṇ-Karm*, *Ādishwars*, *Devādhideva*, *Tīrthankara*, and *Jina* titles given to the Jain Saints. Jains conception of soul in man and living creatures and that *Nirvāṇa* as the goal attainable after self mortifications, differ with Buddhists conceptions. Differences of Jain and Buddhist doctrines fully discussed. Mahāvīra's preachings not a systematic philosophy but a sum of opinions on various subjects. Ethics—a corollary and subordinate to the metaphysic of Mahāvīra.

1759

C. KRAUSE—*An Interpretation of Jain Ethics*. Bhavnagar, 1929.

A lecture on Jain ethics and ritual.

1760

C. R. JAIN—*Jainism, Christianity and science*. Allahabad, 1930

A comparative study of Jainism and christianity and Jainism as a science of Salvation.

1761

C. CHAKRAVARTY—*Antiquity of Tantricism*. I.H.Q. Vol. VI. 1930.

Pp. 124-125. Traces of Tantricism found in Jain Prakrit canonical works. Mahāvira refers Śāya-vādins to have been sensualists in the *Sihānāga sūtra*—The *Uttarādhyayana sūtra* has reference to curative spells. The *Sūtrakṛtāṅga* mentions men who practise incantations (*atharvaṇi*) and conjuring, the art to make one happy or miserable.

1762

M. DASGUPTA—*Early Viṣṇuism and Nārāyaṇya worship*. I.H.Q. vol. VII. 1931.

P. 97 (n) "Bhāgavatism, like the religions of Mahāvira and Buddha, was the expression of a natural reaction from the sacrifice ridden religion of Brahmanic period".

1763

C. R. JAIN—*Ratna-Karaṇḍa-Śrāvakāchāra (or the Householder's Dharma of Samantabhadra-āchārya)*. Bijnor, 1931. Pp. xxii 99.

(Introduction, text with English translation).

Contents : Right Faith—Characteristics of right knowledge—necessity for the adoption of right conduct—*Guṇa vratas*—*Śikṣa vratas*—*Sallekhanā*—the *pratimās*.

Appendix—Householder's life and *yoga-samādhi*.

1764

S. NARAIN—*Buddhism*. Calcutta, 1931.

P. 19. Shankara's contention against the Jains—his preaching of *Advaita* in order to refute the doctrines of the Jains.

1765

Benoytosh BHATTACHARYA—*An Introduction to Buddhist Esoterism*. Hemphry Mulford, 1932.

P. 114. Buddhist mode of worship is entirely different from that of the Hindus or Jainas. The Jainas regard their images as remembrances; by seeing the images of Tirthankaras they call to mind their noble lives excellent deeds, their lofty preachings, their high ideals, and to their memory they offer various articles of worship in token of reverences.

P. 147. Buddhism and Jainism had to borrow some of these Hindu deities for their Pantheons. At the same time Buddhist Pantheon was commonly ransacked by Hinduism and Jainism in the later and more promiscuous Tantric age.

1766

A. N. UPADHYE—*A Note on Nisidhi (Nisidiya of Khāravela inscription)*. (ABORI. vol. XIV; 1932-33) Pp. 264-266.

1767

P. S. DESHMUKH—*The Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature*. Oxford, 1933.

P. 349. Rise of Buddhism and Jainism was a check on Brahmanism.

P. 350. The ritualistic spirit of Brahmanism which existed in India from the end of the Rigvedic period, continued to pervade and dominate, till the rise of the two rival religions (at least so they are called) Jainism and Buddhism.

1768

Mrs. RHYS DAVIDS—*Indian Religion and Survival*. London, 1934.

P. 83. The effective power of Karma was more of a central doctrine for the Jains than it was for the Śākyans.

1769

Mrs. RHYS DAVIDS—*Outlines of Buddhism*. London, 1934.

P. 43. Ascetic Practices—in vogue among the Jains was a new movement of a new movement of a religio ethical tendency located chiefly at Vesale teach

interalia the cancellation of the pleasant errors in ones past deeds (Karma) by *tapas* or voluntary bodily privations.

P. 70. Doctrine of Karma of the Jains discussed.

1770

V. BHATTACHARYA—*The Basic conception of Buddhism*. Calcutta, 1934.

P. 9. Mahāvira the last Tirthankara of the Jains.

1771

N. MACNICOL—*The Living Religions of the Indian People*. London, 1934.

P. 21. Jainism closely akin to Hinduism.

Pp. 171-178. Jainism its history and General characteristics. Mahāvira the chief exponent—Jainism and Buddhism movements of revolts against Brahman doctrine. Mahāvira an elder contemporary of Buddha—a Kshatriya of the Jñāta or Jñātri clan. His *Nirvāṇa* in 527 B.C. according to tradition and 480 B.C. according to Prof. JACOB. Jainism and Buddhism compared and contrasted. Mention of 5 rules of the Jains. Mention of Bhadrabāhu converting Chandragupta Maurya. Division of sects, Digambaras and Śvetāmbaras discussed. Influence of Jainism in Mathura before the christian era. Notable splendour of Mā. Ābū temples—conversion of Hoysala kings from Jainism to other faiths marked the decline of Jainism in the South. Jainism compared with Hinduism.

Pp. 179-191. Jainism—its doctrines fully described.

Pp. 191-197. Jainism—its discipline and ethics fully discussed.

Pp. 198-202. Present position of the Jains—Jains a commercial community, Rajachandra Raojibhai a notable Jain of the present age of Kathiawar. Influence of Jainism over Mahatma Gandhi.

1772

MACMUNN—*The Religious and Hidden cults of India*. London.

P. 45. Mahāvira the Jina, contemporary of Gautama the Buddha.

P. 46. Jainism compared with Buddhism.

P. 58, Plate—A Jain carving near Gingee (S. Arcot).

Pp. 78-79. Jainism an offshoot of Brahmanism an uprising against caste. Jainism a midway between Buddhism and Hinduism.

The Jain canons—framed at the council of Vallabhai in A.D. 454 Jains canons written in Ardha-Magadha Hemachandra Jain writer of the Life of Sixty Three great Men. Jains developing a special form of art. The temples of Mt. Abu famous throughout the world. Jain temples suffered less terribly than the Hindu in the clash with Islam.

1773

H. R. KAPADIA—*Ethico-Religious classifications of Mankind as Embodied in the Jain canon*. (ABORI, Vol. XV ; 1934), Pp. 97—108.

1774

A. B. KEITH—*Pre-canonical Buddhism*, (I.H.Q., Vol. XII. 1936).

P. 13. The Jain and some pre-Vaiśeṣika system joined the materialists and began to assume indivisible atoms, whereas the Sāṃkhya and some pre-Buddhistic philosophers decided for infinite divisibility.

1775

H. L. JAIN—*What Jainism stands for ?*

(Jain Ant. Vol. II ; No. II ; Arrah ; 1936). Pp. 29—37.

According to Jainism religion came in to keep peace on earth, promote good will amongst mankind and inspire hope of a higher life in the individual Jainism is the system of synthesis of all the so-called false belief—*Syādvāda*—an elephant and seven blind men. In the Jain system the principle is always kept in the forefront, and hence, religious toleration and fellowship is the essence of Jain philosophy.

The principle of *Ahiṃsā* or non-injury to living beings. Jainism does not prohibit a house-holder from committing these three kinds of *Himsā* which may be called accidental, occupational and protective. It is only the injury for injury's sake, for the merest pleasure or the fun of it without any thought and without any obvious higher end to serve, that a house holder is recommended to guard himself against. Whenever the occasion arises, let him ask to himself the question. "Is it necessary for me to injure this being, and if so, what is the minimum amount of injury

that will serve the need ?" This much care and caution would save him from a lot of wanton destruction. Violence in words and violence in thought are also constituents of *Himsā* and one must abstain from these too. Jainism wants to make people gentlemen who have no tendency to do violence to any body. '*Parigraha parimāṇa vrata*' or the vow of setting a limit to the maximum wealth that one would possess. The aim of Jainism is to avoid as far as possible, undesirable clashes in life and consequent disharmony in society. This is a very quiet and peaceful attempt at economic equalisation of wealth. Karma Theory—every individual works out his own destiny by his own mental and physical exertions which, by themselves generate energies that bring to them agreeable or disagreeable experiences.

The Jainas worship Tirthankaras or those who made it easy for others to cross over the ocean of life. In Jainism, there is no place for the distinction of caste and creed. Jains believe in salvation of mankind and brotherhood among all men.

1776

B. Seshagiri RAO—*New Studies in Jainism—Emotional Interpretation of the Jain Religious Ideal.*

(Jain Ant. vol. III ; No. II ; Arrah ; 1937 ; Pp. 43-46).

The emotional interpretation of Jaina ideal of *moksha*. These observations are based on *stotras* of various literary types like—*Nama-japams*. *Prātaḥsmaraṇīyas* (early morning prayers). The ancient Jains adumbrate the heroic *yogamārga* for the realisation of "the freedom of the soul" from all limitations which is the only *sukha* or *satsukha* as *moksha*.

1777

Kamta Prasad JAIN—*Jainism*. (Ind. Cul. Vol. IV, 1937-38; Calcutta)—Miscellanea :

Pp. 37-73. Its universality; *Ahimsā*, *Syādvāda*, *Nirvāṇa*.

1778

I. B. HORNER—*The Book of the Discipline*. London, 1938.

P. viii. Jain orders of monks and nuns—contemporary of Buddhism.

P. xxiii. The Jains had precepts corresponding to the first the *Parajika* rules as did the common precursors of Jain and Śākya, the *Sanyāsins* or brahmin ascetics and recluses.

P. xxix. Mention of Buddhist order attracting Jains.

P. xxxviii. The term *auso* (senior ascetics) and *bhamts* (juniors) commonly used by Buddhists and Jains.

P. liii. *Somaṇā Niganthā* or niganthā nāma somaṇajalikā—followers of Mahāvira.

P. liv (n). Jain tradition supporting Mahāvira's parents as having been the followers of *Śramaṇas*.

P. Lv. Probability of the words brahmacariya and brahmacarin taken over by Śākya (and Jainism) from Pro-Śākya sects.

1779

N. S. JUNANKAR—*Future of Jainism*. (Jain Ant. Vol. V; No. I; Arrah; 1939, Pp. 9-20).

Why has Jainism ceased to be a vital force in the national life. ?

Historical retrospect: It challenged the divine authority of the *Vedas* and the infallibility of the priests who were the custodians of the divine world; it protested against the tyranny of an all powerful God over human lives ; it denounced the cult of ritual and sacrifice its whole teaching represented a democratic and egalitarian urges in the priest-ridden society. The 'clan vital' of Jainism in its early stages was supplied by its relevance to the specific needs of the age. The divorce of philosophy and religion from life and environment has produced moral and intellectual preversity.

Challenge of science to religion : Science has proved that suffering is not inevitable, poverty unnecessary, squalor and unhappiness uncalled for.

Present day need : A Jain university will be the beacon of national and social regeneration. Next to education in importance, is the provision of medical facilities. Shadow of unemployment ; the distinction of caste, creed or colour cannot have any place in any genuine Jain creed. There must be fullest freedom for inter-marriage and inter-dining. Similarly, to revise our ideas of sanctity about sex and sexual relations.

1780

B. Seshagiri RAO—*New Studies in South Indian Jainism*. (Jain Ant Arrah).

Vol. V ; No. IV ; 1940, Pp. 147-162.

Śravaṇa Belgoḷa Culture—Śravaṇa Belgoḷa appears to be a centre of culture of *śikṣā* and *Dīkṣā*. It has a remantic history. Through the ages, it has continued to be a place of Memorial Tombs. In its undated archaic descriptions Belgoḷa came to be called 'Śrūtṛiṭha'. *Sallekhanā* 'the fast unto death'—it is a special 'ideosyncrasy' of Jainism. A similar cultural 'ideosyncrasy' of Jainism is said to be *Ahimsā*.

Vol. VI ; No. II ; Pp. 67-74.

Ahimsā was a 'religion of strength', a religion of self-effort. It appealed to the general, common mind of the vast body of Andhra-Karnatakas will be clear from a few excerpts from the Śravaṇa Belgoḷa inscriptions. The culture of the spirit, *chit* and *ānanda* in Jaina faith. *Sallekhanā*, 'the fast unto death'—*Sallekhanā* corresponds to *Prāyopaveśana*, a rite of purification of body (*deha*) and the ego (*dehi*). Details of *Sallekhanā* of women given. The idea of the transience of riches, and their sanctification by utilising them towards acts of social usefulness and exaltation of the faith and commemoration of teachers in Jainism ; epigraphs cited. Spiritualisation of life on the conquest of desire, of sense, of sex—not only recommended to the ordinary householder, but even to the king, the general and the warrior.

Vol. VII ; No. I ; 1941 ; Pp. 26-39.

The cultural influence of Jainism in all ranks of society. Epigraphs cited. Sociological interest to modern times echoing from stone scripts. Religions catholicity. The elasticity of caste.

Appendix I—Śravaṇa Belgoḷa culture. Authors and works.

Appendix II—Names of some of the Poets who composed the Śravaṇa Belgoḷa Inscriptions.

1781

J.C. JAIN—*Presidential Address*. (Jainism Section of the First Convention of Religions, Calcutta, 1137).

(Jain Ant. Vol. VI ; No. I ; Arrah ; 1940 ; Pp. 17-24).

Definitions of religion according to different thinkers. Vedānta takes a monistic or idealistic view of life. Jainism and Sāṃkhya philosophers take pluralistic or realistic view of it. Mahāvīr taught his tenets not in Sanskrit but in Ardhamagadhi, the vernacular of the masses. He treated all men and women equal without any distinction of caste or creed. In his assembly hall a compartment was allotted even to the animal. He laid emphasis on the theory of Karman, i.e., 'as a man has sown so shall he reap'. Theory of 'Anekāntavāda'—many sided view of a thing. *Anekāntavāda* propounds 'No judgment is true in itself and by itself. Every judgement as a piece of concrete thinking is informed, conditioned to some extent and constituted by the apperceptive character of the mind.'

Present-day needs of the world. International peace through religion comparative study of all religions.

1762

S. R. SHAAMA—*Jainism and Karnataka culture*. Dharwar, 1940.

Pp. IV—XIX and 1-2-06. List of Abbreviations, Errata, Introduction, Historical survey, contributions: Literature, Art and Architecture, Idealism and Realism; Karnataka culture, Appendices, India.

1783

N. DUTTA—*Early monastic Buddhism*. Calcutta, 1941.

P. 2. The outland of Magadha became a fruitful field for the growth of Jainism, Ajivikism and Buddhism.

P. 129. Mention of Dighatapassi, a Jain monk.

P. 142 (n). Bimbisāra and Ajātasatru claimed as Jains in Jain *āgamas*. Ajātasattu a supporter of Devadatta. Mention of Abhayarājakumāra—a Jain expostulating Buddha for condemning Devadatta. Devadatta supposed to be a Jain—his conversion to Buddhism a year before Buddha's demise.

P. 143. Mention of Buddha's failure to convince on the inefficacies of self mortification adhered to by a number of Jain monks on the side of Isigili Mountain at Kālasilā (Rajagaha). Upālī's conviction as to the failure of Nigantha Nātaputta's wrong in putting more stress on *Kāyakamma* (—daṇḍa) than on *monokammās* while Abhayarājakumāra failed to establish that Buddha was lacking in *amukampā* (compassion). Dighatapassi, the Jain monk though convinced like Upālī did not change his faith.

P. 153. Dīghatapassi, Upālī, Abhayarājakumāra and Asibandhakaputt—gamani the Jain disputants with Buddha at Nalanda. Meeting of Mahāvīra with Gosāla at Nalanda mentioned in *Bhagavati sūtra*.

P. 159. Mention of Migara, the rich *Seṭṭi* of Sāvatti, a staunch adherent of Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta.

P. 172. Influence of Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta over Śākyas before Buddha. Mention of Mahānāma a relation of Buddha towards Jainism.

Dandpāṇi of Devadaha a follower of Jainism. No mention of any Jain of Devadaha converted to Buddhism by Buddha. Vappa, a Śākyan Jain converted to Buddhism by Moggallāna.

P. 176. Influence of Jainism for 250 years over the Licchavis before the advent of Buddhism. Genealogy of Mahāvīra traced. Saccaka, a Licchavi Jain, defeated by Buddha in religious dispute but not mentioned if he turned a Buddhist. Abhaya and Panditakumaraka's enquiry of Ānanda but the means of destruction of *dukkha* as pointed out by Buddha but dissatisfied with the answer. Sība, a military Jain official of the Licchavis—his conversion to Buddhism regarded as a great shock to Jainism in the Licchavis.

1784

P. C. DIVANJI—*Origin of the Bhagavata and Jain Religions*. (A paper read before All India Oriental Conference 22nd December, 1941)—(ABORI. SJV Vol. XXIII, 1917-42), Pp. 107-125

P. 115. III Jain Religion and its Origin. [vide—(1) On the Indian Sect of the Jainas—BÜHLER. (2) S.B.E. Vol. XII. Introd. by JACOBI—Pp. XIX-XXXVIII. (3) ERE Vol. II- Jainism by JACOBI—Pp. 465-66]. For the purpose of the History of Religions, Jainism cannot be believed to have been started earlier than between B.C. 877 and 717 (see f.n. to this line)....

P. 117. *Bhagavat Purāṇa* V. refers to Rṣabhadeva as a great devotee of Viṣṇu and a great Yogi....

P. 120 The charge that the Jainas had made out their Purāṇic works from the Bhāgavat sources on twisting the facts so as to suit their purpose must be dismissed as unfounded and that as regards certain matters of historical interest the Jaina works are more informative and reliable than the Bhāgavat works.

Dr. Ray CHAUDHARY has taken a note of his (Aristanemi) being a first cousin of Krishna in his Early History of the Vaiṣṇavas but beyond that he has not.

referred Jain works for more information...the word Ariṣṭanemi appears at least in the Śāntipath of the *Muṇḍak*, *Praśna*, and *Māṇḍūkya Upanishads* of the *Atharvaveda*... in Pāṇini VI. 2. 100 there is reference to an Ariṣṭāśritapuram (a city where Ariṣṭa had taken up an abode)...It is significant that the Jain works contained detailed accounts of the lives of the first Tirthankar Ṛṣabhadeva & 22nd, 23rd and 24th Tirthankaras...Ṛṣabha is revered both by the Bhāgavatas and Jains..conclusion. The origin of the two religions cannot be placed (125) earlier than about B.C. 3050 to 3000. The latest date arrived at by some is B.C. 1100. The said forigin cannot therefore have taken place later than between B.C. 1050 and 1000.

Pp. 107-25. Earliest date is c. 3050 to 3000 B.C. and the latest c. 1100 B.C. and both are evolved from the Nivṛtti-dharma.

1785

Ajit PRASAD—*The contribution of Jainism to religious thought*—Aryan Path, xlll, Malabar Hill, Bombay, 1942. Pp. 99-103.

P. 436. Early Buddhist and Jain texts show that there were various kinds of ascetics wandering students.

P. 437. Ahimsā—it is not certain whether Ahimsā sprang up under the Jains or they exploited some life—sparing tradition already there.

1786

Sukumar SEN—*Is the cult of Dharma a living Relic of Buddhism in Bengal?* (B. C. LAW vol. Pt. I, Calcutta, 1945).

P. 669. The cult of Dharma is the most primitive and native form of religious practice in Bengal. The eptreme austerities of the Gajan celebrations may indicate Jain or allied influence.

1787

Phani Bhusan ROY—*Brahmanism and Jainism*. (B.C. Law volume, Part I, Calcutta 1945), Pp. 527-529.

Pp. 527-529. Jainism a *Pauruṣeya* and Brahmanism an *Apauruṣeya* religion—*pauruṣeya* religions are proselytizing cults—*Pauruṣeya* Jainism should be renamed as Vedic religion, i.e, the religion of Veda (truth).

1788

Miss I. B. HORNER—*Early Buddhism and the taking of life*. (B.C. Law volume, Part I. Calcutta, 1945).

Pp. 436-37. Among the most famous of all the religious groups were the Jains, whose doctrines were already well developed by the time of the rise of Buddhism. In the sixth century B.C. the two greatest religious systems, Jainism and Buddhism made an indelible impression against the prevalence of practices which deprived creatures of life, whether the notion of *ahimsā* actually sprang up under the Jains or whether they exploited some life sparing tradition already there we do not know, but the magnitude of the stress the Jains lay on doing anything so calamitous as taking life has an appearance of a protest against an existent and wide spread slaughter of creatures.

P. 443. Jains ultra-scrupulous in their avoidance of taking life ; naked ascetics, called *Ājivikas*, were not strict vegetarians.

1789

A. P. KARMARKAR—*The Linga cult in ancient India*. (B. C. Law volume, Part I. Calcutta, 1945).

Pp. 463-64. Linga and Yoni symbolise the generative and reproductive aspects of nature ; ring-stones—a stone at Śatruñjaya, the hole in it being known as *Muktadōra* (door of absolution), through which any one who can creep is assured of happiness ; such discs can be regarded as cult objects comparable with the prehistoric ring-stones on the one hand and the *cakras* and the *Tantras* of the Śāktas, the *Viṣṇupaṭṭas* of the Vaiṣṇavas and the *Āyapaṭas* of the Jains on the other.

1790

B. C. LAW—*Jain Rules of Etiquette*. (Jain Ant. vol. XI ; No. II ; Arrah ; 1946 ; Pp. 10-14).

The Jain rules of etiquette—the Jain rules of conduct contain also the rules of decorum. They are classified under such general heads as begging of food, drink and clothes, walking, modes of speech, entry into others possessions, postures, place of study and attending to the calls of nature. Each item explained.

1791

Kamta Prasad Jain—*Catholicity of Jainism and reaction of other influence on it.* (Jain Ant., vol. XIII, No. 1), Arrah, 1937. Pp. 9 to 18.

The characteristic feature of Jainism is its universal catholicity. 'caste' had no place of importance, in Jainism. Literary as well as epigraphical evidences are there to prove the prevalence of catholicity in Jain *Samgha* even upto 13th century A.D.

1792

SRINIVASACHARI, C. S.—*Akbar's Eclecticism and Parliament of Religions.* (Bharata-Kaumudi, Part ii, Allahabad, 1947).

P. 983. The background of cultural and religious conditions that prevailed not only in India, but also in other countries like Persia and central Asia, exerted a definite influence on the thought and action of the Mughals.

P. 996. Akbar said to have come under the influence of Jain scholars also—according to Abul Fazl, Akbar was taught by the Jain *Sadhu* Hira Vijaya the righteousness of *Ahimsa*.

1793

SWAMI VIVEKANAND—*Bhakti or Devotion.* Mayavati, Almora, 1947.

P. 1. With the exception of the Buddhist and the Jain, perhaps all the religions of the world have the idea of a Personal God. The Buddhist and the Jains, although they have no Personal God; worship the founders of their religions in precisely they same way as others worship a Personal God.

1794

Kalipada MITRA—*Jainism and the modern world.* (Jain Ant. vol. XVI, No. 1). Arrah, 1950.

Pp. 7 to 16. History has shown that Jainism can adapt itself to changed circumstances, can rise above stagnation by freeing itself from the bondage of the tangle of dogmas and can create kingdoms. The character of the United Nations Organisation offers indeed the solitary ray of hope in the prevailing gloom and human rights are in a way recognised. India in recent times has again and again declared her policy of working for peace—peace of the world which is perhaps beginning to sense that salvation lies in *Ahimsa*.

1795

Brahmachari, SITAL PRASADJI—*Jainism a key to true Happiness*. Jaipur, 1951.

Pp. VII—133. True happiness ; Soul, energy and fate, principles of Jainism ; inflow and Bondage ; etc...

1796

G. VENKAT RAO—*Asoka's Dhamma* (Dharma) (Publication and year nil). (Krishnaswami Aiyangar commemoration vol.).

P. 261. Any tinge of Brahmanical or Jain influence that is discovered in it (*Asoka's Dhamma*) may be traced to Asoka's own Catholic outlook.

1797

Hiralal R. KAPADIA—*A syllogism Pertaining to Ahimsā*. (Jain. Ant., vol. XVIII, No. I), Arrah, 1952.

Pp. 16 to 19. The doctrine of *ahimsā* has captured and enraptured the hearts of the Indians from the hoary antiquity. The great vow of *ahimsā* occupies the central place in Jainism, *Dasaveyāliya*, a canonical treatise of the Śvetāmbaras, sheds ample light on the conduct of the Jain alogy. *Dasaveyāliya-nijjuttī*, ten parts of a syllogism with Sanskrit equivalents and with English rendering.

1798

Sashi Kanta JAIN—*Some common elements in the Jain and Hindu Pantheons—1. Yakshas and Yakshinis* (Jain, Ant., vol. XVIII, No. II). Arrah, 1952 Pp. 32 to 35 and vol. XIX, No. I, 1953, Pp. 21 to 23.

Yakshas and *Yakshinis* are technically known as "*Sāsan devatā*" 'Guardian deities'. Indra appoints one *Yaksha* and one *Yakshini* to serve each Tirthankara as attendants. Their full representation in sculpture is found in the specimens of the Gupta period, and thereafter, the epoch which also saw the expansion and elaboration of Brahmanic pantheon. The conceptions of the *Yakshas* are found mixed with those of such Brahmanic gods as *Brahmā Śiva*, *Vishṇu*, *Skanda*, *Indra*, *Varuṇa*, *Śeshanāga*, *Yama*, *Kubera* and such semi-divine beings as the *Gandharvas* and the *Kinnaras* and among the *Yakshinis* analogous representations may be traced with such Brahmanic Goddesses as the consorts of *Viṣṇu*, *Brahmā*, *Śiva*, *Kāma*, *Yama*, *Varuṇa* and *Agni* and the goddess *Tārā*. Comparative study of the Jain *Yakṣa-Yakṣinis* with Hindu gods and goddesses made.

1799

Edward CONZE—*Bud him its Essence and Developments*. Oxford (2nd edi.) 1953.

Pp. 61-62. About 500 B.C. two religions came to the fore in India which placed 'No Harming' into the very centre of their doctrine—the one being Jainism and the other Buddhism. This spiritual emphasis on the prohibition of doing harm to any living being was presumably a reaction against the increase in violence, which marked human relationships as a consequence of the inventions of bronze and iron. It was directed in India not only against the massacres which marked tribal warfare, but also against the enormous slaughter of animals which accompanied the Vedic sacrifice, and to some extent against the cruelty which marks the attitude of peasants to animals. The doctrine of Jains and Buddhists is based on two principles :

(1) The belief in the kinship of everything that lives which is further strengthened by the doctrine of reincarnation, according to which the same being is today a man, tomorrow a rabbit, after that a moth, and then again a horse. By ill-treating an animal one might thus find oneself in the invidious position of ill-treating one's deceased mother or one's lost friend.

(2) The second principle is expressed in the *Udana*, where the Buddha says : "My thought has wandered in all directions throughout the world. I have never yet met with anything that was dearer to anyone than his own self. Since to others, to each one for himself, the self is dear, therefore, let him who desires his own advantage not harm another". In other words, we should cultivate our emotions so that we feel with others as if they were ourselves. If we allow the virtue of compassion to grow in us, it will not occur to us to harm any one else, any more than one willingly harm ourselves.

P. 92. The Buddhists, like the Jains, are taught to concentrate their attentions on the "Nine Apertures" from which filthy and repulsive substances flow unceasingly—the two eyes, the two ears, the two nostrils, the mouth, the urethra and the anus.

P. 140. The a-theoretical attitude of the Mādhyamikas had a striking parallel in the so-called Greek Sceptics. The founder of this school is Pyrrhon of Elis (C. 330 B.C.) Except for the stress on omniscience, his view of life corresponds in all its details closely to that of the Mādhyamikas. Pyrrhon had no positive doctrines. To be his disciple meant to lead a kind of life similar to that of Pyrrhon. "He wanted to reveal to men the secret of happiness, by showing them that 'salvation' can be found only in the peace of thought which is indifferent, a sensibility

which is extinct, a will which is obedient ; and further, that this quest requires an effort which is, on the part of the individual, an effort to die to himself." (L. ROBIN, *Pyrrhon et le scepticisme grec*, 1954, p. 24).

P. 141. It is a fact that Pyrrhon founded his school immediately on his return from Asia, which, together with his teacher, Anaxarchos, he had visited in the train of Alexander's army. It has further been asserted by ROBIN, and other authorities, that the sceptic philosophy was something quite new to Greece, and that none of the preceding indigenous Greek developments led upto it. One can therefore, infer with some probability that Pyrrhon acquired his views in India or Iran. If he did not acquire them in Iran, the tenets of the Mādhyamikas would have been present in India already by about 350 B.C. They were of course, not necessarily transmitted to Pyrrhon by Buddhist monks. It is perhaps more probable that he was in contact with the Digambara Jains, who, in the Greek accounts occur under the name 'gymnosophists', the naked ascetics. The Jains and Buddhists lived in close contact with each other, and the doctrine of each shows the influence of the other. It is, for instance, curious that the Jains have a list of twenty-four successive Tirthankaras (saviours), and that ancient Hinayāna Buddhism knows a list of twenty-four predecessors of Shākyamuni. I believe that the Mahāyāna doctrine of Omniscience has also been profoundly influenced by the Jain views on that subject. As a matter of fact, a typical Jain doctrine is recorded among the sayings of Pyrrhon. He gave as his reason for writing no books that he was resolved to exert no pressure on any body's mind. The Jains, before him, had drawn, from their injunction of 'inoffensiveness' the logical conclusion that one must not do violence to anyone by imposing one's views upon him. However that may be, if it is granted that Pyrrhon owed his basic ideas to his conversion by Indians, and if his philosophy is very similar to that of the Mādhyamikas, then the Mādhyamika doctrines, which are known to us only from writings certainly not older than about 100 B.C., must go back in their essentials to c. 353 B.C. i. e. to within 150 years of the Buddha's *Nirvāṇa*.

1800

K. GURU DUTT—*Review of Religions of Ancient India by Louis Renou*. QJMS. Vol. 44, No. 4. 1953-54. Bangalore.

P. 153. The Section on Jainism gives a sketch of "A religion of austere aspect, that might be described as Buddhism's darker reflection". The Jainas believe that there has been a progressive attainment of the right knowledge and the inner history of Jainism shows the effort to retrace the path and recover the original sources of this knowledge. In its outward history it is a contrast to Buddhism which inspite of its spectacular origins and early imperial support, has faded out of India, whereas the Jaina Community has always been firmly established.

1901

R. C. AGRAWALA—*Vaiṣṇavite gleanings from the mediæval inscriptions of Marwar.* (Ind. Hist. Cong. 17th Sess. Ahmedabad), 1954.

P. 164. The Nadol plates of Rajaputra Kīrtipāla (E. I., IX, Pp. 67-8 dated v. s. 1218 ; testimony to harmonious relations existing between Jainas and the Brahmanas ; Brahma, Viṣṇu and Śiva famous as Jinas.

1902

H. J. FORMAN and R. GAMMON. *Truth is one.* New York, 1955.

Pp. 106-115. 6. Jainism and Sikhism.

Jainism, the creed that will not kill a gnat ; A vital religion in India today, with millions of followers. Mahāvira, founder of Jainism ; 'Jina', a conqueror, who conquered himself. Born forty years before Buddha in 599 B.C. All Jaina mothers of great saints have annunciatory dreams. Trishalā dreamed of a white elephant, white bull, a bear, Lakshmi or Śhri, a garland of flowers, white moon, sun, and seven other dreams, Tīrthankara, a pilot to guide humanity across the troubled stream of life to the other shore. Mahāvira married Yashodā and had a daughter. He left home in 570 or 569 B.C. to escape life to liquidate the debts of Karma accumulated in past lives, achieve *Nirvāṇa* and end forever the ceaseless round of birth and death. The Digambara or sky-clad ones, wore no clothes at all, to show the uttermost poverty. In our own day that nakedness is somewhat modified. Mohandas K. Gandhi's loin cloth was a sop to modern conversion from one at heart a Digambara. Possessions, attachments, are insuperable obstacles to enlighthenment. Life of Mahāvira ; his supreme knowledge, non-injury ; Jainism a revolt against Brahmanism. The five vows non-injury, truthfulness, no-stealing, chastity and non-attachment. M. K. Gandhi took vow before a Jaina *sādhu* that he would abstain from wine, meat and women. The twelve vows of a lay brother or sister. The Jaina idea of Karma is perhaps more concrete than it is in either Hinduism or Buddhism. Jaina temples of India are among architectural glories. The Jains are the only religious body that tries to extirpate cruelty.

Plates : Jaina temple of Calcutta—one of world's beautiful buildings ; Jaina colossus Gomateśwara ; *Mahāmastakābhiṣeka* or great head-anointing ceremony ; Jain statue in the Sanghiji's temple of the 11th century near Jaipur.

1803

Gustav ROTH—*The terminology of the Karana sequence in Ancient Digambara and Shvetāmbara Jaina Literature.* (Proc. and Trans. AIOC, xviiiith Session, 1955), Annamalainagar, 1958. Pp. 250-259.

Karana i.e. ways in reaching the state of a Tirthakara be reached. Both Digambaras and Shvetāmbaras give 16 *karana* sequence leading to the state of a Tirthakara. The oldest version of the *karana* sequence is found in the Dig. texts *Mahābandho* and *Śaṭkhaṇḍāgama* (Cir. 1st Cent. A.D.).

1804

A. N. UPADHYE—*The Ethics of the Jainas.* (The Indo-Asian Culture, V, 2, Pp. 183-189, Delhi, 1956).

In this note the details of the Jaina ethics are discussed, as prescribed for a layman and for a monk.

1805

A. N. UPADHYE—*Right Faith.* (Jaina Gazette, XXV, Pp. 10-13, 35-39, 65-69 and 93-105).

This is an exhaustive exposition of the Jaina doctrine of *Samyag-darśana*, the significance of which from the *Vyavahāra* and *Niścaya* points of view is discussed giving the necessary dogmatic details connected with it.

World Parliament of Religions—Commemoration volume. Rishikesh, 1956.

P. VIII. A collections of Prayers of World's Religions : Adoration to the Tirthankara.

P. 86. Comparative sayings from twelve Religions : 5. Jainism : Indifferent to worldly objects, a man should wander about treating all creatures in the world as he himself would be treated. (*Sacred Books of the East*, 45 : P. 314).

Pp. 289—295. Jainism by Swāmi Śivānanda :

Introduction : Jainism a very ancient religion. Mahāvira not the founder of Jainism ; he revived the Jain doctrine ; Parivānātha was the twenty-third ; the first of these twenty-four was Rishabha Dev ; Time divided into cycles,

Jain Philosophy : God not a creator ; godhood is the perfected soul (*Siddha*) or the liberated soul (*Mukta*). Tirthankaras ; Jiva—Ajiva (soul, Non-soul); World. Doctrine of Reincarnation. Triple Jewels. *Moksha*. Jain concept of soul (*Pañcāstikāyavāda*, Pp. 135—137).

P. 296. Jain sayings :— collected by Swāmi Śivānanda. Ahimsā (Non-injury), five vows, etc., 24.

P. 297. Jain Sūtras—Translated from Prākṛit by Herman JACOBI : a few given.

Pp. 298—300. Mahāvira—The Prophet of Ahimsā by R. R. DIVAKAR (Governor of Bihar). A living cult ; Lesson of Ahimsā ; not a negative force.

Pp. 300—302. Analects of Jain Scriptures by Swāmi Śivānanda.

Pp. 302—307. Gospel of Jainism by George ZUTZALER. Jainism an exact science ; nature of happiness ; objects of knowledge : karma ; true civilization ; salvation.

Pp. 307-310. Universal Principles of Jainism by Dr. Mohammed Hafiz Syed (Allahabad). Religion ; Tirthankaras ; brotherhood of life ; philosophy ; catholicity of attitude ; social behaviour.

Pp. 310-311. Some Ideals of Jainism by Sant Śrī Bālājī (Ahmedabad).

Pp. 311-320. An Outline of Jain Ethics and Philosophy by Jyoti Prasad Jain.

Two Aspects of Religion—(1) Worship and rituals, (2) Ethical and moral ; Jain Philosophy ; Opinions of Scholars ; Antiquity ; Concept of Universe ; Material World ; Process of liberation ; Ethics ; Ahimsā ; Realistic faith ; True freedom.

P. 549. Comparative Teachings of Religions—on brotherhood, cosmic love and peace. Jainism.

Pp. 619-622. Renunciation in Jainism by Jyoti Prasad Jain. Concept of mind ; Human relationship ; Process of evolution ; Interdependence ; Mahāvira.

1806

J. L. JAINI—*Tattvartha—Sūtram*, (A Treatise on the Essentials of Jainism) of Umāsvāmi, Delhi, 1956 (2nd edition). Pp. vi 171.

The first edition of this book was published in 1920. It is the oldest extant Sanskrit work of the Jainas—composed in the 1st century A.D. The book in ten chapters is the most authoritative exposition of Jain doctrine. Text, transliteration, English translation with notes,

1967

S. C. DIWAKAR—*Religion and Peace*. Mathura, 1957. Pp. viii 116.

Contents—Religion and world peace ; Heart of Religion ; *Ahimsā* and *Aparigraha* (Non-injury and possessionlessness) ; *Anekāntavāda* and *Syādvāda* (Non-Absolutism and co-existence) ; Karma Philosophy and Samādhi Maran (ideal Death).

1968

A CHAKRAVARTI—*The Religions of Ahimsā*. Bombay, 1957.

Pp. i-vii. Introduction.

Pp. 1-18. Life of Vardhamāna, Pārśva, Ariṣṭanemi and Rishabha.

Pp. 19-34. Jaina scriptures ; Kāla or Time ; the nature of Loka world. Is it created ?

Pp. 35-38. The Age of *Ahimsā Dharma*.

Pp. 39-64. Jina logic—*nayas*, *Asti-nasti Vāda*, *Anekānta vāda*.

Pp. 65-75. Jaina Psychology.

Pp. 76-83. The Ethical Code.

Pp. 84-110. Karma Theory.

Pp. 111-122. Jaina Metaphysics.

Pp. 123-142. *Nava Padārthas* or Nine Categories.

Pp. 143-146. Spiritual Discipline.

Pp. 147-150. The ten Noble Virtues, *Dasa Dharmas*.

Pp. 157-158. The twelve *Anuprekshās*.

Pp. 159-170. *Parishaha Jāya* or conquering inconveniences and pains.

Pp. 171-182. *Tapas*.

Pp. 183-189. *Guṇasthānas* or the stages or spiritual developments.

Pp. 190-197. Jaina conception of Divinity.

Pp. 198-226. Jaina *Darshana* compared with other *Darshanās*.

Pp. 227-254. Jaina Philosophy compared with Western Thoughts.

Pp. 254-277. The life of Śrī Kṛishṇa; the story of Rāma.

1809

Kamalabai DESHPANDE—*Some Religions observances (Vratas) and festivals (utsavas) mentioned in Deśināmamālā* (Proc. and Trans., AIOC XVIIIth Session, 1955), Annamalainagar, 1958. Pp. 483-91. Hemachandra's Deśināmamālā, a lexicon, contains list of religious observances (vratas) and festivals. List with description given.

1810

K. A. Nilakanta SASTRI—*A note on Virasaivism—its History and Doctrine*. (Philosophy and Religion section, Proc. and Trans. A.I.O.C., XVIIIth Session, 1955), Annamalainagar, 1958. Pp. 386-391.

The Purāṇas are both Śaiva and Jaina in origin; the Jaina versions being generally later and perhaps relatively less trustworthy. There is no clear proof that Bijjala was a Jain. Bijjala was a traditional type who has been represented as a Jaina by Virasaiva sources because of the fact that the Jainas were their chief antagonists. At Ablur Ekāntada Rāmayya—his controversy with the Jainas—his offer to cut off his own head if the Jainas would wager their 800 temples including the Anesejjeya Basadi in Lakshmeśvara—Unwillingness of the Jainas. Jainism in Karnataka suffered most by the impact of the new Śaiva revival.

1811

S. RADHAKRISHNAN—*Indian Religious thought and Modern Civilisation*. (Proc. and Trans., A.I.O.C. XVIIIth Session, 1955. Presidential Address), Annamalainagar, 1958.

P. 11. The goal of world unity is to be achieved by *ahimsā*. The catholicity of the Tamil classic *Tirukkural*, its emphasis on *ahimsā* or non-violence in its varied applications, ethical economic and social; *Tirukkural* is used by the Buddhists and the Jainas, the Śaivites and the Vaiṣṇavas; it is called *podumurai* or common scripture.

P. 15. A Tirthankara is one who provides the ship to cross the world of *Saṁsāra*. The ship is the *dharma*. Destroying the four karmas, he attains the four eminent qualities of *ananta-jñāna*, infinite knowledge, *anantadarśana* or infinite perception, *ananta-vīrya* or infinite power, *ananta-sukha* or infinite bliss. He spends the rest of his life in the world for the good of mankind. When the self realizes its true

nature it is freed from subjection to time or as it is said, it is released from rebirth. He becomes *siddha paramēṣṭi*, the perfect being. The *Siddha* is worshipped because he represents the final spiritual perfection. The *arhat*, the *siddha*, the *saṅgha* and the *dharma* and the four objects of supreme value worthy of adoration. Jainism emphasizes the potential divine stature of man and its teaching claims to be of universal application.

1812

Gustav RORH—*The Terminology of the Karana sequence*. (Pr. & Tr. A.I.O. Con. 18th Sess., 1955. Annamalainagar, 1958).

Pp. 250-259. How could the state of a Tirthankara be reached? What stations had a man to pass to be at home on such heights of complete perfection. 16 *Karanas* leading to the state of a Tirthankara; i.e., by meditating upon the sixteen forms (*bhāvaṇā*) of penance, and according to the Śvetāmbaras there are 20 *karanas*.

Conclusion : The 16 *karana* sequence cannot only be traced in *Taittvarthasūtram* and later Dig. texts but also in more ancient Dig. literature such as *Mahābandha* and *Śaṣṭhandāgamā* but that the Shvet. 20 *karana* sequence cannot be traced in the more ancient parts of the *Angas* and *Upangas*. The *karana* sequence leading to the state of a Tirthankara originated in circles close to the Digambaras. It seems that the Shvet. after the separation of the two groups have included the *karana* sequence and enlarged upto 20 *karanas*.

1813

C. B. SHETH—*The Jain Acharya*. (Proc., IHC, XXIIInd Session), Bombay, 1959.

P. 178. The *Panchindiya Sūtra* prescribes thirty-six qualifications for the Āchārya. He must be able to control the five senses. He must be endowed with five *śamities* and three *gūptis*.

1814

Maḍan Mohan SINGH—*Brahmanism as described in early Buddhist texts*. (Proc., IHC, XXIst Session), Bombay, 1959.

Pp. 102-103. Though people responded to the teachings of the Buddha and Mahāvira, yet it is revealed from the Buddhist literature that Brahmanism remained the dominant religion of the age. The rules laid down for Jain monks show closer similarity to those of the Brahmana mendicants. Though the Jains revolted against the authority of the Brahmanas and the efficacy of the Vedic *Yajñas* and

rituals, they did not go against the prevalent customs and practices of the people, but they tried to replace a few of them by similar disguised practices in order to attract the masses. They tried to get rid of those Brahmanical practices which involved killing of life. The Jains introduced eight *Mangalas*. Though they challenged the orthodox view of the high position of the Brahmanas, they placed the Kshatriyas above all.

1815

S. B. DEO—*Jaina Monastic Jurisprudence*. Banares, 1960. P. 87.

It is a book on Jaina monastic jurisprudence originally embedded in the author's '*History of Jaina Monachism from Inscriptions and Literature*'—contents. 1. The Background to Monastic Jurisprudence. 2. The custodians of Monastic jurisprudence. 3. Laws of jurisprudence and their working. 4. Transgressions and punishments. 5. Bibliography and Index.

1816

H. I. JAIN—*The practice of the earlier Tirthankaras*. (Proc. and Trans. AIOC, XIXth Session), Delhi, 1961. Part II, Pp. 75-81.

Mahāvīra adopted an earlier system of religion which was prevalent in his time and which he renovated and preached to his followers. According to Dr. Herman JACOBI Pārśvanātha was a historical person (Introduction to Vol. XXII and XIV of the SBE). According to Dhammanand KOSAMBI Buddha came into contact with the followers of Pārśvanātha even before as well as after his enlightenment (*Pārśvanātha's Catvāryama Dharma*). The asceticism of Pārśvanātha has been called *Caujjāma* (*Caluryāma*) and this name has been given even to the system of Mahāvīra in the Pāli books. Pārśvanātha regarded all *Saṃyama* as one (*Sāmāyika*), Mahāvīra classified it into five vows *Chhedopasthānika*. Both the Digambara and Svetāmbara traditions agree.

1817

A. N. UPADHYE and H. L. JAIN—*Guṇabhadra's Ātmānūsāsana*. Sholapur, 1961.

Text critically edited with Introduction, Appendices, and with the commentary of Prabhācandra.

Introduction.

1. *Ātmānūsāsana*—means spiritual advice or self instruction. Its various editions. It belongs to the category of religious and didactic poetry following the pattern of Jaina ideology.

Contents : Every one desires for attaining true happiness that arises from the destruction of all karmas which results from right conduct which is dependent of right knowledge, which is acquired from scriptures. It is by the practice of penances, for which the human birth alone is suited, that the karmas are consumed and real happiness is reached. Proper meditation destroys all karmas ; and then the *Atman* is realised in full effulgence. Jainism makes no room for a God which is a creator and a distributor of favours and frowns ; but it is a pre-eminent champion of the Karma doctrine which is an automatically functioning mechanism. By one's thoughts, words and acts one incurs good or bad karmas.

2. Guṇabhadra, the author ; his date—middle of the 9th century A.D.—He belongs to the ascetic line of pañcastūpānvaya, which was later on replaced by Senānvaya or Senagaṇa of the Mūlasamgha.

3. Prabrahācandra, the commentary between 1185-1243 A.D.

1818

R. WILLIAMS—*Jaina Yoga*. London, 1963. P. 296.

This book describes what the Jains considered to be the way of life proper to a layman, during the period of their greatest political importance (from the fifth to the thirteenth centuries, particularly the eleventh and twelfth). It deals with the *Śrāvaka-cāras*, the actual treatises on the lay life, and sets forth, primarily, the opinions of the doctors of the church ; taking no account of material from the narrative literature or from inscriptions. This exposition is preceded by an account of the authors covered by the survey, with an investigation of the attribution and dating of their works. As the original texts are not easily accessible, some extracts from them, showing the dependence of the writers on one another, are given in an appendix.

Contents : Preface ; Introduction ; Bibliography ; Authors — Śvetāmbara *sampradāya* ; Authors—Digambara *sampradāya* ; The Ratna-traya ; Categories of *śrāvakas* ; Categories of food, *Samyakto* and *mithyātva* ; The Mūla guṇas ; the *Vratas* ; the *Ahimsā-vrata* ; the *Satya-vrata* ; the *Astēpa-vrata* ; the *Brahma-vrata* ; the *Aparigraha-vrata* ; the *Dig-vrata* ; *Rātri-bhojana* ; the *Bhogopabhoga-parimāṇa-vrata* ; *Rātri-bhojana* ; the *Abhakṣyas* ; the *Ananta-kayas* ; the Professions ; the *Anarīha-dāṇḍa-vrata* ; the *Samāyika-vrata* ; the *Deśavāsika-vrata* ; the *Posadhopavāsa-vrata* ; the *Dān-vrata* ; the *Sallekhanā-vrata* ; the *Pratimās* ; the *Dina-cārya* ; the necessary duties ; the *namaskara* ; the *cārya-vandanā* ; the *vandanaka* ; *Protikramana*

and *alocanā* : *Pratyākhyāna* ; the *Kapotsarga* ; the *Pūjā* ; the *Āśāsanās* ; *Pramāda* ; the *Yatrā* ; the *caitya* ; *Sādhyāya* ; *Tapas* ; *Dhyāna* ; *Vinaya* and *Vaiyāvṛtīya* ; the *Anuprakāśas* ; the *Bhāvanās* ; the *Kalās* ; the seven *Vyasanās* ; the *gatis* ; the *Śrāvaka-guṇas* ; the *Kriyās* ; Appendix.

1819

Diwakar PATHAK—*Non-violence and Jainism*. (Jain Ant., vol. XXII, No. II), Arrah, 1964, Pp. 26 to 32.

Jainism an important ideological phenomenon in the religio-philosophical history of mankind is one of the ancient religions of India that came with a fixed aim to disclose the shallow mundane practices of the Vedic priests. Jainism puts forward the idea of non-violence which is also supported by Buddhism. All the major religions of the world support *ahimsā*—the highest ideal of all religions and morality.

1820

K. C. SOGANI—*The Guṇavratas and the Śikṣāvratas in Jainism*. (Jain Ant., Vol XXII, No. II), Arrah, 1964. Pp. 9 to 16.

The Guṇavratas and the *Śikṣāvratas* recognised as the seven *Śīlavratas* serve the useful purpose of guarding the *Anuvratas*—they effect a positive improvement in the observance of the *Anuvratas*. Nature of *Digvratā* (fixation of the limits of one's own movements in the ten directions), Nature of *Deśavratā* (more precision of the *Digvratā*), Nature of *Anarthadaṇḍa-vratā* (renouncing the commitment of such acts as are not subservient to any useful purpose) and forms of *Anarthadaṇḍas*—described.

Vol. XXIII, No. 1, Arrah, 1964. Pp. 8 to 22. *Bhogopabhogaparimāṇavratā* (the limitation in the use of *Bhoga* and *Upabhoga* in order to reduce attachment to the objects. Two kinds of Abegation in *Bhogopabhogapartmanavratā*, *Bhogopobhogaparimanavratā*. Nature of *Samāyika* (positive way of submerging the activities of mind, body and speech in the *Āman*. Nature of *Proṣadhōpavāsavratā* (renouncing of the four kinds of food on the 8th and 14th lunar day in each fortnight). Procedure of *Proṣadhōpavāsavratā* ; *Proṣadhōpavāsavratā* and the five sins. Nature of *Atiṭhisamvibhāgavratā* (offering of four kinds of gifts in conformity with the manifold ways of entertaining the three kinds of recipients by one who has acquired certain qualifications)—Consideration of five objectives for the adequate observance of this vow. The five *Aticāras* of this vow are : (1) placing food on things having life, (2) covering food with things having life, (3) offering food at an improper time, (4) offering some other person's food, and (5) lack of interest or jealousy towards the other giver.

Section VII

PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC

1821

H. T. COLEBROOKE—*Essais sur la Philosophie des Hindous*. Traduits par G. Pauthier. Paris, 1833.

Pp. 210-221. French translation of the memoir of COLEBROOKE on the philosophy of the Jains.

1822

MADHAVACHARYA—*Sarvadarśana Sangraha*, edited by Iswarchand VIDYASAGARA. (Bibliotheca indica). Calcutta, 1858.

One knows that the third section of this famous compendium is devoted to the explanation of the Jain philosophy.

1823

The Sarva-Darśana-Sangraha, by Mādhava Āchārya. Translated by E. B. COWELL and A. E. GOUGH. London, 1882.

Chapter III (Pp. 36-63). The Ārḥata system.

1824

S. J. WARREN—*Les idées philosophiques et religieuses des Jains*. Traduit du hollandais par J. Pointet. (Annales du Musée Guimet, vol. X, Pp. 321-411). Paris, 1887.

1825

R. C. BOSE—*Hindu Philosophy popularly explained. The heterodox systems*. Calcutta, 1887.

Chapters VI and VII. The Jainism. The first works relating to the Jain religion : MACKENZIE, BUCHANAN, COLEBROOKE, WALSON. The works of Mon. JACOBI.—The *Kalpasūtra* : age, style, contents—The doctrine of the time—The Tirthakaras. Rṣabha and Pārivanātha—Life of Mahāvira—Jainism and Buddhism.

Chronological and dogmatical resemblance between the two religions. The Jain of this treatise—The Tirthakaras and their characters—The moral. The vows—The five degrees of the knowledge.—The path of deliverance—The categories—The *nirvāṇa*.

1826

R. GARBE—*Sāṃkhya und Yoga*. (Grundriss der indoarischen Philologie und Altertumskunde, Band III, Heft 54). Strassburg, 1896.

Pp. 39-40. Explanation of the Jain doctrine of the Yoga, according to the *Yogaśāstra* of Hemchandra.

1827

Richard GARBE—*Philosophy of Ancient India*. The open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, 1897.

P. 8. The doctrine of the Vedānta system is a body of ideals which belongs alike to all systems of Brahman philosophy and Buddhism and Jainism.

Pp. 11-14. Sāṃkhya system supplied the foundations of Jainism and Buddhism, two philosophically embellished religions, which start from the idea that this life is nothing but suffering, and always revert to that thought.

P. 82. The doctrines of the Jains are so extraordinarily like those of the Buddhists that the Jains were until recently regarded as a Buddhist sect.

1828

M. Rajaram BODAS—*A historical Survey of Indian Logic*. (Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. XIX, Pp. 306-347), Bombay, 1897.

Notes on the resemblances of the Vaiśeṣika philosophy with the doctrines of the Jainism.

1829

Max MULLER—*The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy*. Varanasi, Reprint (first published in 1899 ; second edition, 1933).

P. 19. *Syadvāda*, the theory that everything may be or may not be. Mahāvīra, the founder of Jainism, often took refuge in Agnosticism or the Angānavāda (Max MULLER—*Natural Religion*, P. 105).

P. 31. King Harsha, his history written in Sanskrit by Bāṇa (*Harshacarita*, translated by COWELL and THOMAS, p. 235)—the king is represented as entering a forest, perceives Gaiṇas in white robes (Śvetāmbaras).

P. 8' and P. 239. In the Buddhist annals other teachers such as Gñātiputra, the Nigrantha, the founder of Gainish are mentioned by the side of Gautama. The Nigrantha or gymnosophist developed into a powerful sect, the Gainas. Gñātiputra or Nātaputta was the senior of Buddha.

Pp. 438-39. In the year 1885 Prof. LEUMANN published an article, '*The old reports on the schisms of the Gainas*,' in the *Indische Studien*, XVII, Pp. 91-135. Haribhadra's *Shaddarśanasamukhayaśūtram* was published in the first volume of the *Giornale della Societa Asiatica Italiana*, 1887 by Prof. C. Punni (besides this there are other contributions of his to Gaina literature). References to Vaiśeṣika philosophy in these Jain works discussed.

1830

L. De La Vallee Poussin—*Le Bouddhisme d'après les sources brahmaniques*.—1. '*Sarvadārcanasamgraha*, Series : Arhatadārcana. (Museon, Nouvelle series, Vol. III. Pp. 40-54)—Louvain, 1902.

Annotated translation of the first part of the chapter III of the '*Sarvadārcanasamgraha*', containing the controversy of the Jains against the Buddhists.

1831

F. O. SOHRADER—*Über den Stand der indischen Philosophie zur Zeit Mahaviras and Buddhas*.—Strassburg, 1902.

The author states the philosophical opinions (not the systems) which were current in India at the time of Mahāvīra and of Buddha. He enumerates at first these opinions and treats them in a general manner. Afterwards, in so many distinct paragraphs, he speaks of *Kāla-Vāda*, of the *Svabhāva-vāda*, *Niyati-vāda*, *Tadreja-vāda*, of the *Ātma-Vāda*, *Īśvara-vāda*, *Ajñāna-vāda*, of the materialistic and atomical theories and at last of the eight kinds of *Akriyā-vādins*.

The work is quite entirely written after the Jain documents, in particular after the commentary of Malayagiri on the *Nandishūtra* and after the comment of Śīlāṅka on the '*Sūtrakṛtāṅga*'. However the following pages concern specially the Jainism.

2-8. Classification of the philosophical opinions after the Jaina canon. These opinions are of the number of 363, divided in four groups : *Kriya-vāda*, *Akreyā-vāda*, *Ajñāna-vāda* and *Vimaya-vāda*.

15-16. List of different authors who have vindicated these opinions, after the '*Rājavārtika*' (VIII-i), a commentary written in the 8th century A.D. on the *Tattvārthasūtra* of Umāsvāti.

27-29. Explanation of the *Kala-vāda*.

30-31 " *Svabhāva-vāda*.

32-34 " *Niyati-vāda*.

36-37 " *Yadrechā-vāda*.

41-42 " *Ātma-vāda*.

47-51 " *Ajñāna-vāda*.

52-54. Materialistic and atomical theories in the Jainism.

54-57. The eight kinds of *Akriya-Vādis* after the Jaina canon.

60-61. The time in the Jaina doctrine.

62-68. Refutation of the theism by Malayagiri.

1832

H. JACOBI—*The Metaphysics and Ethics of the Jainas*. (Transactions of the Third International Congress for the History of Religions, Vol. II, Pp. 59-66). Oxford, 1908.

The doctrine of the Being in Jainism. The indetermination of the Being. Consequences of this doctrine : the '*syādvāda* and the *naya*'.

The '*Syādvāda*' : all metaphysical proposition is only true from a determined point of view, and its contrary can be true if one places oneself at another point of view. The seven possibilities. The '*naya*' : the terms and the words express only the idea by one of its sides. The seven '*nayas*' or modes of expression. Eternity and formal indetermination of the matter. Relation of Jainism with the *Sāṃkhya*. The material things. The atoms, their modifications and their combinations. The *karman* ; its material constitution. Elimination of the *Karman* ; role of the religion. The ascetic discipline. Relation of Jainism with the theories of Yoga. (See a summary of this memoir by M. P. OLTRAMARE in the '*Revue de l'histoire des religions*, vol. LVIII, Pp. 351-360).

1833

L. SUALI—*'Materiaux pour servir a l'histoire du materialisme indien'* (Museon, New series Vol. IX, Pp. 227-298). Louvain, 1908.

French translation of passages borrowed from the chapters IV and VI of the '*Śaddarśana-samuccaya*' of Haribhadra, and of the corresponding commentary of Guṇaratna.

1834

M. R. BODAS—*A Brief Survey of the Upanishads*. (JBBRAS, xxii, 1908, Pp. 67-80).

P. 74. *Upanishads* gave birth to Buddhism and Jainism and many other movements and yet ultimately supplanted them by means of the orthodox Vedānta philosophy.

1835

S. C. VIDYABHUSHANA—*History of the Mediaeval School of Indian Logic*. Calcutta, 1909.

Book 1 : The Jain Logic—The Era of Tradition—The Historical Period.

Book 2 : The Buddhist Logic.

1836

J. CHARPENTIER—*The Leśyā theory of the Jainas and Ājīvikas*. (Goteborg, 1910) (*Festschrift tillägnad K.F. Johanson på hans 50-årsdag*, Pp. 20-38).

The article is an exposition of the *Leśyā*—Theory as given by the Jain authors like Umāsvatī.

1837

M. L. JHAVERI—*The first principles of Jain Philosophy*. With an introduction by L. D. Barnett. (Vira Samvat, 2436). London, 1910.

The work contains a discussion in outline of the main tenets of Jain philosophy.

1898 (1)

Virchand R. GANDHI—*The Jain Philosophy*. Bombay, 1911.

Pp. 1-6, 12-23, 32-47. Jain philosophy, ethics and psychology.

Pp. 76-97. Symbolism.

Pp. 76-79. Significance of *Om* and *Swastika*.

P. 80. The sacred thread.

P. 80. The elephant and seven blind men.

P. 84. The mango tree and six persons.

P. 88. Sandal-wood mark on the forehead.

P. 88. The heart—sign.

P. 89. Mark of an eight-petaled lotus.

Pp. 91-93. Hemacandra and his works.

Pp. 112-120. Jain explanation as to the nature and existence of the soul.

Pp. 143-153. Rules of taking food.

P. 173. Jain view regarding the origin of caste.

Pp. 176-185. Jain philosophical activity.

P. 186. Jain literary activity—Devarddhi Gani codifier of the sacred canon, Bhadrabāhu Sūri, author of '*Niryuktis*', Siddhasena. Haribhadra, Malayagiri, Abhayadeva, Devendra sūri, author of works on Karma, Dharmasāgara who wrote a history of the heterodox sects, Hemacandra, the encyclopaedist, Yaśovijaya, and Muni Ātmārāmji.

P. 187. Jain historians and commentators—Jain *Pattavalis*, lists of spiritual heads of the community with their biographies.

P. 187. Sacred libraries of the Jains at Pattan, Cambay and Jessulmir.

P. 188. Colonel Ton's mention about the influence of the Jains in Western India in his '*Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*' (1829).

1838 (ii)

Virchand R. GANDHI—*The Karma Philosophy*. Bombay, 1913.

Definition of Karma—eight kinds of Karma and their subdivisions—causes of Karma—stages of development—the vows.

1838 (iii)

Virchand R. GANDHI—*The Yoga philosophy*, Bombay, 1912.

An exposition of the Yoga philosophy and practical rules for soul—culture.

1839

Dr. Helmuth Von GLASNAPP—*Die lehre vom Karman in der Philosophie der Jainas*. Leipzig, 1915.

The doctrini of karman in Jain philosophy.

1840

Satis Chandra VIDYABHUSANA—*The Nyāyāvatāra—the earliest Jaina work on Pure Logic of Siddha Sena Divākara*. Arrah, 1915, Pp. iv + 42.

Siddha Sena Divākara—the author, the celebrated Kṣapaṇaka of Vikramāditya's court (c. 550 A.D.); Candra prabha Sūri, author of *Nyāyāvatāra Vivṛti*, founder of the Śvetāmbara Pūrṇima Gaccha in 1102 A.D. Text and translation with notes; and the text of *Nyāyāvatāra vivṛti*. Commentary.

1841

Champat Rai JAIN—*Nyāya, the Science of Thought*. Arrah (India), 1916.

A brief exposition of the view of Jain philosophy on the nature and types of jñāna (knowledge) and the working of mind in reference to logical inference.

1842

Champat Rai JAIN—*The Practical Path*. Arrah (India). 1917.

The method of philosophy—the *tattvas*—the nature of karma—*āsrava-bhāda-sam-varanirjarā*—*mokṣa*—stages on the path—dharma in practice—Appendix—Glossary—Index.

1843

H. UI.—*The Vaiśeṣika Philosophy*. Edited by E.W. Thomas, London, 1917.

P. 19. Four schools of the Jains : *Kriyā vāda*, *Akriyā vāda*, *Ajñānavāda*, and *Vaiṇyika vāda*.

P. 23. Mahāvira and even Buddha were compelled to provide their teachings and assertions against the scepticism of Sanjaya Velatthi-putta.

Pp. 24-25. JACOBI's remarks on matter in Jainism—Atomic theory of the Jains.

Pp. 28-29. Dharmottara's theory opposed to the Jain theory—According to the *Uttarādhyaṇa* Jainism maintains three categories—In Jainism the categories are divided into two. The Vaiśeṣika borrowed materials from the thoughts of those days and systematized them later.

P. 35. Roha-gutta, the chief teacher in the sixth schism of Jainism imported the Vaiśeṣika doctrines into Jainism.

P. 38. The Jains maintain that the Vaiśeṣika was established by Roha-gutta.

P. 133. In Jainism ether means empty space and is not an element.

1844

VIJAYANAND SŪRI—*The Chicago Praśnottar*, Agra, 1918.

Questions and answers on Jain philosophy, for the Parliament of religions held at Chicago in 1893.

1845 (i)

C. R. JAIN—*Logic for Boys and Girls*. Arrah (India), 1920.

Jain logic, simplified for the Young.

1845 (ii)

C. R. JAIN—*A Peep behind the veil of karmas*. Third edition, Revised, Arrah (India), 1920.

An exposition of the Jain theory of Karma.

1846

A. B. DHURBA—*Trividham Anumānam' or a study in Nyāya Sūtra*. (A.I.O.C. Session I ; 1920).

P. Lxxxix—Importance of the Jain tradition about the composition of the Āgamas... (1) The first glimmer of the light of Indian Logic belongs to the Pre-Buddhistic age of the 'Parsads'. (5) The results of Brahmanical thought in this department, as linked with theism and Realism got summed up in the *Nyāya Sūtras* of Gotama, as similar work of Jain and Buddhist logicians carried on in harmony with their own religious and philosophical dogmas is represented in the corresponding fragments of the Jain and Buddhistic literatures.

1847

S. C. VIDYABHUSANA—*History of Indian Logic*. Calcutta, 1921.

P. 122. fn. Vātsyana refers perhaps to the Jain syllogism of ten members as illustrated in the *Dāśa-vaikālika-niryukti* of Bhadrabāhu who is supposed to be contemporary of Candragupta II called Vikramāditya about 375 A.D. The Jain logician Anantavīrya, in his commentary of *Nyāya-vārtā* (?) verse 13 says that best form of syllogism consists of ten parts, mediocre of five parts and the worst of two parts only.

P. 151. About 1409 Guṇaratna in his commentary of *Śaḍdarśana-samuccaya* mentions two Brahmana logicians Śrīkantha writer of a commentary on *Nyāyasūtra* called *Nyāyalaṅkāra*, and Abhayatilaka writer of a commentary on *Nyāyasūtra* called *Nyāya-vṛtti*.

P. 152 Jinadatta Sūri reviews in his *Vivekasvītā* the six systems of philosophy as enumerated by Haribhadra in his *Śaḍdarśanasamuccaya*. Date of Jinadatta Sūri

P. 152. Haribhadrasūri's account of the six systems of philosophy in his work *Śaḍdarśana-samuccaya*. These are Buddhist, Nyāya, the Sāṅkhya (including Yoga), the Jaina, the Vaiśeṣika and the Jaimintya (comprising the Mīmāṃsā and the Vedānta).

P. 153. Another Jain writer Maladhāri Rajasekhara Sūri in his *Śaḍdarśana-samuccaya* mentions the six systems of philosophy in a different order. These are Jain, Sāṅkhya (including Yoga) the Jaiminiya (comprising the Mīmāṃsā and the Vedānta), Yauga or Śaiva (which is the same as Nyāya), the Vaiśeṣika and Saugata.

P. 154. In the *Vivēkavilāsa* in *Śaṅḍarīyanavivēka*, Jinadatta includes both Naiyāyika and Vaiśeṣika in the Śaiva sect.

P. 154. Naiyāyikas are Śaivas and Vaiśeṣikas are Pāsupatas.

Pp. 157-8. Founders of medieval logic.

P. 159. Ādināth or Rāṣabhadeva, the first Tīrthāṅkara. Digambara and Śvetāmbara sects. Indrabhūti Gautama a disciple of Mahāvīra, his date, birth place and parentage.

Pp. 160-61. The canonical scriptures of the Jainas.

P. 161. Dṛṣṭivāda consists of five parts, the first of which is said to deal with logic. It is reputed to have existed at the time of Sthūlabhadra.

P. 164. The early Jain writers who discussed definite problem of logic were Bhadrabāhu and Umāsvāti. An elaborate discussion of certain principles of logic is found in Prākṛit commentary on *Daśavaikālika Sūtra* called *Daśa-vaikālika-niryukti*. This commentary was the work of one of Pracinagotra. He was Śrutakevalin that is one versed in 14 *Pūrvas* of the *Dṛṣṭivāda*.

P. 164 fn. Bhadrabāhu's date according to KLATT, WEBER and PETERSON.

Pp. 164-5. There are two Bhadrabāhus and their date and work according to Digambara and Śvetāmbara standpoints.

P. 165. fn. Bhadrabāhu must have lived as late as the 6th century A.D. if he was really a brother of Varāhamihira who was one of the nine gems at the court of Vikramāditya. Another view that Bhadrabāhu's brother was not the same Varāhamihira that adorned the court of Vikramāditya. Date of junior Bhadrabāhu.

Pp. 165-7. Syllogism of Bhadrabāhu.

Pp. 167-8. Bhadrabāhu's explanation of Syādvāda in his *Sūtra-kṛtāṅg-niryukti*.

P. 168 fn. Dr. HOERNLE in Ind. Ant. XX. P. 341 says Umāsvāmin is included as the sixth Digambara-sūri of the Sarasvatī-gaccha between Kuṇḍakuṇḍa and Lohācārya II.

P. 172. The teachings of Mahāvīra are said to be handed down in the form of *Āgama* through memory and were codified in writing by Devardhigaṇi otherwise known as Kṣamāsramaṇa.

Pp. 185-6. Akalanka's works. His age.

P. 195. Amṛta-candra-sūri who belonged to the Digambara sect was the author of *Tattvārthasāra*, *Āimakhyaṭi* and lived in S. 962 or 905 A.D. Devasena Bhaṭṭāraka, his guru, his date and his works.

Pp. 196-7. Abhayadeva-sūri and his works on logic. He was succeeded by Jineśvara-sūri a contemporary of king Munja.

P. 198. Devasūri, otherwise known as Vādapravara, his date, works and enterprise.

Pp. 200-205 ff. Devasūri's view on right knowledge (*Prāmaṇa*) ; on inversion (*Viparyaya*) ; on argumentation (*tarka*) ; his criticism of the application (*upanaya*) and conclusion (*naigama*)—they are as parts of syllogism are useless but these together with the example are to be employed to convince men of small intellect. Devasūri on inference for the sake of self and others (*svārthānumānana parārthānumānana*) and intrinsic inseparable connection (*antravyāpti*). His view on four kinds of non-existence ; on council and method of discussion.

P. 205. Hemacandra Sūri surnamed *Kalikālasarvajña* was the preceptor of Kumārāpāla, king of Gujrat, author of many books and the spiritual brother of Pradyumna-sūri.

P. 206. Date of Candraprabha-sūri and his works ; for details PETERSON'S 4th report, p. xxvii.

P. 207. Amaracandra-sūri nicknamed *Simhaśiśuka* was the pupil and successor of Mahendra-sūri of Nāgendra-gaccha and was succeeded by Haribhadra-sūri ; referred to by logician Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya in his *Tattva Cintāmaṇi*.

P. 208. Date of Haribhadra-sūri and his works.

P. 209n. Dr. JACOB'S opinion on Haribhadra-sūri. Haribhadra-sūri II, and his date. He is not the author of *Śaḍdarśana-samuccaya*.

P. 210. Haribhadra-sūri who was by birth a Brahmin and was a chaplain to king Jitāri whose capital was Chittore (Citrakūt) was instructed in Jaina doctrine by Jinabhaṭṭa. Haribhadra-sūri's pupils Haṁsa were sent for missionary work of Jaina faith. This was marked by Haribhadra-sūri in the end of each of his 1400 works.

P. 210. Pārśvadeva was the author of a commentary on *Nyāya-Praveśa* called *Nyāyapraveśapañjika*. He assisted Amaradeva-sūri in S. 1190 or 1133 A.D. in writing his commentary on *Ākhyānamāṇikōśa* of Nemicaṇḍra.

P. 211. Candrasena-sūri, his date and works.

P. 214. Devasundra is the *guru* of Guṇaratna as mentioned by Ratnaśekhara-sūri in his *Śrāddhapratikramana-sūlacarṇī* composed in S. 1496 or 1439 A.D.

P. 214. Guṇaratna his date and works.

P. 218. Knowledge from particular standpoint (*Naya*).

P. 221. Akṣapāda was attacked by Siddhasena Divākara in his *Sanmatīārka* and Haribhadra-sūri in his *Śāstravārtā Samuccaya* and *Anekānta-jayapātaka*. Udyotakara (*Vārttikakāra*) was attacked by Abhayadeva-sūri of Rajagaccha.

P. 221 f. Conciliatory character of Jaina logic ; it is not in conflict with the Bhamanas. It has no bitter rivalry with the Buddhists. The special Jaina doctrines of *Naya* and *Saptabhaṅgi* though occasionally criticised did not receive any rude blow from Brahmanas. The *Pramāṇa-vārttika-ṭīkā* of Jaina Kalyānacandra is likewise a commentary on the *Pramāṇa-vārttika* of Buddhist Dharmakīrti. *Dhammottara-ṭippaṇaka* is the title of Jaina commentary by Mallavādin on the Buddhist work *Nyāyabindu-ṭīkā* of Dharmottara.

Pp. 222-23. Royal patronage and persecution of the Jains but no hostility from the Mahomedans. Rights and privileges of the laity and aid to literary men.

P. 227. Takki (Tarkin) and Takkika (Tārkika) referred to in *Tipiṭikas* are men who were Buddhists, Jains or Brahmanas. They were not logicians but sophists indulging in quibbles and causistry.

P. 252. Nāgārjuna called in Tibetan Klu-Sgrub is stated by Lama Taranath to have been a contemporary of king Nemicaṇḍra. Fn. 4. Date of Nemicaṇḍra ; his genealogy.

P. 346. Śubhakaragupta, a Buddhist philosopher of the monastery of Vikramaśīlā, was quoted and criticised by Haribhadrasūri.

P. 351. *Kāṣṭhā-saṃgaha* arose at the time of Umāsvāmin.

P. 371. *Nyāyabhāṣaṇa*, the oldest commentary of *Nyāyasāra*, is, mentioned by Guṇaratna in his commentary of *Saddarśanasamuccaya* and by Maladhāri Rājasekhara in his *Saddarśanasamuccaya*.

P. 390. Kṣamākalyāṇa, a pupil of Jinalābhasūri, wrote his commentary on *Tarkasaṃgraha* and *Tarkasūpikā*.

P. 396. In reality it was the Jaina logicians Amaracandra and Anandasūri who were called the lion and tiger and not Śaśadhara and Maṇidhara who were according to Bengali tradition criticised by Gaṅgeśa in his work under the title of *Simha-vyāghroṅka lakṣaṇa*.

P. 406. 1093-1150 A.D. is the date of Ānanda-sūri and Amṛtacandra-sūri.

P. 423. Invariable concomitance (*vyāpti*) defined by lion and tiger. Amara-candra and Ānandasūri.

1848

Satis Chandra VIDYA BHUSANA—*A history of Indian Logic*. Calcutta, 1921.

P. 141. Vācaspati Miśra, author of the *Nyāyavārtika vāṭparya-ṭīkā*, (about 841 A.D.) condemns Jain scriptures.

P. 151. Guṇaratna, a Jaina philosopher, author of *Śaddarśana-samuccaya-vṛtti* (about 1409 A.D.).

Pp. 152-3. The six systems of philosophy according to the Jain philosophers Haribhadra Sūri, author of *Śaddarśana-samuccaya* (about 1168 A.D.) and Maladhāri Śri Rājasekhara Sūri (1348 A.D.).

Pp. 157-163. Mahāvīra (599-527 B.C.). Division of Digambaras and Śvetāmbaras (1st century A.D.) Indrabhūti Gautama, a disciple of Mahāvīra (607-515 B.C.) canonical scriptures of the Jains—Logical subjects in the canons.

Pp. 164-171. Early Jaina writers on Logic : Bhadrabāhu, the senior (C. 433-357 B.C.)—Bhadrabāhu the Junior (C. 375 A.D., or 450-520 A.D.).—Umāsvāti (1—85 A.D.).

Pp. 172-220. Jaina writers on systematic Logic—Siddhasena Divākara, alias Kṣapaṇaka (c. 480-550 A.D.)—Jinabhadra Gaṇi Kṣamāśramaṇa (484-588 A.D.)—Siddhasena Gaṇi (600 A.D.)—Samantabhadra (600 A.D.)—Akalanakadeva (c. 750 A.D.)—Vidyānanda (c. 800 A.D.)—Māṇikya Nandi (c. 800 A.D.)—Prabhā Candra (C. 825 A.D.)—Rabhaṣa Nandi (C. 850 A.D.)—Mallavādin (C. 827 A.D.)—Amṛta Candra Sūri (905 A.D.)—Devasena Bhaṭṭāraka (899-950 A.D.)—Pradyumna Sūri (C. 980 A.D.)—Abhayadeva Sūri (C. 1000 A.D.)—Laghusamantabhadra (C. 1000 A.D.)—Kalyāṇa Candra (C. 1000 A.D.)—Ananta Virya (C. 1039 A.D.)—Deva Sūri (1086-1169 A.D.)—Hemacandra Sūri (1088-1172 A.D.)—Candraprabha Sūri (1102 A.D.)—Nemicandra Kavi (C. 1150 A.D.)—Ānanda sūri, and Amarcandra Sūri, Nicknamed Tiger-cub and Lion-cub (1093-1135 A.D.)—Haribhadra Sūri (1120 A.D.)

Pārśvadeva Gaṇi (1133 A.D.)—Śrīcandra (C. 1137-1165 A.D.)—Devabhadra (1150 A.D.)—Candrasena Sūri (C. 1150 A.D.)—Ratnaprabha Sūri (1181 A.D.)—Tilakācārya (C. 1180-1240 A.D.)—Mallisena Sūri (1292 A.D.)—Rājashekara, Sūri (1348 A.D.)—Jñāna Candra (1350 A.D.)—Guṇaratna (1409 A.D.)—Śrutasāgara Gaṇi (C. 1493 A.D.)—Dharma Bhuṣaṇa (C. 1600 A.D.)—Vinayavijaya (1613-1681 A.D.)—Yaśovijaya Gaṇi (1608-1688 A.D.).

P. 273. Hostility between Jains and the Buddhist logician Dignāga (C. 450-520 A.D.).

P. 305. Philosophical debates between Jains and Ācārya Dharmakīrti, a Buddhist logician (C. 635 A.D.).

1849

A. B. KEITH—*The Karma-Mīmāṃsā*. Calcutta, 1921.

Pp. 32 n, 34, 38, 68, 69. Jaina views about the theory of Karma.

1849 (1)

A. B. KEITH—*Indian Logic and Atomism: An exposition of the Nyāya and Vaiśeṣika systems*. Oxford, 1921.

Buddhist or Jain Logic has been handled where it comes into immediate contact with the doctrines of the Nyāya and Vaiśeṣika.

Pp. 14-16. Jain legends as to the origin of Vaiśeṣika.

P. 53. Jain view about Cognition.

P. 56. Jain theory of perception.

P. 80 n. Bhadrabāhu's 10 member argument for Jainism

P. 195. Realism and Jainism.

P. 228. Mythology of the Jains.

P. 232. Sound theory of the Jains.

P. 271 n. 4. Theism and the Jains.

P. 272. Jain theory about self-moving atoms.

1850

A. B. KEITH—*Indian Logic and Atomism*. Oxford, 1921.

P. 14. The tradition preserved in a late text the *Āvaśyaka* in a passibly interpolated passage and in late prose versions attributes the Vaiśeṣika system to a Jain schismatic 544 years after Vardhamāna Rohagutta, of the Chaulu family whence the system is styled chaluga.

P. 15. In the Jain system there is no evidence of anything which could give rise to the Nyāya or Vaiśeṣika system.

P. 15. In the *Sthānāṅga sūtra* we find mention made of the usual four means of proof, perception, inference, comparison and verbal testimony and there are given certain classes of inferences but it is idle to claim priority for the Jain logic nor as it appears in such authors as Umāsvāti and Siddhasenadi vākara is there anything to suggest that the logic was the original possession of the Jains.

P. 15. According to Syādvāda everything is indefinite and changing in point of quality, permanent only in respect of substance and thus to make any true statement about it demands a qualification.

P. 15. Similarly *Nayas* are modes of regarding reality from different points of view.

P. 16. The case is different with the atomic theory of the Vaiśeṣikas and the Jains... In the Jain conception atom has taste, colour, smell, two kinds of touch and is a cause of sound though soundless and thus differs from Vaiśeṣika's atom which has no connection with sound and has one, two three or four of the ordinary qualities according as it is air, fire, water or earth. Jain atoms are thus qualitatively unlike the Vaiśeṣika's atoms are not.

P. 17n. On the general appearance of Jain doctrines as influenced by Vaiśeṣika view see Bhandarkar report for 1883-4, Pp. 101 ff. A Primitive view recognising the self as well as the five elements appears in the *Sūtra kṛtāṅga* (SBE XIV ; XXIV) but this is very far from the Vaiśeṣika. The age of Buddhist atomism (ui Pp. 26 ff) is very doubtful.

P. 31. Reference of *Nyāyasāra* of Bhāsarvajña in the commentary of Guṇaratna on *Saddarśanasamuccaya*.

P. 53. Jains contention about knowledge.

P. 263. Rājasekhara's Evidence of the application of the term Yoga to Nyāya and Vaiśeṣika in his *Saḍdarśana-samuccaya* is supported by Guṇaratna in his commentary of Haribhadra Sūri's *Saḍdarśana-samuccaya*.

1851

B. M. BARUA—*A History of Pre-Buddhistic Indian Philosophy*. Calcutta, 1921.

Pp. 363-404 Philosophy of Mahāvira. Aim and scope—Review of modern studies in Jainism : Lack of historical method—Acknowledgement of debts to the Jain scholars—A general reflection on Indian life in the time of Mahāvira and Buddha—The bearing of political history upon the progress of thought and the development of language—Uninterrupted growth of Sanskrit—The origins of pessimism—The problem of misery and other ethical problems.

A short account of Mahāvira's life : His names and birthplace—His parentage : The source of his anti-Brahmanical feelings—Marriage—Renunciation. Pārivanātha and Mahāvira—His philosophy—Sources of information—*Kariyam* or *Kariyavāda* was the original name of what is now known as Jainism—Significance of the name *Nigāṇṭha*. In which sense Pārśva may be called a precursor of Mahāvira—The original Nigāṇṭha order—Pārśva doctrine—Modern interpretation of the term *cātuyāma saṃvāra*—Contrast between Pārśva and Mahāvira. The former was a mere religious teacher, the latter a religious philosopher—Mahāvira's philosophic predecessor was Gosāla—Three questions relating to the ecclesiastical history of the Jains, and their answers—Definition of *Kiriyam*.

Gosāla, Mahāvira and Buddha—Buddha's interpretation and criticism of pre-Jain and contemporary philosophers from the standpoint of his ethic—The fundamental categories and maxim of Mahāvira's ethics—Modification of Buddha's interpretation of his predecessor's fundamental ethical thesis, and of Mahāvira's interpretation of pre-Jain philosophies—Difference between the views of Mahāvira and Buddha, and the correlation of *Niyativāda* and *Kriyavāda*.

The category of Jīva—Gosāla's determinism did not exclude the notion of freedom of the will, nor did Mahāvira's dynamism altogether set aside the rule of fate—Gosāla, Mahāvira and Buddha : Transition from a Biological to a psychological, or from a physical to an ethical stand-point—Threefold division of actions into deed, word, and thought—There is physical determinism : Soul is in its nature absolutely pure.

The category of Ajīva : Its signification—the problems of knowledge—Sanjaya, Mahāvira and Buddha—*Syadvāda-Pañc aasti-kāya*.

1852

S. N. DAS GUPTA—*A History of Indian Philosophy*. Vol. I. Cambridge, 1922.

Pp. 169-207. The Jain Philosophy. The origin of Jainism—Two sects of Jainism—The canonical and other literature of the Jains—Some general characteristics of the Jains—Life of Mahāvīra—The fundamental idea of Jain ontology—The doctrine of relative pluralism (*Anekantavāda*)—The doctrine of *Syādvāda*—Knowledge, its value for us—Theory of perception, Non-perception knowledge—knowledge as revelation—The Jīvas—Karma theory—Karma, *Āsrava* and *Nirjarā-Pudgala-Dharma, Adharma, Akāśa-Kāla* and *Samaya*—Jain cosmography—Jain Yoga—Jain atheism—*Mokṣa* (emancipation).

1853

H. P. SASTRI—*Chronology of the Nyāya System*. (JBORS, Vol. viii, 1922, Pp. 13-28).

Haribhadra Sūri and *prmeya sutra*—*Nyāya Sūtras*, a sectarian work—Jains and the *Saptabhanginyaya* or *Syādvāda*.

1854

Paul MASSON-OURSSEL—*Esquisse d'une Histoire de la Philosophie Indienne*. (A Sketch of the History of Indian Philosophy). Paris, 1923.

Pt. 3. On Jain and Buddhist thought.

1855

S. RADHAKRISHNAN—*Indian Philosophy*. Vol. I. London, 1923.

P. 286. Pluralistic realism of the Jains.

1856

Gopināth KAVIRAJ—*The Doctrine of Pratibhā in Indian Philosophy*. (ABORI, vol. v, 1924, Pp. 113-132).

Pp. 126—128. Jainism. Omniscience explained by an appeal to the nature of jīva and the existence of the Past and the Future—Classification of Institution—Rise of institution—Process of dawning of Institution—described.

1857

MAITREYA—*Buddha Mīmāṃsā*. London & Calcutta, 1925.

P. 34. Jain—Mandir include Baddhist and Jain temples proper. Buddha not the son of a Jina.

P. 35 (n3). Jina meaning Vishnu referred to by Hemachandra.

(n4.) Jina, Jinendra, Jaitra applied to Buddha meaning the mighty. Word *Jina* used as epithet of Buddha and again as *Arhat* or *Tirthaka* of the Jains mentioned in the *Vaijayantikosha* Yādevaprakāśa.

P. 176. *Tīrthamālā-stavana*—a Jain classical work.

1858

G. R. JAIN—*Sacred Philosophy*. (Allahabad). (no date)

A discourse on the Jain Siddhānta.

1859

R. D. RANADE—*A Constructive Survey of Upanisadic Philosophy*, Poona, 1926.

P. 134. The passage of *Kauṣṭhiki Upaniṣad* (IV, 20) leads to the view that the souls fills the whole of the body, a doctrine which is not unlikely to have led to the Jain doctrine that as large as the body is even so large is the soul,—that the soul of elephant is as large as the body of elephant, while the soul of ant is only as large as the body of ant.

1860

S. K. BELVALKAR & R. D. RANADE—*History of Indian Philosophy*, Vol. II. Poona, 1927.

P. 423(n). Mention of Sanjaya Belatthiputta as paving the way for Jainism.

P. 445. Jainism—its *Kriyāvāda* explained.

P. 446. Jainism—its categories explained.

1861

J. L. JAINI—*Gommatasāra Javakāṇḍa* (The Soul) of Nemichandra Siddhanta Chakravarti, Lucknow, 1927.

(Introduction, text with English translation and commentary).

It deals primarily with the soul.

Contents—The name and origin of the book—the author (10th century A.D.)—the four Anuyogas of Jainism—omniscience—early Jain sacred literature—(the 12 Aṅgas—five Parikarmas-sūtra—14 Pūrvagatas—five chūlikās)—the Jain theory of Numbers and its 21 kinds—*Jaghanya Paritā Aśamkhyāta* and *Ananta*—the contents of *Commataśāra*—the Philosophy of the book—vitalities—consciousness—Attention—knowledge and its 8 kinds—the soul and the body—soul classes and its 406 kinds—*Nigodas*—vegetables—*Bhogabhūmi*—the nuclei—Spiritual stages—Text and translation and Index.

1862

J. L. JAINI—*Commataśāra Karmakūṇḍa* (Part-I) of Nemichandra Siddhānta Chakravarti, Lucknow, 1927. (Introduction, text with English translation and commentary).

It deals with the material and self-forged Karmic fetters of the soul.

Contents—The six substances—the embodied soul—the seven *tattvas*—Karmic matter—39 kinds of inflow and their difference—Inflow of the eight karmas—Bondage and its causes and kinds—148 sub-classes of karmas—Fruition of karma—Liberation—11 *Pratimās*—vows. Index.

1863

R. R. SHARMA—*The Yogachara theory of the external world*—(A.I.O.C., Session V : 1928).

Pp. 883 & 395. Jain philosophers Samantabhadra, Prabhāchandra, Vidyānand & others.

1864

JWALA PRASAD—*Indian Philosophy*. Allahabad, 1928.

P. 37. General Introduction to the Jain system.

P. 39. Outlines of the Jain Philosophy.

P. 50. Jain literature.

P. 60. Vardhamāna Mahāvīra, the reputed teacher of Jainism was the senior contemporary of Buddha,

P. 89. In the mediaeval age the Jains and the Buddhists developed an independent system of logic which was confined to the discussion of strictly logical problems.

P. 117. Yoga philosophy presents remarkable resemblance to Jainism and Buddhism in the nature of the Yoga discipline and its consistently predominant note of pessimism.

1865

Prabhu Dutt SHASTRI—*The essentials of Eastern Philosophy*, New York, 1928.

Pp. 57-66. Jain logic, psychology, metaphysics, and ethics.

1866

C. R. JAIN—*Confluence of Opposites*. Delhi, 1928.

Jainism—Jain logic—Jainism and Science—Jainism and Yoga—Tirthankaras—Ritual.

1867

C. R. JAIN—*Jaina Psychology*. Allahabad, 1929.

An exposition of Jain psychology.

1868

S. N. DAS GUPTA—*Yoga Philosophy*. Calcutta, 1930.

Pp. 65-67. Beginning from *Ācārāṅga*, *Uttarādhyayana-sūtra* and the *Sūtra Kṛtāṅga* and passing through *Tattvārthadhigama-sūtra* to Hemacandra's *Yogaśāstra*, Jains had been founding their yoga discipline merely on the basis of a system of morality indicated by the *Yamas*. *Yoga Sūtra* was written shortly after the close of the epoch of the early Upaniṣad under the influence of old Bhuddhism and Jainism.

P. 144. The simile used by the Jains in explaining the pervasion of the body by the soul is just the same as with Rāmānuja. The soul being atomic in size—on the basis of their expression *anuguradehaparimaṇa*.

P. 151. Nyāya and Jain objection that if *Peruṣa* were the principle of intelligence, then all things should be directly illuminated by it, and there would be no need of the help of any organ such as the *Buddhi*, is groundless, for knowledge in

our ordinary sense means that a limited content should appear revealed as the experience of a person.

P. 155. As against the Jains and the school of Rāmānuja, Sāṃkhya yoga argues with the Naiyāyikas in holding that the souls are omni-present.

P. 181. Guṇaratna referred to Maulikyasāṃkhya (original Sāṃkhya school) in his commentary of *Śaddarśana-samuccaya*.

Pp. 237-8. If we take a bird's eye view of the Jaina we find the denial of *Iśvara* is mainly due to the fact that all that he could do is really determined by Karma.

P. 243. fn. 2. Jain objects to the argument to prove the existence of a creator on the basis of the collocation of parts.

P. 263. *Citta* according to Yoga, is regarded as being spread all over the body just as the Jains thought of the soul.

P. 303. Jains had exactly the same code of morality of the Yoga system and Hemacandra in his *Yogaśāstra* relates how Kauśiki having told the truth in pointing out the way of the bandits to the villagers had violated the law of *Ahimsā* and gone to hell.

P. 327. When we attempt to get at the root of the detailed Karma theory of Yoga which bears a strong Jain colouring we see that by the Karmas some new kinds of matter stuff are produced which may be called virtue or vice.

P. 328. Karmas however do not penetrate into the *puruṣa* of Yoga after the Jain fashion and cannot therefore, obscure his vision or weaken his soul.

1369

K. B. PATHYK—*Dharmakīrti's Trilakṣaṇahetu attacked by Pātrakesari and defended by Pātrakesari and defended by Śāntarakṣita*. (ABORI, vol. XII ; 1930-31), Pp. 71-30.

1870

H. R. KAPADIA—*A note on Siddhivinīścaya and Syṣṭiparikṣā*. (ABORI, vol. XIII ; 1931-32).

1871

Dr. Betty HEIMANN—*Philosophical Aspect of Ahimsā*. (Substance the lecture delivered at the B.O.R.I. Poona, 25th Feb. 1932, ABORI. vol. XIII; 1931-32) Pp. 331-334.

1872

H. D. BHATTACHARYYA—*The Vicissitudes of the Karma Doctrine*, (Malaviya Commemoration volume, Benares, 1932. Pp. 491-526.)

P. 497. Jainism evolved a salvation knowledge, a residence of *Siddhas* and a karma with form.

P. 498. Jainism dispensed with the necessity of a moral Governor and yet upheld the validity of moral law.

P. 500. Jainism constructed tiers of heaven and hells to make provision for saints and sinners of different grades in after-life.

P. 504. The Jaina view that Salvation could come only to man was accepted by other creeds—the Nyāya-Vaiśeṣikas, the Sāṃkhya-Yoga and Buddhism favoured a negative definition of salvation while Jainism and Vedāntism associated pleasure with salvation.

1873

A. B. KERTH—*Some Problems of Indian Philosophy*, (I.H.Q. Vol. VIII, 1932).

P. 438. The Yoga doctrine that Dharmā dharman (or Karman) are the product of the prakṛties—familiar with the idea in Jainism.

1874

D. C. CHATTERJEE—*The Doctrine of Trirūpa Hetu*. I.H.Q. vol. IX, 1933.

P. 506. Jain logicians object to the doctrine of the threefold character of a 'hetu' and aver that one characteristic i.e. *anyathānupapatti* is alone sufficient to make 'hetu' a valid one.

P. 508. If the *Sādhyā* is not proved the 'hetu' also is not proved, for the 'hetu' according to Jainas is inseparably connected with the *Sādhyā* and is ascertained as such in the *Sādhyadharmīn*.

1875

J. C. JAIN—*The Metaphysical Significance of Dharma and Adharma in Jain Metaphysics*. I H.Q. vol. IX, 1933.

Pp. 793-794. Division of the universe to *Jīvastikāya* and *Ajīvastikāya* according to Jain metaphysics discussed. Concept of *Dharma* and *Adharma* fully explained.

1876

D. C. CHATTERJEE—*Hetucakramirṇaya*. (I.H.Q. Vol. IX, 1933).

P. 266. Mention of references found in Jain works relating to Dīṇāga the Buddhist scholar.

1877

G. V. BUDHAKAR—*Is the Advaita of Śāṅkara Buddhism in disguise?* (QJMS. vol. 24, No. 1, 1933, Bangalore).

Pp. 5-6 & 15. The Jain references, mention the Vedānta from 400 B.C.—800 A.D. The *Sūtrakriyāṅga* gives both absolutism and theism. But all the later authorities generally refer to the first only. No theistic or Pāñcarātric view is given.

1878

J. N. SINHA—*Indian Psychology*. London, 1934.

Pp. 2-3. Theory of sense organs and their functions.

P. 16. Vidyānandin in his *Tattvārtha-Ślokaṭīkā* argues that so called motor organs (*karmendriya*) are included in the tactual organ.

P. 17. Jain does not recognise *manas* as a sense organ.

P. 20. Jain holds that only visual organ is *apṛāpyakāri*.

Pp. 86-7. Theory of acquired preception according to Jain.

P. 89. The difference between the Jain and the Vedantist in their views of acquired perceptions.

P. 93. Jain holds that recognition is a single Psychosis but is not a kind of perception. It is a unique Psychosis.

P. 99. Theory of recognition according to Jain. Jain regards recognition as a single unitary Psychosis produced by perception and recollection both, which apprehends the identity of an object in the past and the present.

Pp. 99-102. Jain criticism of the Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika and the Buddhist view.

P. 106-9. Jain theory of perception.

P. 164. Jain upholds the theory of nominalism of Buddhists as also realism of the Naiyāyika, a class of Vaiśeṣika and Mīmāṃsakas regarding the notion of universal.

P. 165. Jain is not out and out nominalist like the Buddhist though they deny the existence of class essence they are nominalists with a leaning towards realism.

Pp. 172-4. The modified nominalism of the Jain regarding universal notion.

Pp. 174-77. Jain criticism of the Buddhist nominalism.

Pp. 177-8. Jain criticism of the Nyāya Vaiśeṣika realism.

P. 179. Jain refutation of the Mīmāṃsaka object about universality.

P. 180-1. Rāmānuja holds almost the same view as the Jaina as regards the universal.

P. 181. Jain and Rāmānuja hold that universal is real, it exists in the individual in the form of common characters ; there is no other universal besides them.

Pp. 191-2. The Bhaṭṭa criticism of the Jaina doctrine of Universal.

P. 199. According to Jain a cognition is perceived by itself in apprehending its object. It is not perceived by any other cognition.

Pp. 206-9. Jain criticism of the Bhaṭṭa doctrine about the perception of cognition.

Pp. 214-218. Jain criticism of the Nyāya Vaiśeṣika doctrine about the perception of cognition.

Pp. 244-5. The Jain doctrine of the perception of the self.

P. 260. Jain agrees with Prabhākara in holding that in every cognition of an object there is the cognition of the self, the object and itself. Every cognition is appropriated by the self.

P. 265. Vādideva Sūri in his *Pramāṇanayatatvaśloka* defines *Sam-lasya* as uncertain knowledge consisting in an alteration between various extremes owing to the absence of proof or disproof.

P. 270. Vādideva Sūri gives a similar account about *anadhyavasāya* with that of Vallabhācārya, author of *Nyāyalīlāvati*.

P. 271. Ratnaprabhācārya in his *Ratnākaraṇavāṭikā* explains the nature of *anadhyavasāya* as defined by Vādideva Sūri. It is a bare apprehension of an object in the form 'what it is'. In it the particular features of the object are not distinctly presented to consciousness.

P. 284. *Anyathākhyāti* or *viparītakhyāti* is advocated by the Jaina.

P. 335. Jain believes in super-normal perception.

P. 361. Jaina divides super-normal perception into two kinds : (i) empirical perception (*sāmyāvahārika*) and the (ii) transcendental perception (*pāramārthika*).

Pp. 362-3. Jain criticism of the Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika doctrine of yogic intuition.

Pp. 364-7. Jain doctrine of omniscience. Mīmāṃsaka's objection to the Jain doctrine of omniscience. Jaina refutation of Mīmāṃsaka's objection to doctrine of omniscience.

1879

Srikāntha SHASTRI—Jain Epistemology. (A.I.O.C., Session VIII; 1935), P. 49.

1880

S. MOOKERJEE—*The Buddhist Philosophy of Universal flux*. Calcutta, 1935.

Pp. 173-179. The soul theory of Digambara Jains—its difference with Buddhism—fully discussed.

P. 250. The Sautrantikas vehemently opposed this doctrine of the duality of nature—the division of entities into substantial and phenomenal aspects and they scented in it the reminiscence of Sāṅkhya and Jain doctrine.

P. 301. Jains holding an intermediate view on the relation of the sense organ with the object having Vedānta and Yoga on one side and Buddhist on the other.

P. 305. Jain position regarding the contractual relation between sense-organs fully discussed.

P. 342. Jain doctrine of relativity (*anekāntavāda*) means the miraculous efficiency of reconciling all contradictions.

Jain view of no soul distinct from the mind.

P. 365. Mention of absence of Syllogistic form of argument in phases of Jain logic.

P. 376. Gangeśa's views on Jain Logicians mentioned.

Pp. 378-9. Mention of Jain logicians views on the triple characteristics and fivefold characteristics of probans.

P. 382. Pātravasvāmin, the Jain logician.

P. 383. Jain theory of the probans discussed.

P. 392. Mention of Jains non-allegiance to Dignāgas philosophy.

P. 398. The doctrine of *antarvyāpti* (internal concomitance) originally the creation of Jain logic Siddhasena Divākara (6th century) and Hemachandra Sūri (12th century) Jain logicians. No mention in Jayantabhaṭṭa as to the originality of the doctrine of *antarvyāpti* being Jain or Buddhist.

P. 400. Indian logic incomplete without study of Jain and Buddhistic logic.

1881

J. C. JAIN—*The Conception of Soul in Jainism*. I. H. Q. Vol. XI. 1935.

P. 138. Jain Philosophy of soul discussed.

P. 139. Mention of Upādhyāya Yaśovijayaji an 18th century Jain saint.

Division of soul in Jain theology into *mukta* (liberated) and *samsārin* (non-liberated) fully discussed.

P. 140. Division of living matter (*śacīta*) and dead matter (*asīta*) discussed.

P. 141. Jain view of life in the vegetable kingdom—explained ; observance of Nature in Jain philosophy—discussed.

1881 (i)

Francis GRANT—*Oriental Philosophy*. New York, 1936.

Pp. 20-30. History and Philosophy of Jainism.

1882

C. HAYAVADANA RAO—*The Śrīkāra Bhāṣya by Śrīpati*. Bangalore, 1936. 2 Vols.

Vol. I. Introductions :

P. XXVII. Jainism offshoot of Upanishadic thought but independent in its outlook.

P. XLII. Bādarāyana agrees with the Jains, that continued existence cannot be disputed.

P. 15. Śrīpati stupefied the Jains.

P. 46. Āhavamalla and his dynasty were Jains but tolerant towards Śaivism.

P. 135. Note. Kumārapāla converted to Jainism in A.D. 1159.

Pp. 209-213. Arrangements of the *Brahma-sūtras* of Bādarāyana by different commentators—Rejection of Vivāsana or Jain system :

Suka 1550 A.D.	—	Paśupathyadhikaraṇa	
		11. 2. 32-35.	
Śankara 788-820 A.D.	—	Ekasminnasambhavadhikaraṇam	
			11.2.33-36.
Rāmānuja 1140 A.D.	—	-do-	11.2.31-34.
Ānandatīrtha 1238 A.D.	—	Naikasmin adhikaraṇam	
			11.2.33-36.
Nimbārka 1250 A.D.	—		11.2.33-36.
Vallabha 1479-1544 A.D.	—	-do-	

Suka agrees with the commentators that Bādarāyana rejects the Jain system in the *Ekasminnasambhavadhikaraṇam*.

P. 649. Saptabhangi nyāya.

P. 678. Existence and non-existence.

P. 839. Jain indifference to caste.

1883

A. N. UPADHYE—*Jainism and Karma Doctrine*, (J. A., II, 1, Pp. 1-28, Arrah, 1936).

The various aspects of Karma doctrine are found in Jainism. The Indian continent is geographically and naturally favourable for speculative thought ; and it is here that the help of the theory of transmigration was invoked to explain the inequalities of the human life. Then here is presented a review of the theory of *Ātman* through the various stages of Indian literature.

1884

Rhys DAVIDS—*The Birth of Indian Psychology*. London, 1936.

P. 110. In later days the Buddhists saw in the teaching of the Jain founder mainly a gospel of restraint or *Samvara*.

P. 278. Pali and Jain scriptures we find the triplet; action of body; action of speech ; action of mind or word, thought and deed.

Pp. 346-347. Origin and development of the word *Arhanta*.

P. 393. In Jain doctrine, it is the soul (*Jīva*) that is coloured.

1885

Rhys DAVIDS—*The birth of Indian Psychology and its development in Buddhism*—London 1936.

P. 110. Buddhists findings of a gospel of restraint or *Samvara* in the teachings of Jain Founder.

P. 271. Mention of triplet, action, body, speech and mind in the Jain scriptures.

P. 393(n). In Jain doctrine, it is the soul (*Jīva*) that is coloured.

1886

A. N. UPADHYE—*Jainism and Karma doctrine*. (Jain. Ant. vol. II, No. 1) Arrah, 1936. Pp. 1 to 28.

On the antecedents of the Karma theory the law of cause and effect is not always effective in its operations. The various local conditions remaining the same, one is tempted to seek their cause in some previous birth or births. The doctrine of transmigration is the starting point of all Indian religions. The doctrine of Karma presupposes, and is meaningless without, a fully developed doctrine of transmigration through which is passing a permanent soul. The Jāṭilas were *Kriyavādins*. According to Dr. KEITH (Buddhistic philosophy, p. 113) Buddha borrowed the Karma doctrine from the Jāṭilas. It may be possible that the Buddha was indebted for his Karma doctrine to Jainism which too was a *Kriyāvāda* and the antiquity of which over Buddhism is an undisputed fact.

1887

Kalipada MITRA—*Knowledge and conduct in Jaina Scriptures*. (Jain Ant. Vol. III ; No. III ; Arrah ; 1937 ; Pp 67-73).

Both *Jñāna* and *Kriyā* are necessary for the attainment of mokṣa without knowledge action becomes ineffectual—therefore both should be treated as equal. Problems discussed by citing texts.

1888

Betty HEIMANN—*Indian and Western Philosophy*, London, 1937.

P. 89. Jain logic—the theory of the five or seven-fold reality of things—*Syādvāda*.

P. 110. Figures in Jain sculpture repeated in rows of the same or similar type—a representation of law of plurality.

P. 123. Observation of *Ahiṃsā* by Jains.

1889

H. M. BHATTACHARYA—*The Jaina theory of Knowledge and Error*. (Jain Ant. Vol. IV ; No. 1 ; Arrah ; 1938 ; Pp. 23-32).

The paper deals with the Jaina theory of knowledge and error—(1) Metaphysic of knowledge ; (2) Knowledge and self-consciousness ; (3) The conditions of knowledge ; (4) The position of the not-self or object in the knowledge situation ; (5) The limits of knowledge ; (6) The Jaina test of Truth ; (7) The Jaina theory of Error.

1890

J. N. SINHA—*Indian Realism*. London, 1938.

P. 18. Nyāyavaiśeṣika, Mīmāṃsaka and Jain hold that a cognition apprehends an object without being invested with its form, even as a sword cuts an object without being invested with its form. A lamp illuminates blue and other objects but it does not assume their forms.

Pp. 61-76. Jain Realism. The Jain realism contrasted with the Sautrāntika realism. Jain criticism of Sautrāntika realism.

P. 66. Whether the parts of a body are in conflict with one another or in harmony with one another present no difficulty to the Jain who is an advocate of pluralistic realism or relativism (*anekāntavāda*).

Pp. 66-71. Malliṣeṇa's exposition of the Yogācāra idealism ; and his criticism of the same.

P. 220. Malliṣeṇa borrows in his *Syādvāda-mañjari* in almost the same language the details of criticism of the subjective idealism from Śrīdhara's *Nyāyakandali*.

P. 224. The cognitive act apprehends its object by its very nature without being invested with the form of the object. The Jain, the Mīmāṃsaka and some Vedāntins hold this doctrine.

P. 235. Cognition without an object is impossible.

1891

Sadhu SANTINATH—*Sādhana*, Poona. (Review by S. S. in QJMS. Vol. 29, 1938-39, P. 53).

The spiritual discipline or *Sādhana* : The non-Vedic Jain reconciles the world as constituted of conscious and unconscious entities in a world uncreated by God and says that beyond Karma Law there is no regulator of the body.

1892

Hari Mohan BHATTACHARYA—*Jaina Critique of the Sāṃkhya And the Mīmāṃsā Theories of the Self in relation to knowledge*. (Jain Ant. Vol. V; No. I, Arrah; 1939; Pp. 21—25).

- (1) Examination of the Sāṃkhya position ;
- (2) Examination of the Mīmāṃsaka position.

1893

S. C. GHOSHAL—*Mind in Jain Philosophy*.

(Jain Ant. Vol. V; No. III; Arrah; 1939; Pp. 75—79).

This article summarises the view of the Jaina philosophers whether mind is to be regarded as a *servee* or not and compare this view with the same in Hindu Philosophers. Mind is called in Jain logic *Anindriya* or *No-indriya*. The view of Jain logicians is the same as that of the Hindu Nyāya Philosophy. It is not confined to particular object cognizable by particular senses or contact but it can cognise all objects, cognizable by the five senses.

1894

S. C. CHATERJEE—*Nyāya Theory of Knowledge*. Calcutta, 1939.

P 133. *Pratyakṣa*, perception is of two kinds, *mukhya* or the Primary and *Sāmyavahārika* or the Practical; the first is independent of the mind and senses and the second is conditioned by both mind and senses.

P. 143. Sense is a physical organ with specific energy (*Śakti*).

P. 181. The Jains and Advaita Vedāntas adopt a conceptualistic view of the universal.

P. 222. According to Jains all true knowledge must be a definite and an assured cognition of objects.

P. 226. Jains take *Pratyabhijñā* to mean recognition in the sense of both understanding the nature of an object and knowing that it was perceived before.

P. 254. Jains hold that *Anumāna* is the method of knowing an unperceived object through the perception of a sign and the recollection of its invariable concomitance with the object.

P. 331. What the Naiyāyikas calls *Upamāna* or comparison is according to Jains, a form of *Pratyabhijñā*.

P. 348. In the Jain system *Śabda* is recognised as separate *Pramāṇa* or source of knowledge.

P. 349. While in the Nyāya system scriptural testimony depend on divine revelation, in the Jaina it comes from the perfected and omniscient finite self.

P. 381. Jains and the Naiyāyikas take *Śabda* as the statement of a perfectly reliable person.

P. 406. Jain accept *Smṛti* as a source of valid knowledge. It is not merely a revival of the past experience but its essence lies in the knowledge of some thing as 'that' as past (*tadīyākāra*).

P. 409. Prabhācandra and Hobhouse point out that inference in its turn involves memory.

1893

CHATTEEJEE and DATTA—*Introduction to Indian Philosophy*. Calcutta, 1939.

P. 83. The founders of Jainism and their place in Jain faith—they are liberated souls.

P. 84. The two sects of Jainism—Śvetāmbaras and Digambaras. Their literatures.

P. 85. Then Philosophical outlook of Jainism.

Pp. 86—89. Consciousness is the essence of soul; it manifests itself and other objects. Immediate and mediate knowledge and their kinds.

P. 87 fn. *Aksa* in *Parokṣa* is interpreted as *Jiva* and not *indriya* as ordinarily explained.

P. 89. Cārvāka school criticised by the Jain.

P. 90. Jain theory of Judgment. Every judgment expresses one aspect of reality and is therefore relative and subjective to some condition.

Pp. 92-93. Different systems of Philosophy represent different partial aspects of reality and therefore every judgment should be qualified by some word like somehow *Syāt* expressing conditionality. This view is called *Syādvāda*.

Pp. 94—97. The seven forms of judgment of *Saptabhanginaya*.

P. 98. It is a kind of relativism but is realistic but not idealistic. It is not also scepticism.

P. 99. Jain metaphysics. Every object is found to possess innumerable characters, positive and negative.

P. 100. Moreover every object acquires new character with changes in time. Only the omniscient therefore knows an object fully.

P. 101. Jain conception of substance. The world is composed of substances of different kinds and a substance is possessed of some unchanging essential characters (*Guṇa*) and accidental characters undergoing modification (*Paryāyas*). Change and Permanence are both, therefore real.

P. 102. There are three factors present in reality, viz. permanence, origination and decay. Casual efficiency is not the mark of reality as Buddhists think. The Buddhist theory of momentariness is also untenable.

P. 103. Refutation of momentariness. Classification of substances. Substances extended and non-extended.

P. 104. The living and the non-living substances. The fettered and the liberated substances. The Moving and the non-moving; the five kinds of immobile living substances having only one sense. The mobile living substances having two to five senses.

P. 106. *Jīva* is a soul, souls have varying degrees and kinds of knowledge. The soul manifests itself and others. It is eternal.

Pp. 107-8. Like light the soul pervades the entire body in which it lives. Soul's occupying space simply means its presence in the different part of space and not filling space like a material body allowing no other matter to occupy it. Soul's presence does not prevent another soul's presence in a same space. Proofs for the existence of soul.

P. 109. Cārvāka view that unconscious material elements can produce consciousness is not verified by perception nor by inference.

Pp. 110 -14. The inanimate substances *ajīvas*—*Pudgala*, *Akāśa*, *Kāla*, *Dharma* and *Adharma*.

P. 115. Bondage of the soul. The soul in itself is possessed of infinite potentiality. Due to Karman it is associated with matter and thus its limitation or bondage occurs.

P. 116. Passions attract matter to the soul, the body and other conditions of an individual are all due to Karma.

P. 117. The passions causing bondage are anger, pride, infatuation and greed. Bondage of the soul to matter is due to its bondage to bad dispositions or passions.

P. 118. Interpenetration of the soul and matter is proved by the presence of consciousness in every part of the body. Liberation is the expulsion of matter from the soul.

P. 119. Ignorance is the cause of passions. Knowledge alone can remove ignorance. Right knowledge is obtainable from the teachings of the omniscient Tirthankaras. Therefore faith in them is necessary. Knowledge is perfected in right conduct.

P. 120. Right faith, right knowledge and right conduct constitute the three gems of a good life. They jointly produce liberation. Right faith is respect for truth. It is not blind faith. It is the minimum will to believe without which no study can rationally begin.

P. 121. Perfect faith can result only from perfect knowledge. Right knowledge consists in the detailed knowledge of all truth. Removal of Karma is necessary for this. Right conduct is refraining from wrong and performing what is right.

P. 122. The five great vows form the basis of right conduct. The principles underlying these accepted by many other faiths. The vow of *Ahimsa* or non-injury to life. It is based on the idea of potential equality of all souls.

P. 123. *Ahimsa* must be practised in thought, speech and action ; the vow of *Satya* or truthfulness consists in speaking what is true, as well as pleasant and good ; the vow of *asteya* or non-stealing is based on the idea of the sanctity of property.

P. 124. The vow of *Brahmacharya* consists in abstaining from all forms of self indulgence ; the vow of *Aparigraha* consists in abstaining from all attachment to sense-objects ; right knowledge, faith and conduct jointly bring about liberation consisting in fourfold perfection.

P. 125. Jainism as a religion without God ; the grounds of Jainism. Neither perception nor inference can prove God. The quality attributed to God

are not reasonable. The Jains worship the liberated souls possessing God-like quality instead of God. The religious fervour of the Jains does not therefore suffer. Jainism is a religion of self help.

P. 87 in. Early writers like Umāsvāmi confine *Aparokṣa* only to soul's immediate knowledge without any medium. Hemacandra extended it to ordinary perception as well to justify *Akṣa* interpreted as Jīva and not *indriya* as ordinarily explained.

1896

S. C. CHAKRAVARTY—*The philosophy of the Upaniṣads*. Calcutta, 1939.

P. 54. Sāṅkhya, Cārvāka, Buddhist and Jain systems should be placed in another group called the atheistic group.

P. 55. The Yoga philosophy followed closely on the lines of the Sāṅkhya system which greatly influenced the Buddhist and the Jaina philosophies.

P. 200. Śāṅkara first turns his dialectic guns against the unorthodox systems of Buddhists and Jains and the orthodox Vaiśeṣika, Nyāya, Sāṅkhya and Yoga systems.

1897

A. N. UPADHYE—*References to Sūtradvāda 'in the Ardhamagadhi Canon*, (Proc. & Trans. of the A.I.O.C., IX, Pp. 669-72, Trivandrum, 1940).

With a view to shed light on antecedents and history of the doctrine of *Sūtradvāda*, some crucial passages from the Ardhamagadhi canon are brought together and discussed critically.

1898

A. S. GOPANI—*Characteristics of Jainism*. (Bharatiya Vidya I, Pt. 2. Pp. 168-178. Bombay, 1940).

The Jain conception of Philosophy ; *Sūtradvāda*, the the most striking inventions of the Jainas ; Nayavāda ; Jaina metaphysics ; their historical principles ; Jaina Physics, *Ahimsā* and the doctrine of Karma.

1899.

T.K.V.N. SUDARSANACHARYA—*Some parallel concepts of Jainism and Vedānta* (Jour. of Sri Venkatesvara Oriental Inst. II, Part I, Pp. 57-64). Tirumalai—Tirupati, 1941.

The writer compares the system with the Vedic texts and points out the parallels.

1900

G. HANUMANTHA RAO—*Anekāntavāda or the Jain philosophy of Relativity* (Half-yearly Jour. of Mysore Uni. II. Pt. 2, Pp. 79-91. Mysore, 1942).

1901

Barry GIFFORD—*Tr. Doctrine of Karman in Jain philosophy*. Translated into English from the original German work by Dr. H.V. GLASSENAPP. Pp. XXVI 104. Bombay, 1942.

Law of Karma is one of the cardinal principles on which the Jain metaphysics is based—next to the doctrine of *Ahimsā*.

1902

M. A. VENKATA RAO—*A note on Nyāyamakaranda*. (Essentials of Authentic Advaita (Q.J.M.S. Vol. 32, No. 3, 1942), Bangalore.

Nyāyamakaranda, an advaitic exposition by Ānandabodhācārya of perhaps the 12th century A.D.

P. 263. The idea of salvation, liberation, or *Mokṣa*. Jainism holds that perfection consists in endless progress in thought, feeling and activity a very modern doctrine indeed. (this is the view of Jainism current in Vedāntic criticism. I have since reason to doubt this interpretation. Even the Jains seem to prefer eternity in the end. M.A.V. RAO). It is perhaps the only Indian system that confers eternal value on time. Alexander would be very surprised to know that from more than 2,500 years past an Indian scheme of religion is maintaining substantially his view.

1903 (i)

Helmuth Von GLASSENAPP—*The doctrine of karma in Jain philosophy*. Bombay, 1942 (Bai Vijibai Jivanlal Panalal charity fund) translated from the original German by Mr. G. Barry Gifford, Pp. i—xxvi and 1—104.

1903 (ii)

G. HANUMANTA RAO—*Anekāntavāda or the Jaina Philosophy of relativity*. The half-yearly Journal of the Mysore University, II, Mysore, 1942.

Pp. 79—92. Attempts to bring out only those features of Jainism that reflect the relativistic principles.

1904

P. N. SRINIVNSACHARI—*The Philosophy of Visistadvaita*. Adyar, 1943.

P. 347. Buddhism and Jainism favour, more than any other religion, the ethics of *Ahimsā* and *Jiva Kārūṇya* extended even to the sub-human species.

P. 476. Jain posits the existence of Jiva and explains *mutti* as the severance of the *Ātman* from the influence of Karma and the entry of the self into endless perfection.

P. 592. The combination of two *tatvas* led to the formulation of the Jain and Sāṅkhya systems and the schools of personalism.

1905

K. C. BHATTACHARYA—*The Jain theory of Anekānta-vāda*. (Jain Ant. Vol. IX; No. I; Arrah; 1943, Pp. 1—14).

The Jaina theory of *anekānta-vāda* or the manifoldness of truth. This paper discusses the conception of a plurality of determinate truth to which ordinary realism appears to be committed and to show the necessity of an indeterministic extension such as is presented by the Jaina theory.

The Jaina theory elaborates a logic of indeterminism—not in reference to the will—but in reference to knowing, though it is a pragmatist theory in some sense. As a realist, the Jaina holds that truth is not constituted by willing though he admits that the knowledge of truth has a necessary reference to willing. His theory

of interministic truth is not a form of scepticism. It represents toleration of many modes of truth.

1906

H. JACOBI—*The Metaphysics and Ethics of the Jainas*. (Published in the transaction of third I.C. for the History of Religions). (Jain Ant. vol. X; No. I; Arrah, 1944, Pp. 32—40).

Jainism, at least in its final form, which was given it by its last prophet the twenty-fourth Tirthankara Mahāvira, took its rise in that part of Eastern India wherein an earlier period, according to the Upaniṣads, Yājñavalkya had taught the doctrine of Brahman and Ātman. The position taken by the Jainas towards the problem of being discussed. The Jaina theory of Being. *Syādvāda*. The doctrine of *Nayas*. Relation between Jaina philosophy and Sāṅkhya-Yoga. Karma. Nyaya and Vaiśeṣika systemes.

Jainism is an original system, quite distinct and independent from all others.

1907

Satkari MOOKERJEE—*The Jaina Philosophy of Non-Absolutism*. Calcutta, 1944, P. xxii+323.

In this book the author has discussed at length the Jaina philosophy of 'Non-Absolutism (*Anekāntavāda*) with his philosophical insight, logical analysis and critical exposition. It reveals an ideology entirely different from the Vedic. It is not an exhaustive account of Jaina thought, but an analytical study of its foundation. Jaina philosophy is frankly realistic and so stands in a close relation of kinship to the Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā and Sāṅkhya system of thought.

Contents : Ch. I. The logical Background of Jaina philosophy.

Ch. II. Non-Absolutism—an absolute real can neither be a cause nor an effect ; the Jaina solves the difficulty by means of *anekānta*, *Vedānta*, *Sāṅkhya*, *Mīmāṃsā* and *Cārvāka* system discussed in relation to Jain Philosophy.

Ch. III. Numerical difference and Absolute non-existence Vedāntist, Buddhist, Śūnyavādin and Jaina view discussed ; Nāgārjuna on Sāṅkhya and Nyāya theories and the Jaina solution ; Jaina position compared and contrasted with other systems.

Ch. IV. Absolute Negativism and Absolute Particularism. Fluxist on the Jaina position, voidist's position and the Jaina reply.

Ch. V. The Inexpressible or the Infinite.

Ch. VI. The Dialectic of sevenfold predication.

Ch. VII. Relations : The presupposition of relation the fluxist, the Vedāntist and Bradley Dharmakīrti and Kant.

Ch. VIII. The Nyāya conception of universals : the objection of Dharmakīrti.

Ch. IX. The Jaina conception of universals : Jinabhadra, Akalaṅka, Vidyānandi, Yaśovijaya and Samantabhadra's view discussed.

1908

A. K. COOMARASWAMY—*Time and Eternity*. (Artibus Asiae, supplementum VIII). Ascona (Switzerland), 1947.

P. Time (Kāla) unites procession, recession, and stasis, and by these all this (world, or universe) is united. Essentially, this is the doctrine attributed by Rāmānuja to the Jains : "Time is a particular atomic substance which is the cause of the current distinction of past, present and future".

P. 57. Poussin cites some Jaina sources (ZDMG. 40 ; *Geṇitasārasaṅgraha*, edited by M. RANGACHARYA, Madras, 1912) in which samaya as point of time corresponds to the Buddhist Kāna : 'a moment (*samaya*) is the minimum time (*kāla*) required by an atom (*Parmanu*) to move its own length'.

1909

H. M. BHATTACHARYA—*The Principles of Philosophy*. Calcutta, 1948.

P. 157. Rāmānuja theory of *Svavikalpa* form of knowledge fully resembles that of the Jain.

P. 292. Jains believe in the all vital character of the material world which is pervaded by what they called *Nigodas* or minute life principles.

1910

H. CHAKRAVARTY—*Astināsti Vāda*. (Jain Ant. vol. XIV, No. I), Arrah, 1948. Pp. 28 to 35.

Astināsti vāda implies the prediction of contradictory attributes of *Asi* and *Nāsti*, 'is' and 'is not' to the same object of Jaina metaphysics, implies that an object

can be described from one point of view, i.e., it exists and from another point of view that it does not exist. Matter discussed under the following heads: (1) self and alien; (2) Place (3) Time (4) Form (5) Interpretation (6) Relative qualities (7) Matter and form (8) Review.

1911

Rājendra PRASAD—*A critical study of the Jaina Epistemology*. (Jain. Ant., vol. XIV, No. II), Arrah, 1949. Pp. 63 to 70.

To have the consciousness of an act of knowledge another act of knowledge is not necessary according to the Jain thinkers. Knowledge is known by itself. Details of Jaina epistemology discussed. Classification of knowledge into mediate and immediate. *Sāmyābhāṃika pratyakṣa* (ordinary sense perception) is characterised by four stages, viz. *Avaraṇa*, *Ihā*, *Avācy* and *Dhāraṇā*. *Paramārtha Pratyakṣa* is subdivided into *Sakala* and *Vikala*. The first has *Kevala-jñāna*—'Omniscience unlimited by space, time and objects and free from doubt, perversity and indefiniteness' and the second has *Awadhijñāna* and *Manahparyaya-jñāna*. There are five kinds of mediate knowledge: *Smaraṇa* (memory), *Pratyabhijñāna* (recognition), *Tarka Anumāna* (inference), and *Āgama* (testimony).

1912

M. HIRYANA—*The Essentials of Indian Philosophy*. London, 1949.

Pp. 41, 59-60, 64. History of Jainism.

Pp. 61-1. Philosophical categories of Jainism.

P. 61. Notes on Jīva.

P. 62. Notes on matter, time and space,

Pp. 63-4. Notes on knowledge; kinds of knowledge, mediate and immediate.

Pp. 65-69. Conception of reality.

P. 66. Notes on universals.

Pp. 61, 69-70. Goal or theology of life; means to the attainment of goal.

Pp. 68-9, 82-3. Relativism.

1913

A. CHAKRAVARTI—*Samayasūtra* (or the nature of the self) of Śrī Kuṇḍa-Kuṇḍācārya. Banāres, 1950.

(Introduction, text with English translation and Amritachandra's commentary in English exposition).

Samayasāra, the most important philosophical work by Shri Kuṇḍa Kuṇḍa, deals with the nature of the self. *Samaya* is used synonymously with *Ātman* or *Brahman*. The translation and commentary are based upon Amritachandra's *Ātmakhyāti*. Jayasena's *Tātparyavṛti* and Mallisena's Tamil commentary have also been consulted. The introduction is divided into three main groups :—

(A) Self in European thought—Greek and Christian thought ; Renaissance ; Bacon and Scientific method ; Cartesianism mathematical methods—the English Empirism and the German Idealism.

(B) Self in Indian thought—In the Upanishads (Chāndogya-kāṭha-muṇḍaka and Bṛhadāraṇyaka) in the Sāṅkhya and Vedānta system ; A discussion of Dreams and Hallucinations ; Jainism—its age and tenets ; *Mokṣa mūrga* ; the concept of *Dravya*, *Asti—Nāstivāda*, *Jīva* or soul.

(C) Self in Modern Science—Śāṅkara and Kuṇḍakuṇḍa ; Śāṅkara and Amritachandra and their views in relation to the Individual and *Samsāra*, nature and the external world, the origin of the concrete world, the doctrine of causation and one and many text with translation and commentary.

1914

CHAINSUKH DASS—*Jain Darśhanasār*. Jaipur, 1950. Pp. XL+ 75+ 20.

Contents :—Introduction—Universe, soul, Karmas, God and *Mokṣa*, logic, Jainism and other Indian *Darśhanas*, Jainism and Western thought and modern Science, *Ahimsā*, caste system, Is Jainism a *Nastika* system ? Jainism as a solution to some modern problems. Text in Sanskrit. And notes in English.

Nathmal TATIA—*Studies in Jain Philosophy*, Banaras, 1951.

Study of Jain dogmatics, relating to non-absolutism, epistemology, Karma and Yoga.

1915

Nathmal TATIA—*Studies in Jaina Philosophy*. Banaras, 1951. Pp. xxxv+327.

It deals with the *Jñāna*, *Ajñāna*, Karma and Yoga of Jaina Philosophy.

Ch. I. The non-absolutistic attitude of the Jainas (Nature of Brahmanical, Buddhistic and Jaina compared).

Ch. II. The Epistemology of the Āgamas (Introductory, *Mati-jñāna*, the four Buddhis, *trute-jñāna*, *avadhi*, *Manahpariyaya-jñāna*, *Kavalajñāna*—and a comparison of them).

Ch. III. The problem of Avidyā (yoga, Sāṅkhya, Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Vedānta, Buddhist, Śaiva views and compared).

Ch. IV. The Jaina doctrine of Karman (Material nature, relation between the soul and karma, classification, states and process of karman).

Ch. V. Jaina yoga. (the Doctrine of *Guṇasthāna*, *Dhyāna* and Haribhadra's view).

Index : Authors, works, general, Sanskrit, Pāli and Prākṛit words.

1916

Ronald, M. SMITH—*Brith of Thought*. (ABORI. Vol. XXXIII, 1952).

P. 113. In Indian thought all things have life, and that remains the Jain belief to this day. The Jain conception of *Ķīva*, the soul must date from about this time, long before Mahāvira.

1917

A. CHAKRAVARTI—*Moghala and Saptabhangi*. (Jain Ant., Vol. XVIII, No. II), 1952.

Pp. 27 to 31. Moghala representing Buddhistic views, criticises the Jaina metaphysical doctrines of *Nitya-anitya*, *Asi-nāsti* and *Bheda* and *Abheda*. Arguments in support of the Jain theories put forward.

1918

Harisatya BHATTACHARYYA—*Satya*. (Jain. Ant., vol. XIX, No. I), Arrah, 1953.

Pp. 12 to 15. '*Satya*' literally meaning telling the truth is being discussed in its various aspects and distinguished from '*Anṛta*' or speaking falsely with reference to various sources—Brahmanic, Buddhist and Jain.

1919

Ram Jee SINGH—*Syādvāda—an epistemological solution of world tension*. (Jain. Ant., Vol. XIX, No. II, Pp. 22 to 32), Arrah, 1953 and (Vol. XX, No. I, Pp. 22 to 37), Arrah, 1954.

Syādvāda discards all absolute judgements and holds that the knowledge of reality has got innumerable characteristics. Points of discussion—World tensions; need of a solution, religio spirituo, physical view, political solution, economic solution, transition to epistemological solution, theory of *Syādvāda*, *syādavāda* and *anekāntavāda*, seven *Nayas* and their fallacies, doctrine of *Saptabhāṅgi*, *syādvāda* as a doctrine of seven forms of judgement. Examination of criticisms against *syādvāda*. *Syādavāda* and world tension.

1920

Heinrich ZIMMER—*Philosophies of India*. Ed. by Joseph Campbell. London, (2nd ed. 1953).

P. 60 note 23. Dr. ZIMMER regarded Jainism as the oldest of the non-Aryan group, in contrast to most accidental authorities, who consider Mahāvira, a contemporary of the Buddha, to have been its founder instead of, as the Jainas themselves (and Dr. ZIMMER) claim, only the last of a long line of Jaina teachers. Dr. ZIMMER believed that there is truth in the Jaina idea that their religion goes back to a remote antiquity, the antiquity in question being that of the pre-Aryan, so called Dravidian period.

Sāṅkhya and Yoga represented a later, psychological sophistication of the principles preserved in Jainism.

P. 96. The records of the Buddhists and Jainas make it possible to study the state of _____ in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C.

P. 105. Candragupta was an adherent of a non-Vedic creed (that of the Jainas), the roots of which go back to pre-Aryan beliefs in north-western India which had never been quite eradicated by the Brahmans.

P. 158. Originally, Jaina saints went about 'clothed in space' (*digambara*), i.e., stark naked, as a sign that they did not belong to any recognized group, sect, trade, or community. They had discarded all determining marks; for determination is negation by specialization.

No. 6. Later on, as a concession, the Jaina holy men donned the white garment and became Śvetāmbara, 'clothed in white'.

Pp. 181-279. Jainism.

Pp. 181-204. Pārśva : his life and stories of pre-births described. Pārśvanātha attained liberation in 772 B.C.; born about 872 B.C.

Pp. 205-217. *Jaina Images ; Life of Buddha and Pārśvanātha*—some close correspondences shown ; Pārśva and the Buddha images based on the conceptions of older forms ; legends of Dharmendra and Mucalinda ; images of Pārśvanātha with two serpents sprouting from his shoulders (plate VIa) point to a connection with ancient Mesopotamian art (plate VIc) the Persian legend of Dahhāk corresponds to that of Kamatha (Plate VIb). Image of Rāṣabhanātha ; Jaina vision of the perfected saint.

Pp. 209-10. Plate vii. Rāṣabhanātha, Mt. Ābu, 11th to 13th centuries A.D. a typical Jaina vision of the perfected saint—described.

P. 210. In ancient times the Jaina monks went about completely naked ; later on many assumed a white garment and termed themselves Śvetāmbara.

P. 211. Jaina iconography—the sculptor not allowed to damage the sense of his representation by modifying in any way the perfect isolation and non-particularity of the released beings. The solution—providing every image with an emblem that should refer either to the name or to some distinctive detail of the legend of the Tirthankara intended.

P. 211 n. 26. At the time of Alexander's raid across the Indus (327-326 B.C.) the Digambara were numerous ; the Greeks called them gymnosophists 'naked philosophers', a most appropriate name. Editor's note : the schism—Śvetāmbara and Digambara (Encyclo. Reli. & Ethic. Vol. IV. p. 704).

P. 212. The Jaina colossus (of 983 A.D.) at Śravaṇa Belgōla one of the largest free-standing figures in the world ; its history and legend fully described. (Pl. viii). Legend of Bharata the first Cakravartin, note 27 : Legend of Bharata—see Kālidāsa's *Śakuntala* (Everyman's Library, No. 629). On a hill 15 miles from Mysore, is a statue of Gommatā, 20 ft. high ; another erected in 1432 by Virapāṇḍya of Kārkala, South Kanara . In 1604 in the same district, in Venur, still another, 37 ft. high.

Pp. 213-16. The 24 emblems of the Tirthankaras, fully described ; the form, sphere and spirit of the Jaina images described. How an images affects the mind.

P. 217. Jainism reflects the cosmology and anthropology of a much older, pre-Aryan upper class of north-eastern India.

P. 218. Kṛṣṇa's father, Vasudeva, was the brother of the father of the twenty-second Tirthankara, the Lord Ariṣṭanemi. History of Indian philosophy characterised by ruins of crises of interaction between the invasive Vedic, Aryan and the non-Aryan, earlier Dravidian styles and thought. Jain retains the structure.

Pp. 219-220. Kṛṣṇa, Rāma and the Tirthankaras, represent the resurgence of a world view totally different from that of the Aryans. Pārśva can be visualized in a historical setting.

Pp. 221-224. Mahāvīra, his life described. The canonical texts of the Buddhists, dating from the first centuries B.C. mention the Jaina frequently under their old name of *Nirgrantha*, 'without knot, tie, or string, i.e. 'the unfettered ones'; and refer to them as a rival sect, but nowhere as one newly founded. Mahāvīra not a founder of a new ascetic community but the reformer of an old one. Ariṣṭanemi (or Neminātha) cousin of Kṛṣṇa.

Pp. 224-n. 44. The cycle of time explained.

Pp. 225-26. With Ariṣṭanemi, Jaina tradition breaks beyond the bounds of recorded history into the reaches of the mythological past. And yet it does not follow that the historian would be justified in saying that some teacher of the Jaina faith—perhaps Ariṣṭanemi—did not precede Pārśvanātha. The long series of these mythological saviors, points to the belief that the Jaina religion is eternal.

P. 227. A philosophy of the profoundest pessimism. The round of rebirths in the world is endless; as a result of meritorious, or evil conduct, one is reborn a god or being of hell or an animal. The release is possible only by heroic effort—a long, really dreadful ordeal of austerities and progressive self-abnegation.

Pp. 227-234. According to Jaina cosmology, the universe is a living organism, made animate throughout by life—monads which circulate through its limbs and spheres; and this organism will never die. Life-monads and their possessions described. The six colors (*leśyās*) described. 'Humanity' (the phenomenon of the human being, the ideal of its perfection, and the ideal of the perfected human society) discussed.

Pp. 234-40. The mark of the personality.

P. 241. The Cosmic Man: The philosophy of Jainism as monistic; in its analysis of the psychology and destiny of man, Jainism is dualistic;

Pp. 248-252. The Jaina doctrine of Bondage.

Pp. 262-268. The Doctrine of Gosāla—Maskarin Gosāla's systematization of the universe was akin to the tradition of the Jainas; the two doctrines were related being derived from some main tradition of pre-Aryan natural science and psychology; the followers of Gosāla were Ājivaka; his doctrine described.

Pp. 268-279. Man against Nature: Jainism agrees with Gosāla as to the masklike character of the personality; but Jainism disagrees with Gosāla's fatalistic

interpretation of the graduated roles of the play, asserting that each human individual is free to make his own escape. The universe composed of six constituents; *Jiva*, *Ajiva*, *Dharma*, *Adharma*, *Kala*, and *Pudgala*—fully described. Karmas described. The seven *Tattvas*, described.

P. 281. Sāṅkhya and Yoga related to the Mechanical system of the Jainas, which can be traced back, in a partly historical, partly legendary way, through the long series of the Tirthankaras, to a remote, aboriginal, non-Vedic, Indian antiquity.

Pp. 305-6. The term *Kevalin* denote the Jaina saint or Tirthankara cleansed of karmic matter, detached from bondage, this perfected one ascends to the summit of the universe. The word *Kevalin* expressed the two meanings of 'isolated, exclusive, alone' and 'whole, entire, absolute', both being ideas pertaining to the sphere of beatitude in perfection. Sāṅkhya Yoga system shares many features with the ancient pre-Aryan philosophy preserved in the beliefs of the Jainas.

P. 315. Jainism viewed the interaction of the two principles (life-matter and life-monads) in terms of a kind of subtle chemistry, as a material process of pervasion and suffusion, a tinging of the crystal of the life-monad by contamination with a subtle karmic substance.

P. 331. Denunciation of ascetic extravagances of the Jainas by Buddhism and Sāṅkhya.

P. 337. From the materialistic non-Aryan philosophies of the Jainas and Gosāla, the universe is interpreted on the basis of two antagonistic eternal principles, *puruṣa* and *prakṛti* (or *Jiva* and non-*jiva*).

P. 379. It was in the great paradoxes of the epoch-making *Bhagavad Gītā* that the non-Brahmanical, pre-Aryan thought of aboriginal India became fruitfully combined and harmonized with the Vedic ideas of the Aryan invaders. The non-Aryan systems (Jainism, Gosāla's teaching, Sāṅkhya, and Yoga) were characterized by a resolutely logical, theoretical dichotomy, which insisted on a strict distinction between two spheres, that of the life-monad (*jīva*, *puruṣa*) and that of matter (*a-jīva*, *prakṛti*);

Pp. 404-07. Yoga according to *Bhagavad Gītā* and Jainism.

P. 413. Jainism assigns a completely passive role to the self and describe the self not as the force and sustance of the cosmos but as the individual life-monad.

P. 474. The Jains called their way of salvation the ford (*tirtha*), and the supreme Jaina teachers were, Tirthankaras, 'those making, or providing, a ford'.

P. 492. Vaiśālī (modern Basarh, in the Hajipur subdivision of the Muzaffarpur District of Bihar Province) the ancient city near which Vardhamān Mahāvira, the last of the Tirthankaras (cf. *supra*, Pp. 221-222) is supposed to have been born.

P. 546. According to Buddhism all beings are to be regarded, respected, and treated as potential Buddha—basically the same view as that of the ancient Jaina system.

Pp. 547-550. Purification of the subtle body : according to the more ancient, less psychological, more materialistic approach of the Jaina discipline, it is to be brought about by an inhibiting of the physical influx of darkening karmic colour into the crystal of the monad.

Pp. 595-96. The ruthless asceticism of the 'naked philosophers' (the 'gymnosophists' who astounded Alexander's Greeks) followed logically from their resolution to be sterilized of (*ajiva*) dead material and thus rendered pristine-pure, luminous, and perfect.

Pp. 615-18. Appendix B : Historical summary. (Appendix B. Historical Summary) :

B.C.	B.C.
	c. 3500-1500 Dravidian Civilization (Indus Valley Ruins).
c. 2000-1000 Aryan Invasions of N. India.	? Prehistoric Jaina Saviors.
	c. 872-772 Pārsiava (23rd Jain Savior). ? Gosāla.
	c. 563-483 Buddha.
325 Alexander enters N.W. India.	
	c. 321-297. Candragupta Maurya, Cāṇakya Kautilya (Arthasāstra).
c. 400 B.C.—Rāmāyaṇa 200 A.D. (present form).	c. 274-237 Aśoka.

- c. 400 B.C.—*Mahāvibhāṣā*
400 A.D. (present form)
(*Bhagavad Gītā*).

c. 80 Pali canon.

c. 983 Camuṇḍrarāya (Gommata
image).

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1921

Mohan Lal MENTA—*Jaina Psychology*. Amritsar, 1955. Pp. XVI+220.

It is a treatise on Jaina Psychology based on the Doctrine of Karma. Contents :

Chap. I. Karma : the basis of Jaina Psychology.

Chap. II. Sensory and mental comprehension.

Chap. III. Sensory and mental comprehension.

Chap. IV. Extra-sensory perception.

Chap. V. Sense-feeling and emotion.

Chap. VI. Activity and its control.

Chap. VII. Transmigration.

Chap. VIII. Conclusion and recapitulation.

Index.

1922

Mihir Kumara MUKERJEE—*Ascetic mysticism in Jainism*. (Jain. Ant., vol. XXI, No. II), Arrah, 1955. Pp. 1 to 11.

Jainism offers a philosophy where man's place in the cosmos has been investigated, and formulated his relation with the entire cosmic existence. The author discusses the subject under the following points—(1) Mystery of life ; (2) Intellectual mysticism ; (3) Renunciation ; (4) Karma-evil and suffering ; (5) Himsā degrades soul ; (6) Ascetic idealism ; (7) Nudity ; (8) Internal purity and realisation ; (9) Liberation or Nirvāṇ ; (10) Reality is freedom.

1923

Wing—Tsit CHAN and Charles A. MOORE—*The Essentials of Buddhist Philosophy by Junjuro Takakusu*. Bombay, 1956.

P. 203. Buddhism have a definite theory of the world—periods or aeons (*kalpa*) which is substantially identical with that of the Sāṅkhya and Jaina Schools of India. The Sāṅkhya School might have been the originator of the *Kalpa* theory as GARBE thinks (Richard GARBE *Die Sankhya Philosophie*), and Buddhism as well as Jainism might have been indebted to it.

1924

Anantalal THAKUR—*Ratnakīrtinibandhavalī*, (Buddhist Nyāya works of Ratnakīrti) Tibet Sanskrit works Series. Patna, 1957.

P. 4. Jainism had its own *Mantraśāstra*, teaching all sorts of magical and esoteric practices but having no room for meat, wine and women. The belief in magical powers by estoeric *mantras* and practices very old in India, shared alike by Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism (*Mantraśāstras and Jainism* by ALTEKAR).

P. 28. Introduction : Ratnakīrti and the other *Śāstras* : one Māṇikyachandra and one Ahriḱa are mentioned. The former may be identical with the Jaina scholar Manikyanandin. The latter has been accepted as a particular Jaina scholar by Dr. B. BHATTACHARYA (*Mīmāṃsāślokavārtika* Trivandrum, Intro. P.I.).

1925

Muni Mahendra KUMAR—*Science of Atom in Jain Philosophy* (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XIXth Session, Delhi, 1957). Pp. 89-90.

Atom is indivisible, impregnable and indestructible. Its special features are colour, touch, taste and smell. Atoms, more than one, when joined, make one molecule. Keeping its ownself, the atom multiplies into countless changes and every atom turns into gold, silver, iron, earth, water, fire, wind and other worldly things.

1926

P. K. JAIN—*Kevala-jhāna of Jainism and the super mind of Sri Aravind*—*A comparative study*, (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XIXth Session, Delhi, 1957).

Pp. 88-89. Points of similarity between the concepts of the Kevala-jhāna and the super mind.

Both are realistic in approach and idealistic in outlook. Kevala-jñāna and the super mind are the highest points of evolution, in which the essential nature of the self unfolds itself. Intuition and knowledge are the two constituent factors of the soul, and there is no antagonism between the two. *Ananta catuṣṭaya* in the state of Kevala-jñāna conforms to the three infinite potentialities of *Saccidānanda*. *Ānanda* is the main permeating element in both the conceptions. Different stages in the course of evolution are the different poises of the same Reality in both the philosophies and all different view-points ultimately merge, into the vastness of this last stage.

Points of Dissimilarity—

Jainas start their enquiry from the world of value. Unlike in Kevala-Jñāna intuition reigns and intellect loses itself into it in the super mind. Jainas reject Absolutism and maintain relativity in Kevala Jñāna, while Śrī Aravinda though admitting relativity on the level of intellect lays stress on the unity only. Jainas condemn the idea of grace and involution, while Śrī Aravinda very vehemently affirms it.

1927

Muni NAGRAJ—*Syādvāda and the theory of Relativity*, (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XIXth session, Delhi, 1957).

P. 87. Whatever we speak contains a relation and without relation every speech becomes devoid of truth, or false.

1928

Radha Krishna CHOUDHARY—*Comparative study of Jaina and Buddha Philosophy*, (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XIXth Session, Delhi, 1957), Pp. 77-78. Main points given and discussed :—

- (a) Both advocate the same way to liberation.
- (b) Buddhist improved upon the Jaina legends.
- (c) Monastic tenets of both emphasising the rational elements in man closely resemble.

(d) As the Buddhists emphasised on the *Āryasatya*.

So the Jainas on *Samvara*.

(e) The *Apyakṛtas* (in Buddhism) generated the dialectical process of Buddhist philosophy—Prabhācandra, the Jaina dialection, successfully refuted the Yogācāra denial of extra-mental reality. Abhayadeva, another Jaina dialection, refuted Yogācāra's difficulty of cognising *Jaḍata*.

(f) Karma is maintained by both the systems.

1929

Sarvepalli RADHAKRISHNAN and Charles A. MOORE—*A source book in Indian Philosophy*. Princeton, New Jersey, 1957.

P. XVII—The Epic Period—500 or 600 B.C. to A.D. 200—the rise and early development of Buddhism, Jainism, Śaivism, and Vaiṣṇavism; the unorthodox system of Jainism perforce brought into clearer perspective by the construction of systematic treatises.

P. XX. The two schools of Jainism and others—evidence of the diversity of views in Indian philosophy.

P. XXIV. Non-systems of Indian philosophy (except the Cārvāka) openly stands in violation of the accepted intuitive insights of its ancient seers whether it be similarly intuitive wisdom of Mahāvira, the founder of Jainism or others as we have it today.

P. XXVI. All philosophies in India—Hindu, Buddhist, Jain and Cārvāka—have a practical motivation, stemming from man's practical problems of life, his limitations and suffering, and culminating in every case except the Cārvāka in a consideration of his ultimate liberation (Mokṣa). The goal of life is essentially the same.

P. XXVII. The essential spirit of the philosophy of life is that of non-attachment : they also accept the doctrines of karma and rebirth.

P. 228. Jainism did not draw its theories from the *Veda* and *Upaniṣads* and did not attempt to justify its teachings by reference to those bases orthodox texts.

Pp. 250-71. Chapter VIII—Jainism.

P. 250. The Jainas followers of Vardhamāna (Mahāvira) (599 B.C.—527 B.C.) who systematized the doctrine of the three Tirthankaras (founders of the path), Ṛṣabha, Ajitanātha, and Ariṣṭanemi (all of ancient date, mentioned in the *Tajur Veda*).

The Jaina system does not accept the authority of the Veda. It commends the truth of its system on the ground of its accordance with reality.

Its central features are its classification of being, its theory of knowledge with its celebrated doctrines of *Syādvāda* and *Saptabhangi*, and its ascetic ethics. Five kinds of knowledge ; consciousness ; the soul.

P. 251. The doctrine of *naya* (aspects or standpoints) ; *Jīva* (conscious) and *ajīva* (non-conscious) ; the Jainas believe in the atomic structure of the universe. Cause of the soul's embodiment ; way to deliverance through the three 'Jewels'—right faith, right conduct and right knowledge ; five virtues—*ahiṃsā* (non-violence), truth speaking, non-stealing, chastity and non-attachment to worldly things, constitute right conduct ; the Jainas were the first to make *ahiṃsā*, non-violence, into a rule of life, the state of 'release'.

Pp. 252-60. A. *Tattvārthadhigama Sūtra*—Chapters I to X contents of these given.

Pp. 260-68. B. *Syādvādamahājari* : The *Syādvādamahājari* by Malliṣeṇa is a 13th century commentary on the famous Jain work. An examination in thirty-two stanzas of the doctrines of other systems by Hemacandra, (1088-1172) ; a celebrated work on Jaina metaphysics and logic, the book ranked almost as an original place of work.

Pp. 269-71. C. *Sanmati Tarka* : The noumenal (*dravyārthika*) and the phenomenal (*parīkṣārthika*), the two fundamental methods (the two *nayas*, standpoints) covering the viewpoints of things as stated by Tirthankaras.

P. 349. The age of Buddha (563-483 B.C.) represents great spirit in India. The revolt of Buddhism and Jainism forms an era in the history of Indian thought, since it finally exploded the method of dogmatism and helped to bring about a critical point of view.

P. 379. That being whom all men alike worship, the Jainas as the Unobstructed...

1930

Sadashiv N. ATHAVALÉ—*A note on the logic and epistemology of the Cārvākas*. (Proc., I.H.C. XXII Session), Bombay, 1958.

P. 46. Jain writers like Vādirajasūri, Prabhāchandrasūri etc., have recorded the views of the Cārvākins.

1931

R. D. KARMARKAR—*Presidential address*—Philosophy and religion section. (Proc. and Tran. AIOC, XVIIIth Session; 1955). Annamalainagar, 1958.

P. 108. The Jains partially accept the separate existence of the *Ātman* or self.

1932

H. M. BHATTACHARYA—*The Anekānta-vāda of the Jainas* (the Indo-Asian culture, Vol. VI, No. 3, New Delhi, 1958), Pp. 310 to 318.

Anekānta-vāda or the Doctrine of Manysidedness of Reality of the Jainas is a distinctive contribution to Indian thought in so far as Realistic Metaphysics and Epistemology are concerned. The sevenfold (saptabhāgi) judgement described.

1933

K. C. PANDEY—*Presidential Address, Religion and Philosophy Section*. The Philosophy of freedom of soul is the basis of Principle of co-existence. (Proc. and Trans. AIOC, XIXth Session), Delhi, 1959. Part I.

Pp. 205-206. The Jainism admits it to be sentiment and capable of attaining infinite consciousness power and happiness.

1934

V. S. VENKATA RAGHAVACHARYA—*Paramatabhanga : Sri Vedānta Desika's criticism of Philosophical systems other than Advaita*. (Summaries of Papers, AIOC, XXth Session, 1959), Bhuvanēswar, 1959.

P. 141. Vedānta Desika deals with the Jains amongst others.

1935

GAURINATH ŚASTRI—*The Philosophy of Word and Meaning*. Calcutta, 1959.

P. 47. The Jains favourably inclined to the atomic doctrine. In this system we find *pudgalas* instead of *paramāṇus* which, however, are of one kind and not of four kinds as maintained in the Nyāya Vaiśeṣika system ; that the four classes of material objects together with movables and immovables are produced from *pudgalas*.

Pp. 52-54. The Jaina believes that words are material substances made up of atoms which are distinct from other material atoms in nature. These atoms have been designated as sound atoms in order to distinguish them from the acknowledged kinds of atoms, viz., air, earth, etc. The Naiyāyika and grammarian criticism.

1936

A. N. UPADHYE—*Anuppehā in the Ardhamagadhī cannon*. (Proc. and Trans. AIOC, XIXth Session, Delhi, 1961), Part II, Pp. 82-85.

Anuppehā (Anuprekṣa)—to think repeatedly. The *Tattvārthasūtra* enumerates twelve *Anuprekṣās* reflecting on the fundamental facts of life. A potent agency for the destruction of Karman it accompanied *Dhyāna*. Standardisation of the *Anuprekṣas* in a list of twelve and their representation in early Jaina literature.

1937

RAMJEE SINGH—*The nature of unconditionality in 'Syādvāda'*. (Jaina Ant., vol. XXII, No. 1). Arrah, 1963.

Pp. 20 to 24. *Syādvāda* is the doctrine of the relativity of judgement, which follows as the reductio-ad-absurdum from Jaina Doctrine of *Anekāntavāda* or Manifolddness of truth. *Saptabhangi* is the Pluralistic doctrine of the Jaina Dialectics. A wonderful reconciliation between conditionality and unconditionality : everything is conditional on thought level, but not on the level of existence.

1938

Y. J. PADMADRAJIAH—*A comparative study of the Jaina Theories of Reality and Knowledge*. Bombay, 1963. Pp. xiii+423

Contents.

Part I. Ontology (the nature of reality).

Chap. I. Five types of Approach to the Problem of reality.

Chap. II. The Philosophy of (a) Identity (Being). (b) Difference (change).

Chap. III. The schools of Philosophy in which Identity subordinates difference.

Chap. IV. The schools of philosophy in difference subordinates identity.

Chap. V. The Jain Philosophy of Identity in difference.

Chap. VI. The externalistic of Identity—in difference. *Ubhayavāda Versus Jātyantaravāda*.

Chap. VII. Is relation on entity in reality ?

Chap. VIII. A consideration of two controversies concerning *Dravya* and *guṇa* and their relations.

Part II—Epistemology.

Chap. IX. *Anekāntavāda* (Manifoldness).

Chap. X. *Nayavāda* (Standpoints).

Chap. XI. *Syādvāda* (conditional predication).

Conclusion ; Bibliography and Indexes to (a) works, (b) authors, (c) Philosophical sects and tenets and (d) Sanskrit and Prākṛit words.

1939

Muni NATHMAL—*Philosophy of soul is the gift of Kṣatriyas to Indian thought*. (Summaries of papers of the 26th International Congress of Orientalists, New Delhi, 1964).

Pp. 180-181. *Ātmavidyā* (Philosophy of Salvation) is a non-vedic term. According to Jain theology Lord Ṛṣabha, the Kṣatriya, was the first preacher of *Ātmavidyā* and all Tirthankaras (belonging to Kṣatriya clan) followed him.

Muni RAKESH KUMAR—*the theory of Syādvāda* (—do— as above).

Pp. 201-202. The *Syādvāda* theory (Assertion of relativity) in the general and practical principal of life. To limit it to only philosophical speculations is sheer ignorance.

DINESH CHANDRA SHASTRI—*Concept of Mind in ancient India*. (Do. as above).

P. 232. Jain mind discussed.

Kamal Chand SOGANI—*Fundamentals of Jaina Mysticism* (Do. as above).

Pp. 241-242. Jain mysticism not discussed in the *Encyclopaedia of Religion and ethics*.

Jaina equivalent of the word mysticism is '*Suddhopayoga*' which consists in realising the transcendental self (*paramātman*) through the internal self (*antarātman*) by renouncing the external self (*Baktrātman*). *Guṇasthānas*, or the 14 stages of spiritual evolution.

NATHMAL TATIA—*Negation in Indian Philosophy*. (Do. as above).

P. 248. Jaina philosophy recognizes negation as a part of the real.

V. VARDAGHARI—*A Note on the Nirvikalpaka and Savikalpaka perceptions in Indian Philosophy*. (Do as above).

Pp. 260-261. A graded development of the two kinds. (*Nirvikalpaka* and *Savikalpaka*) is given in the Jain system.

J. S. ZAVERI—*Non-absolutist Realism of the Jainas*. (Do. as above). Supplement, Pp. 40-41.

Here the writer discusses the non-absolutist realism of the Jains as applied to the problems of substance qualities and mutation. Mutation—Qualities and substance—discussed.

Conclusion—The Jainas are neither idealists nor sceptics ; they are realists but not atheists.

1940

V. RAGHAVAN and R. N. DANDEKAR—*Philosophy and Religion*. (Oriental Studies in India, published on the occasion of the 26th International Congress of Orientalists, New Delhi, 1964).

Pp. 103—112. Mentions some Jain authors and their published works on Jain Philosophy and Religion.

RAMJI—SINGH—*The nature of unconditionality in Syadvād.* (Jain Ant. Vol. No. 1), Arrah, 1964.

Pp. 1 to 7. *Syadvāda* is the doctrine of the relativity of judgement which follows as the reduction—ad-absurdum from Jaina doctrine of *Anekāntavāda* or manifoldness of truth. From it developed a wonderful organon of Saptabhangi where is found the pluralistic doctrine of Jaina Dialectics. Jaina theory elaborates a logic of indetermination not in reference to the will but in reference to thought. This saves it from scepticism. Thus there is a wonderful reconciliation between conditionality and unconditionality. Everything is conditional on thought level, but not on the level of existence. There is no real contradiction.

Section VIII

I—SOCIOLOGY

1941

J. DELAMAINE—*On the Śrāwacs or Jains* (Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. I, Pp.—413—438), London, 1827.

Generalities.—Enumeration of some sects or tribes among the Jains.—Peculiarities of the Digambaras.—Traditions relating to the establishment of the tribe of the Ardhabhāls and to the priority of the Digambaras.—The doctrines and the Jain belief in general.—The Tirthakaras.—Special review on Ṛṣabha and Pārśvanātha. Legend of Pārśvanātha.—The eight karmas.

1942

F. Buchanan HAMILTON—*On the Śrāwacs or Jains*. (Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, vol. I, Pp. 531—538). London, 1827.

The Jains in the districts of Bihar and of Patna. The doctrine of the castes to the Jains.—The different Jain tribes. The Digambaras ; Their sacred books their sects, their priests.

The Śvetāmbaras : they have not special priests : the religious functions are performed by the Brahmanas.—The Tirthakaras and the cult of which they are the object.—The sacred books of the Śvetāmbaras. The temples and the cult in general—Review on three special sects ; the Therāpanthis, the Vispanthis and the Dhundīās.

1943

J. A. DUBOIS—*Hindu Manners, customs and ceremonies*. Translated by H.K. Beauchamp. Third edition, Oxford, 1906.

The review on the Jains forms the Appendix I.

1944

Jonathan HUTCHINSON—*On Leprosy and Fish eating*. London, 1906.

Pp. 102, 338, 347, 354, 386. Jains and Leprosy.

P. 360. The Jains—Non-eaters of flesh.

1945

B. A. GUPTA—*Notes on the Position of Women among Hindus, Moslems, Buddhists and Jains*. Calcutta, 1909. (Ethnographic Survey of India).

Pp. 23-30. The Position of Women among Jains :

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|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Woman as a mother. | 2. Woman as a temptation. |
| 3. Woman's position. | 4. Woman in a passion. |
| 5. Woman as a trouble. | 6. Woman as a wife. |
| 7. Pregnant woman. | 8. Married life. |
| 9. Woman as a ministering angel. | 10. Woman as a Queen-dowager. |
| 11. Chastity. | 12. Desire for a woman, |
| 13. Woman as an ascetic. | 14. Emancipation of women. |
| 15. Woman the cause of quarrel. | |

1946

Maurice BLOOMFIELD—*The Dohada or Craving of Pregnant Women : A Motif of Hindu Fiction*. (JAOS, xi. 1920, Pp. 1-24).

Reference to many Jain work have been made to illustrate the paper.

1947

Jains and Swadeshi. (Mr. June, 1922).

P. 758. Order passed to the effect that (i) no other clothes but woven and hand spun *khaddar* should be worn in temples while performing *Pūjā* and saying morning and evening prayers, (2) *Chandan* alone should be used unless pure *Kashmere Kesār* is available.

1948

S. T. MOSES—*Fish and Religion in South India*. (QJMS, xiii, 1923, Pp. 549-554).

Pp. 550-551. The Jains found in the North Arcot, South Arcot and South Canara districts are the only people who scrupulously abstain from eating fish or flesh—They avoid all sorts of meat diet.

1949

K. P. JAIN—*Marriage in Jaina Literature*. IHQ. Vol. IV, 1928.

Pp. 146—152. Marriage—result of Karma in Jainism—fully explained—Marriage in the *Bhogabhumi* (i.e. men and women born in couples and lived like husband and wife later on) and *Karmabhūmi* (i.e. the individual births) according to Jains explained—*Svayamvara*—defined.

Polygamy—in vogue among the Jains. Marriage between the four *varṇas* discussed—marriage with non-Jainas and new converts discussed—mention of—(1) Raja Cetaka of Vaiśālī the staunch Jains giving his daughter Celanā in marriage to Śreṇika Bimbisāra a Buddhist.

(2) King Dhanasena of Kauśāmbi followed Vedic religion but his queen Dhanashri professed Jainism.

(3) Vasumitra, the merchant, paid reverence to Jain *gurus*, but his wife Dhanaśrī a non-Jain.

(4) Nili, the daughter of Jaina seth Jinadatta of Bhṛgukacha married to Jaina convert Śāgardatta. Śāgardatta's conversion to his former faith and mention of torture inflicted on Nili to give up her religion.

Jain Kavi Dhanañjaya had Buddhist wife and Buddhist Lexicographer Amara Simha had a Jain wife.

Mention of Pālita a Jain merchant of Campā—sailed to Pihundanagara where he was married with a foreign girl.

Instance lack relating to the marriage where Jain girls were given in marriage to foreigners—Illegal daughters born out of wedlock or of prostitutes were accepted by ancient Jains. Jinasenācārya—an early law givers of the Jains—Earlier Jains considered full youth to be the appropriate age for marriage. Customs and ceremonies attending Jain marriages fully discussed. Mention of re-marriage advocated in Jain literature (*Trivandara* ch. 11. Pp. 171-173).

1950

S. K. KARANDIKARA—*Hindu Exogamy*. Bombay, 1929.

P. 92. In Buddhist and Jain works names of Kṣatriyas are often mentioned together with their *Gotras*.

P. 93. Both Buddhism and Jainism were revolts of the Kṣatriyas against the orthodox Brahmin supremacy and they wanted to show to the world that they were in no way inferior to ancient Brahmin teachers.

P. 94. One significant fact regarding the *Gotras* of the Buddhist and Jain teachers is that nowhere we find any discussion or mention of their *Pravaras* which were the basis of the Brahmanical *Gotras*.

1951

H. C. CHAKRADAR—*Social life in Ancient India*. Calcutta, 1929.

P. 89. Mallinātha quotes Surpārka or Sopārā as the capital of Aparanta.

P. 111. *Kṣapanika* means the Jain *Sadhi*.

P. 113. Buddhism and Jainism accounts for many ascetics in the country.

1952

I. B. HORNER—*Women under Buddhism*. London, 1930.

P. 5. The cult of mother referred to in the early Jaina literature.

P. 24. The doctrine of *Ahimsa* pre-existing in India among Jains before Buddha.

P. 32. The process of Marriage among the followers of Naked Ascetics discussed.

P. 101. Community life is not an exclusive privilege of men according to Mahāvīra—so his permission of it to be the right of women. The four orders of his followers viz. monks, nuns, laymen and lay women discussed.

P. 102. Candanā the head of the Śvetāmbara Jains.

P. 106. Establishment of institutions and invocation of the Jains.

P. 108. Veṭāli a flourishing Jain centre at the time of Buddha. Mention of Jain nuns held in great esteem and termed as 'noble lady'.

P. 116. The early organisation of the Jain institutions accountable for its (Jainism's) survival upto present day in India.

P. 153(n). Paumāvai the Jain queen who renounced the world—"And although she was asked at her consecration she did not tell of her pregnancy for fear they might not grant her ordination".

P. 171. Nanduttarā a renowned Jain speaker converted to Buddhism.

P. 177. Isidāsi, a Jain woman drawn to the Jain order by another lady Jinadattā.

P. 213. Jains particularly advanced to granting religious ventures to women.

P. 214. Mention of Bhaddā Kuṇḍalkesā an ex-Jain woman.

P. 214(n). Jain recluses must not possess a needle or anything made of metal.

P. 216(n). The beginnings of Monasticism in India appear to have taken their rise with the Jains and Buddhists.

P. 263. Rebirth in the form of a demon in consequence of suicide held by the Jains.

P. 286. Mention of five formulas of worship uttered by Queen Paumāvai viz, Reverence to the *Arhats*, to the liberated ones, to the Masters, to the Teachers and to all the saintly monks of the world.

P. 321. Mention of Upali an ex-Jain refusing audience to the Jains in general.

P. 348. Mention of Viśākha's story of converting Migāra a Jain through the preaching of Buddha whom Viśākha had invited.

P. 359. Mention of Buddha's preaching the invalidity of the Jainic doctrines before Viśākha.

1953

Mognus HIR SCHFELD—*Women East and West*. London, 1935.

P. 204. Despite their peculiar way of living and the fact they are minority members of Jain and Jew communities are not only recognised as fully authorised citizens but occupy a position of high esteem.

P. The Jain temple which was visited at Calcutta was comparatively new. For a long time Jain architecture has been specially distinguished.

1953 (i)

TAMOSH CHANDRA DAS GUPTA—*Aspects of Bengali Society from Old Bengali Literature*. Calcutta, 1935.

P. 129. The style of pillars in the city of Burdwan resembled those favoured by the Jains for serving the purpose of lampstands.

1954

A. N. UPADHYE : *Studies In Jaina Gotras*. (Jain Ant. Vol. II ; No. III ; Arrah, 1936 ; Pp. 61-69).

Gotras refer to names of personages from mythological lists. The word *Gotra* occurs in the Jaina scriptures as one of the Eight Karmas. According to *Gommaṣāra*, *Gotra* signifies the conduct of the soul coming down from generation to generation. High or low birth of soul is determined by the Karma. The sources of some of the *Gotra*—names are found in the lists of names of *yakṣas*, of fathers of Tirthankaras, of *Kuladharas*, of Cakravartins, of Baladevas of Vāsudevas and of Rudras. The names of *Pravaras* are drawn from Jinasena's *Sahasranāma*, a part of his *Mahāpurāṇa*. The list of *Sūtras* is made up by the names of Gaṇadharas of Vṛṣabha, Gaṇadhara-mukhyas of twenty-four Tirthankaras the names of Gaṇadharas of Mahāvira, Daśapurvadhārins and Ācārāṅgadhārins. The names of *Śākhās* are drawn from the varieties of *Srutajñāna*, the names of *Āṅgas*, *Prakirnakas* and *sūtras*. Some of the *Śākhā*-names of additional *Gotras* are drawn from *Leśyādhikāra* of *Gommaṣāra*. *Gotra*, according to Brahmanic tradition. *Gotras* in literary and epigraphic records. Authors, who were converted from Brahmanic fold, retained their old *gotras* as family hireloom. List of seventy-four *Gotras* with their *Pravaras*, *Sūtras* and *Śākhās* are given. Another list of 140 *Gotras* etc. from a palm-leaf Ms.

1955

S. RICE—*Hindu customs and their origins*. London, 1937.

P. 134. Jains cover their mouth, lest they should harm some small insect inadvertently and will sleep in bug-infested beds to give the creature a chance of a full meal.

P. 150. Development of the custom of venerating cattle to the point of refusing to kill them under any circumstances, it is not unlikely that the rise of Buddhism played a considerable part—Mahāvira—founder of Jain sect born in 468 B.C. Doctrine of *Ahiṃsā* of the Jains in relation to animals explained.

1956

Prof. INDRA—*The Status of women in Ancient India*, Lahore, 1940.

Pp. 300-312, *Liberty of the Jaina women to take the life of asceticism.*

Trishasṭi śhalākā charitam—the Jātaka story book of the Jains mentions Nīrnāmikā a forsaken ugly maiden having audience with Yugandhara Rishi and her asceticism.

Mention of 14,000 *Sādhus*, 46,000 *Sādhvis*, 159,000 *Śrāvakas* and 3,18,000 *Śhrāvikās* at the time of Mahāvira (c.f. *Chicago Prashnottari* Pp. 176). Chandanā—head of the order of female ascetics. Chandanā daughter of king Dadhivāhana of Champā. Mention of female Jain ascetic Puspchūlā with 38,000 in *Kalpasūtra*. Number of female ascetics greater than males referred to in *Kalpasūtra*. Mahā Suvratā. Arya Pakshini and Rājimati—a few Jain nuns. Religious status of a Jain woman better than that of her Buddhist sister—status of women in Śvetāmbara school discussed. The 19th Tīrthankara owing to deceitfulness in previous life was born as a woman—his doing of twenty things that make a Tīrthankara be born a Tīrthankara with feminine characteristics. Uniformity of rule for Jain monks and nuns laid down in *Āchārāṅga sūtra*.

No *Nirvāṇa* to women according to Digambara school. Division of Jains into Shvetambaras and Digambaras in 72 A.D. (Dr. HOERNLE) or 142 A.D. according to Shvetambaras. Legendary story as to the origin of the above division of the Jains mentioned. Position of women ascetics in Jainism fully described. Social status of the Jain and Hindu women of ancient times discussed.

Mahāvira's views regarding women. Jain scriptures always claim a superiority of the males to females. Mention of Sulasā and Revati pious Jain women. Status of the Women in Jain law books discussed. *Bhadrabahu samhitā* an authoritative Jain law book. Power of Jaina women over adoption and over her *Stridhana* discussed. Status of a Jain daughter and a Jain widow narrated.

1957

Atindra Nath Bose—*Social and Rural Economy in Northern India, 600 B.C. to 209 A.D.* Calcutta, 1942.

P. 11. Geographical divisions of India according to the Jain *Bhagvati*.

P. 33. Kāravela's Hāthigumphā inscription proves that the queen consort and queen Mother had their own estates out of which assignments of revenue could be made.

P. 59. Description of communal amusement in Jaina *Sūtras*.

Pp. 68-9. *Ahiṃsā* not invented by Mahāvira but can be traced in the *Vedas* and the earliest *Samvritā*.

P. 84. Mahāvīra issued ordinance for protection of plant life as well as animal life (JACOBI, Jain Sutras, II, p. 357).

P. 95. A Jain SB inscription records a tradition that in Chandragupta Maurya's time a Jain saint prophesied a twelve-year famine in Ujjain and that Chandragupta abdicated and followed the saint.

1958

Prof. INDRA—*The Status of Women*. Lahore, 1946.

P. 300. Account of the nun Nirnāmikā.

P. 301. In the life time of Mahāvīra, a brilliant Galaxy of 14,000 *Sadhūs*, 4,600 *Sadhvis*, 1,59,000 *Śrāvakas* and 3,18,000 *Śrāvikās* was created, account of Canada, Puspacūlā, Sumanā-*Kalpasūtra* records 20,000 nuns by annihilation of Karmas besides 1,000 male ascetics only were entitled to that exalted position. In the reign of Arhan Ariṣṭanemin 3,32,000 women adopted the vow of renunciation and 300 female ascetics reached the goal of emancipation. The account of Mahā Suvratā Arya Rukmini and Rājimatī. Rājimatī converted her husband to the Jain faith and made the disciple of *Nimiṣprabha*.

P. 302. According to Śvetāmbara tenets women are placed on equal footing with men in the pursuit of religious ideals.

P. 303. With regard to the nineteenth Tirthankara deceitfulness in previous life was the cause of his birth as woman. In *Ācārāṅga sūtra* uniform and alike rules were prescribed for monks and nuns. A childless lay woman yearns to have a piece of cloth of the dead *Sadhvi* for the hope of getting a son.

P. 304. *Kalpasūtra* records that aged male ascetic should be bowed with reverence by the younger ascetic but the female ascetic though aged should bow-down to the male ascetic just initiated. Man is senior to women who are considered as *Maya*. This led the Digambaras to lay down that women never attain *nirvāṇa*.

P. 305. The story of Sivabhūti, founder of the Digambara sect. The five main differentiations between two rival sects of the Jains as summarised by Mrs. STEVENSON.

P. 306. Woman is declared to be one of twenty-two troubles.

P. 307. Rṣabhadeva is said to have taught men 72 arts and women only 64.

Pp. 308-12. A nutshell account of Jain law.

1159

B. S. VERMA—*Socio-Religious, Economic and Literary Condition of Bihar* (from ca. 319 A.D. to 1000 A.D.) Delhi, 1962.

P. 62. Harsha, king of Magadha (641 A.D.) held a special assembly at Kanauj in honour of Yuan Chwang, it was attended amongst others by about three thousand Jains and Brahmanas, (REAL, *Life of Hiuen-Tsiang*, p. 177).

P. 73. The Pālas of Bihar and Bengal : Rājyapāla, adopted the policy of religious toleration, Jainism also flourished in his kingdom as is known from an inscription, found in a Jain temple at Nalanda, belonging to the 24th year of his reign (I.A , xlvii, p. iii).

P. 77. A large number of Hindu and Jain images of Tirthankaras such as of Mahāvīra, Pārśvanātha, etc. were found at the Buddhist monastery of Nalanda ; it indicates that this monastery was visited by non-Buddhists as well.

79. In the *Saura Purāṇa* (Ch. 38, 54), it is said that the Ghārvākas, Buddhists, Jains, etc. should not be allowed to settle in the kingdom : *Na Chārvāko navi Bauddho na jaino yavano-a-pina. Kapālikā Kauliko vā tasmin rājye viśetkanchit.*

It is likely that the Śaivas took the lead in the aggressive religious activities against the unorthodox sects, such as Buddhists and Jains (YADUVANSI, *Śaivismat*, Pp. 138 ; 1955).

Pp. 101-104. Jainism : Antiquity of Jainism ; the *Tajurveda* mentions the names of three Tirthankaras, Rishabha, Ajitanātha and Ariṣṭanemi ; the Jains had their stronghold in Bihar ; Mahāvīra was born in Vaiśālī and died in Pāvā. Mahāvīra first entered the order of Pārśvanātha but left it afterwards. Mahāvīra stressed asceticism and complete abandonment of all possessions, including clothings, whereas Pārśvanātha had stressed some covering and disfavoured extreme renunciation. These differences widened at the time of Bhadrabāhu.

The *Siddhas* also refer to the naked Jain monks : "*Dihnakka jai maline besm, nggala hoi upadia kesen, "Khavanehin Jana vidambi—a besin, appana bahira mokkha ubesen,*"—SANKRITAVANA, *Dohakosha*, p. 2. vs. 5, 6.

No king in Bihar during this period subscribed to the faith of Jainism. Mahāvīra's message to mankind was that future happiness depends on Karma ; on practising asceticism, Karma could be burnt up and one could become a Tirthan-

kara. Jainism during this period lost its importance and appeal in Bihar, the land of its birth.

Image worship was current among the Jains in Eastern India even in the pre-Mauryan times ; removal of a Jain image from Kalinga to Pataliputra by the Magadh King, Nanda. No place for god in Jainism.

The Jain laity who had been drawn away from Hinduism by Muhāvira, found themselves left without any object of worship. Therefore, gradually reverence for their masters and teachers passed into adoration, and images of these personages were set up for worship.

Images of Rishabhadeva, Pārśvanātha, Mahāvira and Śāntinātha are most common in Bihar. No Jain inscription of Gupta period found in Bihar. Some of the images of the Tirthankaras were installed at Rājgir by some teachers called Vasantanandi and Thiruka (GHOSH, *A guide to Nalanda*, p. 11). Jain images discovered in the districts of Singbhum, Mānbhum, Paṭnā and Shahabad point out that Jainism continued to have adherents in different parts of Bihar. When the storm of persecution by the Mohammedans swept over Bihar, Jainism took refuge in Hinduism.

P. 125. Naga-worship : it is one of the earliest popular cults. Jainism admitted the Naga in their religious system. Pārśvanātha has the serpent as his special symbol.

Section VIII

II—ETHNOLOGY

1960

J. MALCOLM—*A memoir of Central India including Malwa and adjoining Provinces.* Second edition, 2 volumes—Lond., 1824 (Third edition 1832).

The volume II, Pp. 160-165 enumerates some Estates of Jain faith and points out their customs.

1961

H. M. ELLIOT—*Memoirs on the history, folk-lore, and distribution of the races of the North Western Provinces of India.* Edited, revised and re-arranged by John Beames. 2 volumes. London, 1869.

Volume I.

P. 289. The Jains are in the number of 49,983 in the provinces of the North-West. They reside specially at Ajmer, Muzaffarnagar and Lalitpur. Moreover, they are seen principally at Agra, Farrukhabad, Itawah, Allahabad and Mirzapur.

1962

E. T. DALTON—*Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal,* Calcutta, 1872,

Pp. 164-165. The Mundas and the Oraons were beaten and driven away from their own countries by the Lowriks Sumwaras or Lowriks Sowriks, that the author supposes to have been the Jains.

Pp. 173-174. The Bhumijis who inhabit in the neighbourhood of Jaina temples pretend that the founders of these temples preceded them in their country. These Bhumijis would be probably the Vajra Bhūmi, known by their bad treatment with regard to Mahāvira.

P. 178. The Jains would have formerly occupied the country of the Kols Ho Larka. One does not know what they have become afterwards ; but they must have left some souvenir at Dhalbhum and in the district,

P. 318. The Kurmis, in the province of Chota Nagpur, are today settled there where rose formerly some jaina establishments.

(2nd reprint by Indian Studies : Past and Present).

1963

W. F. SINCLAIR—*Notes on Castes in the Dekhan*, (Indian Antiquary, vol. III, Pp. 44-46 ; 73-77 ; 126-132 ; 184-190 ; 337-339). Bombay, 1874.

P. 74. The castes called 'mixed' comprise among others of the Mārwaris and the Agrawāls. The Mārwaris are engaged in trade ; they belong generally to the Jaina religion. The Agarwāls are equally some merchants. One considers them as forming usually a Jaina tribe ; but perhaps they constitute a particular tribe.

P. 129. The Jains who practise the profession of cultivators are a little numerous in the Deccan. Their religion is not quite similar to that of the Mārwaris ; they practise rather the Jainism of the South India.

1964

D. P. KHAKHAR—*Castes and Tribes in Kachh*. (Indian Antiquary, Vol. V., Pp. 167-174). Bombay, 1876.

Śrāvaks. They belong principally to the two castes of the Oswāls and the Śrīmālīs, of the tribe of the Wāniās. They are originally Rajputs who were converted to the Jainism.

Wāniās. They constitute nine castes, among which the Oswāls, the Bhojaks, and the Śrīmālīs belong to the Jaina religion. The Oswāls are for the most part cultivators, and the Śrīmālīs tradesmen.

1965

V. A. SMITH—*Notes on the Bhars and other early Inhabitants of Bundelkhand*. (Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. XLVI, Pp. 227-236). Calcutta, 1877.

Relation between the Bhars and the Jainism. The eastern Bhars must have professed the Jaina faith.

At Dinai, there is a colossal statue with an inscription dated Samvat 1196. One sees there the ruins of a magnificent temple. In other localities one meets some small Jaina sculptures. Besides the inscriptions prove that the Jainism was flourishing in the 12th and 13th century in Bundelkhand.

1966

John Wilson—*Indian Castes*, 2 vols. Bombay, 1877.

Vol. i, p. 315. The Jains, the Buddhist seceders, take exactly the same view of caste as their speculative progenitors. Their *Yatis* or *Jatis* continually assail caste by such arguments as we find in the *Vajra Sūchi* of Aśva Ghoṣa.

Vol. i, p. 441. Sarāka.

Vol. ii, Pp. 86-87. Chola dynasty—Jain inscriptions at Ellora (Virola)—Depression of Jainism.

Vol. ii, p. 111. Osvāls, a class of mercantile Jains, and are called Osvāl Brāhmaṇas.

1967

A. SHERRING—*Hindu tribes and castes*. 3 Volumes. Calcutta, 1872-1881.

VOLUME II (1879).

Pages	Districts	Tribes professing the Jain religion.
1	2	3
81	Punjab	Bhābrāhs, numbering about 14,000.
115	Central Provinces.	Porewārs, tradesmen at Bhandara, Nagpur etc.
212- 213	Kathiawad	Bānyas, majority are Jains.—The temples of Palitana and of the mount Girnār are same places of pilgrimage very frequented.
247	Kacch	<i>Śrāvaks</i> , principally the caste of the Osvāls, and that of the Śrīmālis.
248	Do.	Wāniās, some nine castes that count the Wāniās, three are Jainas : the Osvāls, the Bhojaks and the Śrīmālis.
256	Guzerat	Ghorwāls and Pudawāls.
275	Do.	Banyās.

1	2	3
		VOLUME III (1881).
15	Rajputana	Review on an ancient Jaina temple at Lodorva, and on these of Jessalmer. These lasts are finally sculptured ; the oldest dates of 1371.
19	Do.	The Barā Bās ; resemblance of the Jains priests of this tribe with the Brahmanas.
21	Do.	The Bhojaks, although worshippers of Śiva, voluntarily frequent the Jaina temples.
50	Do.	The Agarwāls and the Oswāls of Ajmer, of Jessalmer and of the state of Mārwar, etc., are principally Jains.
51	Do.	The Saraogis, the Śrīmālis and the Palliwāls, cultivators or merchants in the country of Mārwar, are equally Jains.
98	Madras	The Madras Presidency count about 21,000 Jains who reside specially in Canara and Arcot.
150	Mysore	The Mārwaris belong for the most part to the Jaina religion.
158	Do.	Some castes of Sādars are Jains.

1968

John, C. NESFIELD—*Brief view of the caste system of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, Allahabad, 1885.

P. 38. Prevalence of Jainism among trading castes.

Pp. 116-122. Jains : Incompleteness of information—Original tenets of Jainism anti-Brahmanical—But gradually assimilated to Brahmanism—Function of the Jain castes—Castes partly Jain and partly Hindu—Religious orders of Jains—Jain ceremony of *Rathajātrā*.

1969

Eustace, J. KIRTS—*Caste and Custom*. (CR, lxxx, art 10, 1885, Pp. 189-206).

P. 190. Our imperfection of the knowledge of the Jains.

P. 191. Hinduism has drawn within its pale the Jain god and goddess of Pandharpur.

1970

W. CROOKE—*An introduction to the Popular Religion and Folklore of Northern India*—Allahabad, 1894.

P. 4. Recall of the Jaina rule which prohibits eating after the sun-set, lest one would kill the insects which penetrated into the mouth.

P. 7. The *swastika* is regarded by the Jains as a propitious sign.

P. 67. The Jains worship Bhairava as the protector of their church and their community. They offer to him some fruits or some sweetmeats, but never meat or bloody sacrifices.

P. 117. The Jaina cult consists in the worship of deified saints.

P. 235. Indra is the invisible companion of Mahāvira.

P. 338. The emperor Akbar prohibited killing of the animals during the twelve days regarded as sacred (Pajusan) by the Jains.

1971

W. CROOKE—*The tribes and castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, 4 volumes. Calcutta, 1896.

VOLUME III. Pp. 52-55. Article Jati.

Statistic of the Jains in the provinces of the North-West and of Oudh ; according to the census of 1891. Most of them belong to the caste of the Banyās. General review, borrowed from M. BURGESS, on the Jainism and the Jains. Ideas on the *Tatis*. They are of two sorts ; 1st the *Tatis* properly called, the priests, dressed in white ; 2nd the Sewaras who bear dresses of Ochreous colour. These last of nomadic habit, have the reputation to practise magic and sorcery. The Hindus have them in horror and despise them. The census reveals 12 Jaina fakirs : 4 at Saharanpur, 1 at Muzaffarnagar, 1 at Mathura, 2 at Agra and 4 at Jalaun.

VOLUME IV. Pp. 97-107. Article Oswāl.

Legend on the conversion to the Jainism of the tribe of the Oswāls. Towards the year Samvat 222 (165 A.D.), there was at Osanagari a king without progeny. Thanks to the devotions of a Jaina ascetic of the name of Ratnasūri, this prince obtained a son and was converted soon to the Jainism. The conversion of the tribe was accomplished afterwards progressively upto Samvat 1167. The Oswāls are in general Digambaras. Some only belong to the Śvetāmbara community and worship ancient masters of the Kharatara sect ; they read the *Kalpasūtra*. Some ideas on the cult, the pilgrimages and religious festivals.

1972

M. MILLETT—*Some modern Jain Sects*—Hindu Antipathy to Jains. (Indian Antiquary, vol. XXV, P. 147). Bombay, 1896.

Review on two sects of Jaina ascetics : the Mundebands and the Dhunḍiās. Citation of proverbs of a certain animosity against the Jains in Rajputana.

1973

S. C. VIDYABHUSANA—*The Śāraka caste of India identified with Serike people of Central Asia*. (Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1903, Pp. 56-59). Calcutta, 1903.

Diverse opinions on the Sarakas :

H. RISLEV consider them as the descendants of an ancient Jaina tribe. Likewise, for M. STREATFIELD, they must have been originally Jains.

A. GAIT and M. HARAPRAHAD SHASTRI regard them as Buddhists. The Sarakas inhabit in the provinces of Bengal (West) of Chota Nagpur of Orissa and even of Assam. The Sarāgis live in the provinces of the North-West and the Central Provinces. They belong to the Jaina religion. One believes them to be of the same race as that of the Sarakas. For the author of this treatise, the Sarakas and the Saraogis are, on the contrary, two distinct races. The first are of Mongolian race and the second of Caucasian race. Besides the Saraogis profess the Jaina faith, whilst the Sarakas are adepts of the Hindu cult.

1974

Edgar THURSTON—*Ethnographic Notes in Southern India*. Madras, 1906.

P. 150. Jain cremation.

1975

Mian Durga SINGH—*A Report on the Panjab Hill Tribes*. (IA, xxxvi, 1907, Pp. 264-284).

P. 268. The Baniās are generally divided into (1) the Agarvāls and (2) the Sarāogis, who are Jains.

1976

Anthropometric Data from Bombay. Calcutta, 1907. (Ethnographic Survey of India).

Pp. 80-89. Abstracts of measurements of male members of the Jain Pancham caste taken at Kolhapur on the 19th February, 1906.

Seriations. Scytho-Dravidian Tract. Type specimen. Jain Pancham.

1977

Edgar THURSTON—(with the assistance of K. RANGACHARI). *Castes and Tribes of Southern India*, 7 vols. Madras, 1909.

Vol. 2, P. 419-438. Jain and Jain Vaiśya.

1978

H. A. ROSE—*Caste and Sectarial Marks in the Panjab*. (IA, xxxviii, 1909, Pp. 118-121).

P. 120. Sectarial marks of the Jains.

1979

Keshab Lal OJHA—*The Moths of Malwa*. Lucknow, 1909. (Ethnographical Survey of the Central India Agency, Monograph, No. 1).

Pp. 2-3. History of Modhera ; an ancient town in Gujarat—Progress and influence of Jainism in Gujarat—Story in Gujarat—Story in the *Dharmāraṇya*—The vanishment of all Jains from the territory—The *Chaturvimsat Prabandha*, by a Jain,

Rājsekharā Sūri, account in it of the conversion of a king of Kanauj named Anō to Jainism—His stay under Jain teacher Siddhasena, Sūri. Anō was a staunch Jain. Vanrāj of the Chāvdā dynasty owed a great deal to the Jains. Account in the *Dharmāranya* of the introduction of Jainism and subsequent dissensions among the residents of Modhera.

P. 9. Out of 100 Modh families in Bhopal about twenty follow the faith of the Tirthankaras. A Jain maiden married into a Vaiṣṇava family has no scruple in entering a Vaiṣṇava temple, while a Vaiṣṇava girl would readily pay her respects to the Jain *Yatis* and always visit the *Upāśrayas*. Jainism has retained its hold on the Mods and most of them returned to Brahmanical fold. In Gujarat, hardly any Jains, while in Central India, the Jains are few in number.

P. 10. Jains offer balls to the manes at the Siddhvād in Ujjain.

P. 11. A few Modh families in Bhopal are Jains.

1980

R. V. RUSSELL and HIRA LAL—*The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India*. 4 vols. London, 1916.

Vol. 1, Pp. 219-231. Jain religion: (1) Numbers and distribution, (2) the Jain religion; its connection with Buddhism, (3) the Jain tenets; the Tirthankaras, (4) the transmigration of souls, (5) strict rules against taking life, (6) Jain sects, (7) Jain ascetics, (8) Jain sub-castes of Baniās, (9) rules and customs of the laity, (10) connection with Hinduism, (11) temples and car festival, (12) images of the Tirthankaras, (13) religious observances, (14) tenderness for animal life, (15) social condition of the Jains.

1981

L. H. GRAY and G. F. MOORE—*The Mythology of all races*. Boston, 1917.

Vol. VI. Pp. 220-29. Mythology of the Jains.

1982

Karan MAHENDRANATH—*The cultivating Pods*, 1919.

In the introduction Prof. P. MITRA has written—it is possible that the Pods of Bengal have suffered the most being originally Jains.

1983

B. C. LAW—*Kṣatriya Clans in Buddhist India*. Calcutta and Simla, 1

P. 2. The Lichchhavis were one of the earliest and devoted followers of Jainism and Buddhism.

P. 3. By the time of Chandragupta Maurya the first council of the Jains was held at Pataliputra.

Sūtrakriṅga is one of the earliest works of the Jain sacred literature.

P. 26. Mahāvīra was very kin and most probably a fellow townsman of the Lichchhavis.

P. 35. Vaiśālī claims the founder of Jainism as its own citizen.

P. 77. Buddhism and Jainism had a strong hold on the Lichchhavis of Vaiśālī.

P. 124. Kṣatriyani Trisālā was the mother of Mahāvīra, the founder of Jainism.

Pp. 175-176. Followers of Jainism among the Mallas as among the other races of Northern India.

1984

B. C. LAW—*Ancient Indian Tribes*. Lahore, 1926.

P. 12. Mention of illumination instituted by king of Kasi on the night in which Mahāvīra died. Vajraswāmi—a great Jain spiritual leader—his disciple Āryarakṣita originally a Brahman. Mention of Kasi king Nandana as to abandoning all pleasures for best truth—reference in *Sūtrakriṅga*, Jain *sūtra*.

P. 13. Bala a Jain monk—Refusal of Bala to marry Bhadrā daughter of King Kausalika—fully described.

P. 51. Jains and Buddhist literature a source to study the later history of Kosala.

Pp. 133-4. Information of Magadha in Jain literature—Mahāvīra's birth in Magadha his preachings in the court of Bimbisāra—conversion of prince Nandisena—Account of Rājagaha in Jain *sūtra*—Mahāvīra's stay in Rājagaha—death of Gandharvas of Mahāvīra in Rājagaha—conversion of Robbers under Balabhadra Kapila to Jainism by Mahāvīra—fully described.

P. 136. Jain tradition of Pataliputra being built by Udaya.

P. 147. Mention of Lepa a wealthy merchant of Nalanda in Jain, Sūtras—Buddha's inability to convert Udaka a follower of Pārśva to Buddhism.

P. 152. Reference of Bimbisāra as a Jain.

P. 153. Mention of a Magadhan prince ruling Anga with Campa as capital in Jain works (Hemchandra *Sthavirāvali* of the *Bhagavati sūtra* and *Niryāṇasūtra*).

P. 161. *Parīṣṭapervan*, a Jain work, mention of Pataliputra built by Udayin.

P. 189. Jain sacred books speak of Bhojas as Kṣatriyas.

1985

S. V. VISWANATHA—*Racial Synthesis in Hindu Culture*. New York, 1928.

P. 122. Jainism and Buddhism—short description given.

1986

Emile SENART—*Caste in India*. London, 1928.

P. 76. Jains forming six castes distinguished by no occupational speciality.

1987

Edly Theodore BESTERMAN, Ernest CRAWLEY—*Studies of Savages and Sexes*. London, 1929.

P. 59. Jains enforce the rule of sexual abstinence.

P. 95. Jain's doctrine of *Ahimsa*.

P. 170. Jains respect for animal life.

1988

N. K. DUTTA—*Origin and Growth of caste in India*. Vol. I, Calcutta, 1931.

P. 198. *Mahāvra charita* contains traditions of Vasiṣṭha, Viśvāmitra and Jamadagnya being voracious devourers of beef.

P. 204. Jainism and Buddhism—responsible for the abolition of animal sacrifices—people being led to *Ahimsa* overwhelmingly under their fold.

1989

F. J. RICHARDS—*Note on the cultural geography of the Wynad.* (Ind. Ant. Vol. LXI, 1932, Bombay).

P. 195. The Nāyars, Brāhman, Jains and Muhammadans of the Wynad do not differ from their Kinsmen in the plains. The Pathiyan Kurumbars appear to be under the spiritual authority of Jains. (Gopalan NAIR's WYNAD, *its people and Traditions.* p. 87 ; THURSTON's *Castes and Tribes*, IV, p. 161).

P. 197. The Wynad abounds in relics of ancient cultures ; some of them prehistoric, such as sculptures, caves, shrines and inscriptions associated with Jainism, Buddhism (perhaps) and orthodox Hinduism.

1990

D. R. BHANDARKAR—*The Nāgar Brahmins and the Bengal Kāyasthas.* (Ind. Ant. Vol. LXI—1932, Bombay).

P. 66. The Mauryas, merged among the Rajputa as a Paramāra subdivision called Moris and amongst the Marhāṭṭas as a surname known as More.

P. 67. The Nāgars were an ancient tribes ; their Nāgar script. The Buddhist monk Lalita-vistar (2nd or 3rd century A.D.) enumerates 64 scripts, but makes no mention of a Nāgar alphabet. The *Nandi-sūtra* (5th century A.D.) of the Jains gives a list of 18 scripts which Rishabhadeva, the first Tirthankara, mastered, and we find Nāgari-lipi mentioned among them. The word Nāgari (in the Marathi-English Dictionary) means "relating to the Nāgar Brāhman-language; character of writing, etc. The Nāgar Brāhman to this day use the Nāgari script though they live in different parts of India.

1891

S. N. SINHA and N. K. BASU—*History of Prostitution in India.* Calcutta, 1933.

P. VII (Intro.)—Maintenance of regular institutions for training up *Genikas* mentioned in Jain canonical text.

1992

L. A. KRISHNA IYER—*Migration.* (A study of the Traditional origin of the Dravidian Peoples of Travancore)—(QJMS. Vol. 25—No. 4, 1935, Bangalore).

P. 254. The Vellalas : The Vellalas of Anjanand trace their migration to Travancore to the story of Kevalan and Kannaki (Silappadikaram)—The story

given. Madura consumed with fire. A large number of Vellalas and Kollans fled to the Travancore hills *via* Korangani and settled down in different parts of the Anjanad Valley.

1993

Indu Bhusan GHATAK—*Ethnology for India*. (QJMS, vol. 36, No. 4, 1946. Bangalore).

P. 219. Kurumbas (South India) : The Kurumbas of South India are of two types—those who live in the Nilgiri Plateau, more savage, speaking Kurumba dialect and those who live in the plains speaking Kanarese and civilised.

1994

Ram Sharan SHARMA—*Śūdras in Ancient India*. Delhi, Varansasi, Patna, 1958.

Pp. 36-37. The Kṣatriyas reduced to the position of Śūdras as a result of their long struggle with the Brāhmanas, Kṣatriyas as a well-defined *varṇa* with their rights and duties did not exist in the Rig Vedic period. Dispute regarding the brahmanical monopoly of knowledge, successfully challenged by the Kṣatriyas. In north-eastern India the Kṣatriya revolt reached its climax with the preachings of Gautama Buddha and Vardhamana Mahāvira, who claimed social primacy of the Kṣatriya and gave the next place to the Brahmanas.

P. 86. There are greater chronological uncertainties in the case of the Jain sources, which have not been edited and studied. It is held that the canonical works were first compiled somewhere towards the end of the fourth or the beginning of the third century B.C. (CHARPENTIER—*Uttara*, Intr. Pp. 32 & 48—ascribes them to the period between 300 B.C. and the beginning of Christian era). But, dealing as they do with the life of Mahāvira; they may be utilised for the pre-Mauryan period, from which they were not far removed in point of time.

P. 87. Materials furnished by Buddhists and Jain sources may be taken as reflecting more of actual conditions than the rules laid down in the *Dharma-sūtras*. While the *Dharma sūtras* emphasise the primacy of the Brahmanism, the Buddhist and Jain sources emphasise the primacy of the Kṣatriyas.

Pp. 134-38. Early Jainism admitted to its monastic order members of all the *varṇas* and tried to uplift the Cāṇḍālas. The early Jain monks accepted food from lower class families, including those of the weavers.

P. 135. The first female disciple of Mahāvira is said to have been a captured slave. According to a Jain canon some of the causes of the renunciation of the

world were poverty, sickness, sudden anger and insult. There might be some truth in the following abuse hurled by the householders at the monks : "those who become sramanas are the meanest workers, men unable to support their families, low-castemen, wretches, idlers (*Sāyagadam*, II.2.34).

P. 136. The rules of the Buddhist and Jain churches did not favour the release of considerable sections of the labouring masses from their wordly obligations.

P. 137. In the Jain church also, among those who were excluded from entering the monastic order, were robbers; king's enemies, debtors, attendants, servants, and forcibly converted people. While according to the existing social and economic relations Buddhism and Jainism tried to improve the position of slaves in some other ways.

P. 138. Buddhism and Jainism tried to inculcate among their followers a spirit of generosity and kindness towards their employees. A Jain text states that wealth should be accumulated not only for the sake of kinsmen and kings, but also for the sake of *dāsas*, *dasīs*, *kammakaras* and *kammakarīs*, suggesting thereby that those latter deserve to be well maintained by the employer (*AYAR* ; I.2.5.1.).

P. 158. It is practically certain that Candragupta Maurya belonged to the Moriya clan of the Kṣatriya community (*Political History of Ancient India*, p. 267).

Pp. 175-76. A Jain work *Pannavanā*, which supplied valuable information about artisans, may be also ascribed to this period (post-Mauryan).

P. 191. Very severe punishments for *sūdras* offending against the members of the superior *varṇas* : JAYASWAL (*Manu & Yājñavalkya*, p. 150) suggests that these provisions (*Manu* VIII, 270-77) are directed against the '*dharma*'—preaching learned *sūdras*, i.e., the Buddhist or Jain *sūdras* and *sūdras* who claim equality with the higher classes.

P. 229. Jain works of the period (A.D. 200-500) show that numerous female slaves and maid-servants were recruited from tribal peoples.

P. 243. *Jambuddiṣapannati* (3.55/p. 229) describes the *vaddhai* or an architect as one of the fourteen Jewels. This suggests some improvement in the civic status of the *sūdras* artisans.

Pp. 284-85. The reforming religious movements of Buddhism, Jainism, Śaivism and Vaiṣṇavism did not question the fundamental theory of karma, which provided the doctrinal basis of the brahmanical social order. By promising reli-

gious equality in place of other forms of equality they helped to reconcile the lower orders to the existing social system. The spirit of protest against social inequalities, which characterised these movements in their earlier stages, withered away in course of time, and they identified themselves with the essentials of the *varṇa* organisation.

1995

B. Srinivasa JETTY—*The Jetty community of South India*. (Q. J.M.S. Vol. 50, No. 2, 1959), Bangalore.

P. 92. The origin of Modha Brahmins ; their forcible conversion to Jainism (*Skanda Mahāpurāṇa—Dharmāranya Mahātmya*).

Section VIII

III—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

1996 (i)

Indian Education in 1915-16 (Bureau of Education, India). Calcutta, 1917.

P. 23. Jains under Education :

1. In Bombay, 19,800.
2. In the Central Provinces, 41,644.

1996 (ii)

Indian Education in 1917-18. (Bureau of Education, India). Calcutta, 1919.

P. 17. Jains under Education :

1. In the Punjab, 1,950.
2. In the Central Provinces, 5,248.
3. In Assam (privately educated), 8 (found reading in recognised schools).

1996 (iii)

Indian Education in 1918-19. (Bureau of Education, India). Calcutta, 1920.

Pp. 17-18. Jains under education :

1. In the Punjab, 1,463.
2. In Bihar and Orissa, 157.
3. In the Central Provinces, 5,536.

1996 (iv)

Indian Education in 1919-20. (Bureau of Education, India). Calcutta, 1921.

P. 19. Jains under Education :

1. In Bombay, 22,545.
2. In the Punjab, 1,588.
3. In Bihar and Orissa, 170.
4. In the Central Provinces, 5,504.
5. In Assam, 14.

1997

D. C. DAS GUPTA—*Jaina System of Education*. Calcutta, 1942, Pp. xiix 134.

It deals with the educational systems found in Jaina literature.

Contents :—I. Five great institutions of the Jaina period, and their educational activities; the family—the Church—the school—the State—Industry. II. The Brahmanic and the Art school. III. Jaina monasteries; IV. Monastic organisation and administration; V. The education of women—Ecclesiastical; VI. Education of women—lay; VII. Education of the princess; VIII. The influence of geographical factors on vocations; IX. Literature of the Jaina fathers—religious activities of the Jainas—Jaina contributions to philosophy, religion, art, literature, history, astronomy, astrology, mathematics, grammar, lexicography, poetics and politics; X. A brief resume of the nine lectures.

1998

A. S. ALTEKAR—*Education in Ancient India*. (B. C. Law volume, Part I, Calcutta, 1945).

P. 129. The *Upaniṣad-sūtra* period. C. 1000 B.C. to C. 200 B.C. : Metaphysics made remarkable progress during this period, as is evidenced by the Upaniṣadic, Jain and Bauddha works.

P. 131. The Age of the *Dharmaśāstra*, C. 200 B.C. to C. 500 A.D. : Heterodox systems like the Jainism and the Buddhism were studied by the Hindus and theories and dogmas of Hinduism were analysed and examined by the Jains and the Buddhists.

1999

Radha Kumud Mookerji—*Ancient Indian Education*. (Brahmanical and Buddhist). London, 1951.

P. 367. Examples of organisation in Education : The beginnings of collectivism or of organisation in education may be traced to the earliest Vedic times—e.g. references to *Samghas* or Assemblies of learned men in *Rigveda*. Later came Jainism and Buddhism with emphasis upon the system of organized brotherhoods accommodated in the rock-cut halls, *Vihāras* and monasteries. The Brahmanical system followed suit with similar institutions like *Maṭhas*.

P. 372. An important centre of education in ancient Mysore was Belgame, the capital of the Banarase, which contained *Puras*, *Maṭhas* etc. and Jain temples, *Bastis*.

P. 383, ni. Indian sects or schools—the *Anguttara-Nikāya* (Part iii, P. 276) refers to (1) Ājīvako, (2) Nigantha, (3) Munḍa-sāvako ("a Nigantha disciple, a Jain"), etc. *Ratnaka-dharaṇī* an ancient work mentions the *Achśakas* (naked ascetics), the Ājīvikas having the *dirghajāṣṭhā* or taking the vow of celibacy (*Kumārav-rata*) or practising the penance of *Pañchātapa*.

P. 393—Adoption by Jainism of Brahmanical system of fasting on select days.

P. 453. Taking part in religious disputations : followers of Pārśva led by Keśi had a fateful discussion with those of Mahāvīra under Gautama in the Park called Tinduka at Srāvastī, as a result of which Jainism divided into two sects. There were similar controversies between the followers of Mahāvīra and Gosāla, followed by a similar schism.

2890

Tamosh Chandra DAS GUPTA—*Aspects of Bengali Society from Old Bengali Literature*. (University of Calcutta, 1935).

P. 161. Hemachandra compiled a Jain version of the *Rāmāyaṇa* and then classified the powers acquired by Tantrik practices.

P. 215. Kavikāṇka Mukundarām, who flourished in the later part of the 16th century, described at some length the different castes of his day in his *Chandikāvya*.

P. 218. The Sarāka (Weavers of saris) a subcastes are mentioned among the Navaśākhās.

Section IX

I—LANGUAGE

2001

A. HOEFER—*De Prakrita dialecto libri duo.* Berolini, 1836.

A very methodical explanation of the Prākṛit grammar after the dramatical sources.

2002

Ch. LASSEN—*Institutiones linguae praecliticae*. Bonnæ ad Rhenum, 1837.

Book I—Some Prākṛit grammarians and some Prākṛit dialects. To mark out particularly :

P. 9. Review on Hemacandra.

Pp. 42-43. Of the dialect of the Jains.

**Book II. Text of the first four chapters of Vararuci with] Prākṛit-Sanskrit
index—explanation of the Prākṛit grammar in general.**

Book III—some secondary Prākṛit dialects, principally of the Māgadhī, Paisācī and the Apabhramśa.

Appendixes, additions and correction, indications.

2003

N. DELIUS—*Radices praepricae*—Bonnae ad Rhenum, 1839.

Pp. III, XIII—Preface.

P. 1-9. The 8th chapter of Vararuchi, of form of roots in Prākṛit substitutes.

Pp. 10-12. The decree of Kramadīśwar about roots.

Pp. 13-93. Index of roots.

2004

The Prakṛita-Prakāśa or the Prakṛit Grammar of Vararuci. The first complete edition by E. B. Cowell. Hertford, 1854. Second Issue. London, 1868.

(Reprinted from the Second Issue, 1962). Calcutta.

Preface—The Prakṛit in general. Review on Vararuci. Review on Hemachandra and his Prakṛit grammar, etc. Introduction—concise explanation of the Prakṛit grammar in general.

Text of the '*Prakṛitaprakāśa*' of vararuci, with three appendices, the last of which consists in the text of the chapter devoted by Hemacandra to the Śauraseni dialect.

English translation of the grammar of Vararuci, with two appendices, the second of which reproduces the *sūtras* of Hemacandra on the *sandhi* of the vowels.

Index of the Prakṛit words with their equivalent Sanskrit.

2005

The Tamil Language and Literature—(CR, xxv, Art. 7, 1855, Pp. 158-196).

P. 183. Establishment of the *amanāl* or Jain religion in Madura a little before the reign of Kuna Pāṇḍyan.

P. 184. Kuna Pāṇḍyan was a follower of the *Samanal* doctrines.

P. 186. Jains claim author of the *Kural* to be a Jain and adduce a verse in support of it, alleging that their god, the twenty-fourth Tīrthankara, called Arugan, ascended up into heaven over a ladder of flowers.

P. 191. The author of the *Chintāmaṇi*, a Tamil poem, was a Jain.

P. 193. Manigavāsagara, the great champion of Śaivism, overcame the Jains in the ninth century.

2006

E. BÜHLER—*On Śākaṭāyana's Sanskrit Grammar*. (Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. XXXIII, Pp. 202-208), Calcutta, 1865.

Review on the *Śabdānuśāsana* of Śākaṭāyana, the commentary entitled '*Chintāmaṇi*' by Yakṣavarman, and the '*Prakriyāsaṃgraha*,' another commentary by Abhayachandrasūri.

Text and translation of some *sūtras* of Śākaṭāyana with the corresponding abstract commentary of the '*Chintāmaṇi*', and comparison with Pāṇini.

2007

J. BEAMES—*Outlines of Indian Philology*. Second edition. London, 1868.

Pp. 2-3. The Prākṛit dialect called Śauraseni would be the sacred language of the Jains.

2008

J. MUIR—*Original Sanskrit, Texts, collected, translated, and illustrated*, volume second. Second edition. London, 1871.

P. 435. Considerations on the introduction of Sanskrit words in Tamoul brought about by the Jains from the 8th to the 12th & 13th century A.D.

2009

Keśirāja's *Jewel Mirror of Grammar* (*Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa*), Edited by F. KITTTEL—Mangalore, 1872.

The text of Keśirāja is accompanied by an indigenous commentary.

2010

S. GOLDSCHMIDT—*Der Infinitiv des Passivs im Prakrit* (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. XXVIII, Pp. 491-493). Leipzig. 1874.

2011

R. FISCHER—*De grammaticis prākriticis*—Vratislaviae, 1874.

An all-around survey on the Prakrit grammarians : Vasaruci and his school, Hemacandra, Trivikrama, Simharāja.

2012

F. KRITTEL—*Nāgavarmā's Canarese Prosody*—Mangalore, 1875.

Edition of the *Chandabudhi* of Nāgavarmā. The volume includes besides an introduction and a sketch of the Canarese literature.

2013 (i)

E. B. COWEL—*A short introduction to the ordinary Prakrit of the Sanskrit Dramas*. London, 1875.

Schematic explanations of the Prakrit grammar. At the end a list of irregular Prakrit words.

2013 (ii)

R. CALDWELL—*A comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South-Indian family of Languages*. Second edition. London, 1857.

Introduction.

Pp. 124-125. The Jaina literature in Canara.

Review on the *Śabdamañidarpaṇa*, a grammar of classical Canara composed by Keśava or Keśirāja, a Jain who, according to the research of M. KRITTEL, lived towards 1170 A.D.

Pp. 128-133. The Jaina literature in Tamoul. The cycle called Jaina of the Tamoul literature extends from the 8th or 9th century A.D. to the 12th or 13th century or thereabout. It comprises the following authors and works: The *Kural* of Tiruvalluvar, which goes back at least to the 10th century A.D.

The *Naladiṅṇar*, the author and the period of which are unknown.

The *Śindamañi*, the famous epic poem, the author of which is unknown.

The *Divākaram*, a dictionary attributed to Sendanar. Two other classical dictionaries, the *Piṅgaladei* and the *Śūṣamañi Nigāṇṇu*, this last of the 16th century and owed to Maṇḍalapuruṣa.

The *Nannil*, grammar composed by Pavanandi.

2014

A. C. BURNELL—*On the Aindra School of Grammarians*. Mangalore, 1875.

P. 7. Brief review on the grammar said to be of Śākaṭāyana. This book is the grammatical text book of the Jains. But the period and the authority of it are still undecided. Yaśavarmā composed a commentary on this grammar.

P. 37. Śākaṭāyana was one of the most ancient grammarians. But the grammar which bears his name, just as we have it, is a drawing up of the ancient text made subsequently to Pāṇini.

P. 56. The Tamil grammarian Tolkāppiyam belonged probably to the Jaina sect.

P. 57. He was probably the same Keśirāja or Keśava, the Kanara grammarian who lived towards the end of 12th century and composed the *Śabdamañi-darpaṇa*.

Pp. 97-103. Historical study on the period of the grammar said to be of Śākaṭāyana. The author sums up his conclusions in the following table :

(Old) Śākaṭāyana Gr. (C. 500, B.C. ?).

Pāṇini's Gr. (C. 300. B.C.)

Jinendra's Gr. (C. 1000 A.D.)

(Matter with new additions) (form with new additions) (Abhinava) Śākaṭāyana (C. 1100 A.D. ?).

2015

S. GOLDSCHAMIDT—*Bildungen aus Passiv-Stämmen im Prakrit* (Seitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. XXIX, Pp. 491-495 ; vol XXX, P. 779), Leipzig. 1875-1876.

2016

E. MULLER—*Beiträge zur Grammatik des Jainaprakrit*. Berlin, 1876.

Introduction : the Prakrit of the Jains : its principal characters. Remarks on the alphabet.

Phonetic : Vocalisation and consonantal system.

Morphology : Declension : names of numbers : pronouns ; conjugation. Index of Prākṛit words. This work devotes especially to the phonetic ; it presents only a rapid sketch of the morphology.

2017

H. BOWER—*Introduction to the Nannūl*. Madras, 1876.

A Tamil grammar.

2018

Hemacandra's Grammatik der Prakritsprachen, Herausgegeben von R. FISCHER. Halle, 1877-1880.

I PART—Text and vocabulary.

INTRODUCTION. Text of Hemacandra. Index of the Prākṛit words.

II PART—Translation and comments.

Preface, of the worth of Hemacandra as grammarian. Interpretation, and not literal translation, of the text of Hemacandra. Index of the *sūtras*.

2019

H. JACOBI—*Ueber vocaleinschub und vocalisirung des T im Pali und Prakrit* (Kuhn's Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung, vol. XXIII, Pp. 594-599).—Berlin, 1877.

The Prākṛit examples relating to the two phenomena studied, are borrowed specially from the *Sūtrakṛitāṅga*.

2020

A. F. Rudolf HOERNLE—*A sketch of the History of Prākṛit Philology*, (GR, lxxi, Art. 7, 1880, Pp. 311-332).

P. 312. The last Prākṛit Grammarian is the great Jain monk, Hemachandra, who wrote his grammar at the instance of the Chalukya king Siddhā Rāja (who reigned in Gujarat from 1094-1143 A.D.).

The two other Prākṛit grammarians Trivikrama and Śubha Chandra belonged to the Jain community.

P. 315. Books of the Jains contain not only specimens of Prakrit, but are wholly written in that language.

COLEBROOKE speaks of the Prakrit and Pali, the languages of the Jains and the Buddhas.

In 1847 was published the first Jain work, *Kalpa Sūtra*, by Dr. J. STEVENSON of Bombay.

P. 317. Hemacandra wrote his grammar about the middle of the 12th century A.D.

Grammar of the Jain Prakrit by E. MÜLLER came out in 1876.

2021

H. JACOBI—*Ueber den Cloka im Pali und Prakrit*. (Kuhn's Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung, vol. XXIV, Pp. 610-614). Berlin, 1879.

On the technics of the *śloka*, principally in the *Sutrakritāṅga* and the *Uttarādhyana*.

2022

S. GOLDSCHMIDT—*Prakritica*. Strassburg, 1879.

2023

Th. ZACHARIAE—*Das Jainendrayākaṇam*, (Bezenberger's Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprachen, vol. V. P. 296-311)—Gottingen, 1880.

Description of a manuscript of the *Jainendrayākaṇa* preserved in the royal library of Berlin.

The author of this grammatical treatise is unknown. But he was surely a Jain, and perhaps he was called Jinendra sūri.

The date of the *Jainendrayākaṇa* is difficult to determine. It must be admitted however that this work belongs to the series of the most ancient works which have given place to Pāṇini.

Proofs in favour of this opinion :

1. The *Jainendrayākaṇa* is with Pāṇini in a closer resemblance than any other grammatical work.

2. Among the authorities cited, there are six very little known and who are exactly quoted in the same order as in Pāṇini.

General comparison of the *Jainendavyākaraṇa* with Pāṇini. The terminology of the *Jainendavyākaraṇa*. Review on the commentary (*Mahāvṛitti*) of Abhayanandin. Text of the first *sūtras* of the *Jainendavyākaraṇa* with indication of the corresponding passages of Pāṇini.

2024

The Prakṛita-Lakṣaṇam or Caṇḍa's Grammar of the Ancient (Arsha) Prakṛit. Edited by R. HOERNLE. Part I (Bibliotheca Indica). Calcutta, 1880.

INTRODUCTION

Caṇḍa, the supposed author of the '*Prākṛitalakṣaṇa*' was perhaps a Jain, who lived towards the commencement of the Christian era. The '*Prākṛitalakṣaṇa*' attributed to Pāṇini by Kedāra Bhaṭṭa and by Malayagiri in his commentary on the '*Sūryaprajñapti*'. Critical study of the manuscripts which have been utilised for the edition :

System of writing, phonetical peculiarities, terms etc. Critical rules applied in the making out of the text, considerations on the nature and age of the Prakṛit which the grammar of Caṇḍa compared to those of Vararuci and of Hemacandra. Text of the '*Prākṛitalakṣaṇa*', with diverse appendices. Index of the *sūtras*. Index of the Prakṛit words.

2025

Robert Needham Cusht—*Linguistic and Oriental Essays, written from the year, 1846 to 1876.* London, 1880.

P. 121. The Jains appear to have had their career of supremacy in Southern India, but they have dwindled away to an inconsiderable sect ; they admit caste, and if they abandon their heresay, can be admitted back into full privileges, from which they are only partially excluded. They carry their respect to animal life to very extravagant lengths.

P. 134. The Jain religion is an admixture of Buddhist and Brahmanical doctrines.

P. 425. Dr. EGGELENG's exhibition of some Jain palm-leaves dating from the twelfth to the fourteenth century A.D., the oldest date that can safely be assigned to any Indian manuscript.

2026

F. KIELHORN—*On the Jainendra-Vyākaraṇa*. (I. A. Vol. X, Pp. 75-79). Bombay, 1881.

Description of some manuscripts of the '*Jainendravākaraṇa*', two of which are accompanied by commentaries by Abhayānandī muni and Somadeva yati. The commentary of the latter is entitled '*Śabdārṇavacandrika*', it was composed in 1205 A.D. at Ajurika.

There are two recensions of the text of the '*Jainendravākaraṇa*'; the one has been followed by Abhayānandī, the other by Somadeva. In both, the work has been divided in 5 *adhyāyas*. Character and object of the '*Jainendravākaraṇa*'. Agreement with Pāṇini.

The author of the '*Jainendravākaraṇa*' : Pūjyapāda. The legend in this matter : Pūjyapāda would be no other than Mahāvira. The real author must be Devanandī. Proof in favour of this hypothesis.

2027

H. JACOBI—*Zur genesis der Prakritsprachen*, (KHUN's Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung, vol. XXV, Pp. 603-609). Berlin, 1881.

The assimilation, in Prakrit, of the consonants constituting a group (rattī rātrī) is explained by the fact that already in Sanskrit the assimilating consonant was pronounced double (rātrī).

2028

H. JACOBI—*Das quantitätsgesetz in den Prakritsprachen* (Kuhn's Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung, vol. XXXV, Pp. 292-298). Berlin, 1881.

2029

S. GOLDSCHMIDT—*Praktica*, (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft, vol. XXXII, Pp. 99-112 ; vol. XXXVII, Pp. 457-458). Leipzig, 1878-1883.

2030

The *Āyamaṅga Sūtra* of the Cvetāmbara Jains, edited by H. JACOBI. Part I. Text. London, 1882.

PARTAGE

Sketch of a grammar of the Jaina Prakrit compared with Pali. Vowels ; consonants ; groups of consonants. Declension. Pronouns and adjectives. Numerals. Verb. The manuscripts which have served in the edition. Critical text of the '*Āyāraṃgasūtra*'.

2031

O. BOHTLINGK—*Bemerkungen zu Ginakīrti's Kampaka-kathanaka*, (Melanges asiatiques tirés du Bulletin de l'Académie impériale des Sciences de Saint-Petersburg, vol. IX, Pp. 75-86). St. Petersburg, 1883.

Grammatical observations and critical remarks on the book.

Über das Campaka-sreṣṭhi kathanakam, die Geschichte vom Kaufmann Campaka, ed. by A. WEBER, Berlin, 1883.

2032

K. B. PATHAK—*Pūjyapāda and the Authorship of the Jainendra-Vyākaraṇa*, (Indian Antiquary, vol. XII, Pp. 19-21). Bombay, 1883.

This investigation on Pūjyapāda and the author of the *Jainendravākaraṇa* ends in the three following conclusions :

1. There was in South India an author of the name of Pūjyapāda. Pūjyapāda is cited by Arhaddāsa in the *Munisuvratākāvyā*, by Indrabhūti in the *Samaya-bhūṣaṇa*, and by the *Śabdamaṇidarpaṇa*.

2. Pūjyapāda is the author of the *Jainendravākaraṇa*. The fact is affirmed in a Canara translation of the *Dharmaparikṣa* of Amitagatī made in the 13th century by *Vṛttavildsa*. According to an inscription of Lakṣmeśwar, Pūjyapāda was born at Alaktakanagar and lived in Śaka 651.

3. Pūjyapāda was named still Devanandin. It is under this name that Somadeva cites him, and a paṭṭāvali of the Nandi gaccha identified the two designations.

2033

H. JACOBI—*Noch einmal das Praktische quantitätsgesetz*, (Kuhn's Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung, vol. XXVI, Pp. 314-360). Berlin, 1883.

On the abridgment of a long vowel before a group of consonants, and on the vowels e and o which are sometimes long, sometimes brief in Prakrit.

2034

Karnāṭaka-Bhāṣā-Bhāṣana by Nāgavarman. Edited by Lewis Rice. Bangalore, 1884.

Grammar of the Canara language composed by the Jain Nāgavarman. The edition of the text is accompanied by an introduction and a commentary.

2035

H. JACOBI—*Ueber die Entwicklung d. indischen Metrik in nachavedischer Zeit*. (Zeitschrift der deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. XXXVIII, Pp. 590-619). Leipzig, 1884.

Diverse ideas on the scansion in the Jaina works, and especially on the *Vaitāliya* stanza (in the '*Sūtrakṛāṅga*'), *Āryā* (in the '*Ācārāṅga*' and the '*Sūtrakṛāṅga*') and *Samavṛtta* (in the '*Sūtrakṛāṅga*').

2036

S. GOLDSCHMIDT—*Prakritische miscellen*. (Kuhn's Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung, vol. XXV, Pp. 436-438 ; 610-617 ; vol. XXVI, Pp. 103-112 ; 327-328 ; vol. XXVII, p. 336). Berlin, 1881-1885.

These three studies constitute a series of lexicographical and grammatical notes on the Prākṛit words.

2037

H. JACOBI—*Indische Hypermetra und hypermetrische texte*, (Indische Studien, vol. XVII, Pp. 389-441). Leipzig, 1885.

The descriptive passages of the Jain canonical writings, known under the name of '*varṇakas*' have been drawn up, not in prose, but under a metrical form analogous to that of the hypermatron of the Greeks. Technics of these hypermetra. History and origin of this metrical form. Examples borrowed of the '*Aupapātikāsūtra*' and the '*Jñānadharmakathāsūtra*'.

2038

Hemacandra's Lingānucāsana—Herausgegeben von R.O. Franke, Gottingen, 1886.

Text, commentary and translation.

2039

G. BÜHLER—*A disputed meaning of the particles iti and cha*, (Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, vol. I, Pp. 19-20). Wien, 1887.

Explanation of the doctrine of 'Nemacandra on the particles 'iti' and 'ca', after the 'Lingānuśāsana' and the 'Saddānuśāsana'.

2040

F. KIELHORN—*On the Grammar of Śakaṭāyana*, (I.A. vol. XVI, Pp. 24-28).—Bombay, 1887.

Agreements among three grammarians Hemacandra, Śakaṭāyana and Candra.

List of the treatises belonging to the grammar of Śakaṭāyana. Analysis of the 'Saddānuśāsana' or text of the sūtras. General characters of this work. Comparison with Pāṇini.

2041

Robert Needham CURT—*Linguistic and Oriental Essays written from the year 1847 to 1887*. Second Series, London, 1887.

Pp. 67-68. The Jains have played a great part in the history of India, and left an enormous literature behind them. RHYS DAVIDS is of opinion, that the few Buddhists who were left in India at the Mahomedan conquest of Kashmir, in the twelfth century, preserved an ignoble existence by joining the Jain sect, and by adopting the principal tenets as caste and ceremonial observations of the antecedent Hindu creeds—One of the chief features of the Jain religion is their extreme respect for animal life.

2042

H. JACOBI—*Ueber unregelmässige passiva im Prakrit*, (Kuhn's Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung, vol. XXXVIII, Pp. 249-256). Gutersloh, 1887.

Study on three classes of irregular passive forms borrowed from the Jaina Māhārāṣṭrī.

2043

R. FISCHER—*Die decicabdas bei Trivikrama*, (Bezzenberger's Beitrage zur Kunde der indo-germanischen Sprachen, vol. III, Pp. 235-265 ; vol. VI, Pp. 84-105 ; vol. XIII, Pp. 1-21). Gottingen, 1879, 1881, 1888.

Generalities on that terms 'desis'. Study of the passages of Trivikrama where the words 'desis' have been cited.

2044

Nannul—Translated by J. Lazarus. Madras, 1888.

Note—There exists a great number of other editions or translations of the 'Nannul' a Tamil grammar. It is not necessary to signalise them here. One will find the list of them in the work of M.J. VINSON, 'Manual of the Tamaul Language', Pp. 235-236.

2045

F. KIELHORN—*A brief Account of Hemacandra's Sanskrit Grammar*, (Wiener Zeitschrift fur die Kunde des Morgenlandes, vol. II, Pp. 18-24). Wien, 1888.

Analysis of the grammar of Hemacandra after the manuscripts. The 'Siddha-Hemacandrābhīdhānasvopajña-śabdānuśāsaṇa, comprises 8 chapters. The last chapter treats of Prākṛit dialects. The first seven chapters explain the Sanskrit grammar. They are divided each in 4 *pādas*. This explanation of the Sanskrit grammar treats successively : firstly, the euphony ; secondly, the declension, thirdly the conjugation ; fourthly, the primary suffixes ; and fifthly, the secondary suffixes. There is neither any talk of the Vedic language nor of the theory or accentuation.

Details on the manner with which Hemacandra proceeds in this grammatical explanation : technical terms, *avbandhas* etc.

2046

G. BÜHLER—*Lexicographical notes : Dharmavahikā*, (Wiener Zeitschrift fur die Kunde des Morgenlandes, vol. III, Pp. 365-366). Wien, 1889.

After three passages borrowed of the 'Prabandhacintāmaṇi' of Merutunga, the word 'dharmavahikā' signifies 'an account book of charitable expenditure', that is to say something like 'a book of charities'.

2047

R. G. BHANDARKAR—*The Prakṛits and the Apabhraṁśa*. (J.B.R.A.S. Vol. XVII, Pp. 1-48). Bombay, 1889.

Some lines on the grammatical and lexicographical works of Hemacandra. The Prakṛit of the Jains : opinions of Hemacandra and of WEBER.

2048

Bhaṭṭakalaṅka Deva's 'Karnāṭaka-Śabdānuśāsanam', edited by Lewis RICE—Bangalore, 1890.

INTRODUCTION

The Jaina grammarians. Śākaṭāyana. The '*Jainendrayākaṇa*'. Hemachandra. Nāgavarman, Keśirāja. Tolkappiyam. The '*Nannul*'. Bhaṭṭakalaṅkadeva. Bhaṭṭakalaṅkadeva was the disciple of Akalaṅkadeva, a Digambara of the school of Kuṇḍakunda. He wrote his grammar in the Canarese language, '*the Karnāṭaka-Śabdānuśāsanam*', in Śaka 1526, that is to say in 1604 A.D. He drew up this work in Sanskrit and accompanied it by two commentaries equally in Sanskrit : the '*Bhāṣamahājarī*', and the '*Mahājarimakaranda*'. Chronological sketch of the Canarese literature. Reviews on the Canarese authors ; a great number among them professed Jaina religion Alphabetical index of the authors and of the works.

Text of the '*Karnāṭaka-Śabdānuśāsanam*' and of the two commentaries—A summary translation of each *sūtra* is given. Systematical and alphabetical table of the *sūtras*. List of the Canarese words quoted in the examples.

2049

R. O. FRANKE—*Die indischen Genuslehren*—Kiel, 1890.

This work contains, among other original documents, the '*Lingānuśāsanam*', of Śākaṭāyana, with some extracts from the commentary of Yaśovarman.

2050

F. KIELHORN—'*Malayagiri's Sanskrit Grammatik*' (Nachrichten der K. Gesellschaft der K. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, 1892, Pp. 318-327).

Review on a unique and incomplete manuscript of a Sanskrit grammar due to Malayagiri.

This grammar, compared to that of Hemacandra, is without particular interest. It is entitled '*Muṣṭi*' and must include five chapters. It was composed in the time of Chaulukya Kumārapāla (about 1143-1173 A.D.). Text of the *sūtras* II, 1, 10 45, dealing with the declension, with indication of the corresponding *sūtras* of Hemacandra and of Śakaṭāyana.

2051

R. MORRIS—*Notes on some Pali and Jaina—Prākṛit words*. (The Academy, 1892, Pp. 217-218 ; 242-243 ; 318). London, 1892.

Study on the words '*paṃta*, *saṃiti* and *vivaṃṣa*' employed in the Jaina Prākṛit.

2052

H. JACOB—*Ueber die Betonung in klassischen Sanskrit und in den Prākṛit-Sprachen*. (Zeitschrift der deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, vol. XLVII, Pp. 574-582), Leipzig, 1893.

This memoir contains four paragraphs :

1. The post-tonic syllable.
2. The pre-tonic syllable.
3. The enclitic.
4. Quantitative modifications and displacement of the accent.

A certain number of examples have been borrowed of the language of the Jaina writings.

2053

Śakaṭāyanan's *Grammar*—Published by G. OPPERT. Madras, 1893.

This edition comprises : The grammatical *sūtras* of Śakaṭāyana. The commentary of Abhayachandra-Siddhāntasūri, entitled '*Prakriyāsamāgraha*'. An index of the *sūtras*.

2054

Th. BLOCH—*Vararuci und Hemacandra*. Gutersloh, 1893.

Study on the reciprocal relations which exist between Vararuci and Hemacandra, and on the worth of the Prākṛit grammarians in general. The conclusions are negatives : The authority of the Prākṛit grammarians should be accepted only under the guarantee of the lessons of the manuscripts.

2055

F. KIELHORN—*Die Sakatayana-Grammatik*—Gottingen, 1894. (Nachrichten der K. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, n 1).

Comparative study of the rules of the grammar of Śākaṭāyana, II, 4, 128-239, with those of Pāṇini and of Hemacandra. Considerations on the age of the grammar of Śākaṭāyana. It is more recent than the 'Mahābhāṣya', than the grammar of Candrar and the 'Kālikāvṛtti'. As for the grammar of Hemacandra, one can consider it as an improved remodelling of that of Śākaṭāyana.

2056

Das Unadiganasutra des Hemacandra. Herausgegeben von J. KIRSTE, (Quellenwerke der altindischen Lexikographie, II). Wien, 1895.

Edition of the text accompanied by proper commentary by Hemacandra. In appendix : Index to the edition of the 'Anekārthasaṃgraha' by Th. ZACHARIAE.

2057

J. KIRSTE—*Epilegomena zu meiner Ausgabe von Hemachandra's Unadiganasutra*. Wien, 1825 (Sitzungsberichte der phil.—Hist. Classe der Kais. Akademie der Wissenschaften).

Complementary remarks concerning :

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. The manuscripts. | 3. The commentary. |
| 2. The origin. | 4. The index. |

2058

J. KIRSTE—*Ueber Hemacandra's Dhātupāṭha*, (Actes du congress international des Orientalistes, H Partie, Section I, Pp. 111-116). Leide, 1895,

The 'Dhātupāṭha' of Hemacandra. General considerations. Division of the verbs in 9 classes only. Division of each class in three sections : *Parasmaibhasas*, *Atmanibhasas* and *Ubhayatobhasas* or *Vibharitas*. Comparison of the 'Dhātupāṭha' of Hemacandra with those published by BOHTLINGK and WESTERGAARD. The number of roots in the works of Hemacandra is 1980. The signification of the roots sometimes different according to Hemacandra and according to Pāṇini.

2060

R. FISCHER—*Der Akzent des Prakrit*, (Kuhn's Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung, vol. XXXIV, Pp. 568-576; vol. XXXV, Pp. 140-150).—Gutersloh, 1896-1897.

The Prakrit accent would be in close harmony with the Vedic accent. Examples borrowed from the Jaina Māhārāṣṭri.

2060

H. JACOBI—*Der Akzent im Mittelindischen*, (Kuhn's Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung, vol. XXXV, pp. 563-578). Gutersloh, 1897.

Critical notes on the preceding article of M. FISCHER.

2061

Der Dhatupāṭha des Hemacandra—Herausgegeben von J. KIRSTE (Quellenwerke der altindischen Lexicographie IV). Wien, 1899.

Edition accompanied by commentary of Hemacandra himself.

2062

Nannul—Madras, 1900.

Text and commentary of the Tamil grammar.

2063

R. FISCHER—*Grammatik der Prakrit-Sprachen* (Grundriss der indo-arischen Philologie und Altertumskunde, Band I, Heft 8), Strassburg, 1900.

Authoritative work of great importance for the study of the study of the different Prakrit dialects. It is divided in the following manner.

INTRODUCTION

The Prakrit languages—paragraphs 16 to 21 (Pp. 13-20) are especially devoted to the language of the Jains. According to M. FISCHER, the dialect in which the canonical treatises of the Śvetāmbaras have been drawn up must receive the name of 'Ardhamagadhi' rather than that of 'Jaina Prakrit'. Likewise, the term of 'Saurāṣṭri Jaina' should have been preferred to that of 'Māhārāṣṭri Jaina', in order

to designate the language of the non canonical works. At last the dialect of the Digambaras can be called 'Sauraseni Jaina'. The Prākṛit grammarians—among others, Dhanapāla and Hemacandra are the objects of special reviews to the paragraphs 35 and 36 (Pp. 37-39).

Explanation of the Prākṛit grammar phonetic.

Morphology derivation and composition.—This explanation of incomparable richness, must be consulted in the subject no matter of what grammatical problem has been raised by the Jaina texts. Additions, corrections, general bibliography, objective index and index of prākṛit words. The work contains, moreover, a critical bibliography, complete and precise, of all the works concerning the Prākṛit dialects: grammar, lexicography, editions of texts, historical studies, diverse memoirs etc.

Recension : Sten KONOW, I.R.A.S, 1901, Pp. 325-331.

G. A. GRIERSON—I.A. vol. XXX, Pp. 553-556.

2064

R. FISCHER—*Materialien zur Kenntnis des Apabhramsa*. Gottingen, 1902.

Study of the examples in Apabhramsa dialect furnished by the grammar of Hemachandra IV, 329-446, with the Sanskrit translation of Udoyasubhagya gaṇi.

2065

Sten KONOW—*Mahanashtri and Marathi*, (K.A. vol. XXXII, Pp. 180-192). Bombay, 1903.

The first part of this work is devoted to the relation of the Māhārāṣṭri with other Prākṛit dialects.

2066

George Abraham GRIERSON—*The Languages of India*. Calcutta, 1903.

P. 57. Ardha-Māgadhī or Half Magadhī, was the language in which Mahāvira, the Jain apostle, preached, and it was used in the older Jain scriptures.

'Casual'. *Languages of Southern India*. (C.R., cxvi, Art. 9., 1903, Pp. 90-97).

P. 92. The *Chintāmaṇi*, an epic celebrating the exploits of a king named Jivaka, belongs to the early Jain period, which has been appropriately termed the Augustan age of Tamil literature.

2067

J. VINSON—*Manuel de la langue tamoule*. Paris, 1903.

INTRODUCTION

P. XXXIX. According to a Jaina work, the *Digambaradarśana*, an association of Digambara Jains must have been founded at Madura in Samvat 526, may be 470 A.D. These are probably some Jains who, from the North, have brought the writing in the Tamoul country, in the first centuries of the Christian era.

P. XL and XLIII-XLIV. Evolution of the Tamoul literature :

I. Period of tentative procedure, then dogmatic treatises composed alternatively by the Jains and the Śivaites. It is the period of the *Kural* and of the *Naladiyār*.

II. Period during which the Jainism dominates : It is the age of the epic poems.

III. Period in which the Śivaism commence to attack vehemently the Jainism, period of the *Sindāmaṇi*.

IV. The Śivaism has become predominantly ; period of the great Śivaite *purāṇas* and of the *Śūlāmaṇi*.

V. Progress of the Viṣṇuism ; adaptation of the Sanskrit literature.

The second and the third periods are the most important. They extend from about the 10th to the 14th century.

Quotations from the *Naladiyār*, *Sindānamāṇi* and *Śūlāmaṇi*. (See the index, p. 237).

2068

Z. WICKREMASINGHE—*Index of all the Prakrit Words occurring in Pischel's 'Grammatic der Prakrit-Sprachen'*. Bombay, 1905 sqq.

This index has been published in Appendix to the '*Indian Antiquary*' vol. XXXIV and subsequent volume.

2069

G. A. GRIERSON—*Specimens of the Marathi Language*. Calcutta, 1905. (Linguistic Survey of India, vii).

P. 7. One form of the Māhārāṣṭrī is the dialect of the non-canonical literature of the Śvetāmbara Jains—This form of the language is usually called Jain Māhārāṣṭrī, and was perhaps based on the vernacular spoken in Surāṣṭra.

2070

G. A. GRIERSON—*Munda and Dravidian Languages*. Calcutta, 1906. (Linguistic Survey of India, iv).

P. 298. In the canon of the Śvetāmbara Jains the form *Damila* is used for the Tamils. The forms *Davila* and *Daviḍa* in the Prākṛit literature of the Jains and of the Sanskrit plays seems to be a later stage, due to the Prākṛit change of m to v.

P. 301. The beginning of Tamil literature proper seems to be due to the labours of the Jains—The romantic epic *Chintāmaṇi* is by an unknown Jain poet.

2071

E. WINDISCH—*Ueber den sprachlichen Charakter des Pali* (Actes du XIVe Congrès international des Orientalistes, Ire Partie, Pp. 252-292). Paris, 1906.

P. 279. Notes on the Ardhamāgadhī, the language of the ancient Jaina *sūtras*. Resemblances of this dialect with the Māgadhī and the Pāli.

2072

J. HERTEL—*Von Panini zu Phaedrus* (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. LXII, Pp. 113-118). Leipzig, 1908.

The fable of Phedre 1, 3 : The joy adorned with feathers of the peacock. Parallel wordings : Babrius, Jataka 339 etc. This fable was already known in India in a redaction analogous to that of Phedre, the contents of which reveals an ancient origin. Study of the passage of Hemachandra, '*Parīṣiṣṭaparvan*' III 45 and the following. Hemachandra must have known a redaction of the fable next to the first redaction. This fable was already current in India in the 4th century a.d.,

2073

J. HERTEL.—*Beiträge zum Sanskrit wörterbuch aus Hemachandra's Panisistapervan*, (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft. vol. LXII: Pp. 361-369). Leipzig, 1908.

Glossary Sanskrit—German of words little known and even unknown, which are not found in the usual Sanskrit dictionaries.

2074

H. JACOBI—*Über das Prakrit in der Erzählungs—Literatur der Jainas*, (Rivista degli studi Orientali, Vol. II, Pp. 231-236). Roma, 1908-1909.

Upto now one admitted two varieties in the Jaina Māhārāṣṭri: an ancient dialect, represented especially by the recitals relating to the 'Āvāṣyaka', and a modern dialect, of which the recitals of Devendra constitute the type.

The linguistic study of the 'Samarāditya Katha' of Haribhadra and of the 'Padmacharita' of Vimla-sūri (finished in 530 after the death of Mahāvira, that is to say in the first years of the Christian era) permits to replace this chronological classification by another based on the very nature of the language. One is thus led to distinguish a metrical form and a prosaic form of the Jaina Māhārāṣṭri. General characters of these two varieties. Historical reasons of their existence and their employment in the Jain literature.

2075

D. C. SEN—*History of Bengali Language and Literature*. Calcutta, 1911.

Pp. 2-4. Conversion of nearly the whole population of Bengal to Buddhism and Jainism—Out of the twenty-four Tirthankaras of the Jains, twenty-three attained Mokṣa in Bengal—The seat of their religious activity was Samet-Sekhara or the Paresanath hills in the district of Hazaribagh—Many of the Tirthankaras, such for instance as Sreyarṅgśunātha and Vāsūpūjya, were born in Bengal—Mahāvira spent eighteen years of his life preaching his faith in Rāra Deśa (Western Bengal).

2076

Shripad Krishna BELVALKAR—*An Account of the Different Existing Systems of Sanskrit Grammar*. Poona, 1915.

Pp. 62-63. Jaina or Mahāvira, the last of the Tirthankaras, is the traditional author of the *Jainendra* grammar—works like *Dhanāṅga-kola* or *Jain-Hurivanta*.

(A.D. 783) and writers like Bopadeva or Hemachandra refer to Devanandi, otherwise known as Pūjyapāda, as the author of this grammar.

P. 63, n. 1. *Sūtrapāṭha* of the Jainendra grammar originally belonged to the Digambara Jain from whom the Śvetāmbaras borrowed it.

Pp. 64. Date of the *Jainendra Vyākaraṇa*—Foundation of this school dates from about the same time as that of the Chāndra—Prof. PATHAK's paper on the Jain Śākaṭyāna (Ind. Ant. Oct. 1914) gives evidence to assign the *Vyākaraṇa* to the latter part of the 5th century A.D.

P. 65. Character of the *Jainendra Vyākaraṇa*—There are two versions in which the *Jainendra* Grammar has come down to us—Altogether wanting in originality.

Pp. 66-68. Later history of the grammar since the 13th century very little is known—It draws a solitary student here and there amongst the Digambara Jains, especially of Southern India.

Pp. 73-81. The Hemachandra School—Life of Hemachandra—Nature of Hemachandra's *Śabdānuśāsana*—Treatises accessory to *Śabdānuśāsana*—Commentary on *Śabdānuśāsana*—Digest and manuals and other miscellaneous works—Conclusion.

P. 98. From the *praśasti* given at the end of Chandrakirti's commentary on the *Sārasvata Prakriyā* we learn that the author was a Jain belonging to the brihad gachchha of Nagpur, residing in a Jain *śrīṭha*, called Kantika, and 15th in succession from the founder of the gachchha, Deva Sūri (Sam. 1174).

2077

L. P. TESSITORI—*Notes on the Grammars of the Old Western Rajasthani with special reference to Apabhraṃśa and to Gujarati and Marwari*, (IA, xlv, 1916. Pp. 93-99).

P. 97. Jain ascetics live like the bees. (Published in I.A. vols. XLIII-xlv, 1914-16, and also published as a reprint from the British India Press, Mazgaon, Bombay in the year 1916).

2078

Alfred C. WOOLNER—*Introduction to Prakrit*. Lahore, 1917.

The work contains specimens of Jain Māhārāṣṭri. (Second ed. published by the University of the Panjab, Lahore, 1928).

2079

Ernst WINDISCH—*Geschichte der Sanskrit-Philologie und Indischen Altertumskunde*. (Grundriss der Indo-Arischen Philologie und Altertumskunde, I Band, I Heft. B). Strassburg, Verlag von. Karl J. Tribner, 1917 and 1920. Pp. 1-208, 209-460 with Index.

P. 29. gives some earliest references of Jain works ; e.g. COLEBROOKE's observation on the sect of Jains, 1807 ; STEVENSON's *Kalpasūtra* (1848) etc.

2080

K. B. PATHAK—*Śakaṭāyan and the Authorship of the Amoghavṛtti*, (A.B.O.R.I. vol. I, 1918-19, Pp. 7-12).

Jain Śakaṭāyan wrote the *Amoghavṛtti*, and that he lived in the time of Amoghavarṣa I. (vide in this connection Jain Hitaisi (July-August, 1916, an Art. by Pt. Nathuram PREMI, who accepts K. B. PATHAK's view).

(See also for Arts. (1) 'The Nyasakara and the Jain Śakaṭāyana', (2) *Jain Śakaṭāyana, contemporary with Amoghavarṣa I*, Indian Antiquary, 1914, Pp. 205 ff, 1915, Pp. 275 ff., 1916. Pp. 25 ff.)

Malayagiri, himself a distinguished grammarian, lived between A.D. 1143 and 1174.

2081

S. P. V. RANGANATHASWAMI—*Paisachi Prakrit*. (I.A., xlviii 1919, Pp. 211-213).

P. 213. Hemachandra in his grammar treats of six Prākṛits, viz., Prākṛita, Śauraseni, Māgadhi, Paisāch, Chulikā-Paiśāchi, and Apabhraṃśa, and has only two Paisāchi dialects.

2082

George A. GRIERSON—*Paisachi in the Prakṛita-Kalpataru*. (I.A. xlix, 1920, p. 114).

Hemachandra in his grammar describes Paisachi and two varieties of Chulikā-paiśāchikā.

2083

R. NARASIMHACHAR—*The Karnataka Country and Language*, (Q.J.M.S. x 1920, Pp. 248-258).

P. 252. Antiquity of the Kannada language—According to the Jain tradition Brahmi, the daughter of Risabhadeva, the first Tirthankara, invented eighteen alphabets including, among others, Kannada. An inscription of about the 9th century found in a Jain temple in the Deogarh fort contains specimens of different alphabets mostly Dravidian. Amrita-sāgara, a Jain Tamil poet who flourished before the 11th cent. states in his *Tapparungalakkarigai*, a work of prosody, that there existed in the Kannada language a work on prosody.

2084

P.V. RAMANUJASWAMI—*Hemachandra and Paisāciprakṛta* (I.A. Li. 1922, Pp. 51-54).

No grammarians who follow Hemachandra treat of more than two Paisācikas—He treats of seven dialects.

Trivikrama and Srutasāgara are two Jain Prākṛit grammarians who closely follow Hemachandra.

2085

H. Narayana RAO—*Etymological Research in Kanarese and Marathi*. (J.B.B.R.A.S. xxv, 1923, Pp. 491-497).

Pp. 492-3. Reference to Hemachandra's Desinamamala.

2086

George A. GRIERSON—*Paiśāchi and Chūlikāpāśāchikā*, (I.A. Lii. 1923, Pp. 161-7).

Jain religion eulogised. Hemachandra and his Prākṛit Grammar.

2087

Walter Eugene CLARK—*Māgadhi and Ardhamāgadhi*. (J.A.O.S. vol. 44, 1924, Pp. 81-121).

It is a comparative analysis of these two dialects—references from Hemachandra's Prākṛit grammar also—what is Ardhamāgadhi?—What characters speak Māgadhi and Ardhamāgadhi?

2088

George A. GRIERSON—*The Eastern School of Prākṛit Grammarians and Paisāci Prākṛit* (Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee Silver Jubilee Volumes. (Vol. III, Part II, *Oriental*, Calcutta, 1925, Pp. 119-141).

P. 120. Hemacandra's Prākṛit grammar containing independent *sūtras* : Triyikrama and Lakṣmidhara mention Hemacandra as their authority.

P. 122. The success and arrangement of terms of Hemacandra's grammar—his sources.

2089

Suniti Kumar CHATTERJI—*The origin and Development of the Bengali Language*. 2 vols. Calcutta, 1926.

Vol. I. Pp. 53-54. Employment of languages based on eastern vernaculars by Buddhism and Jainism—but Sanskrit gradually accepted by Buddhists and Jains.

P. 58. Jains preserved the original Western Prācya language of the teachings of Mahāvira—oldest Jain texts written in Ardhamāgadhī.

P. 63. The Rāḍhas mentioned as a barbarous people in Jain tradition which goes back to the 6th century B.C.

P. 71. The *Ayāraṅga Sutta* describes Lāḍha and Subbha (Rāḍha, Suhma) as inhabited by churlish people.

P. 72. In 4th century B.C. Jainism was spreading in North, Central and West Bengal—Pundra-vardhana was a Jain centre in the time of Asoka, according to the Divyāvadāna—in the beginning of 2nd century B.C. Kalinga had a Jain king (Kharavela).

P. 76. Jain *Upāṅgas* include Bengal (Tāmalitta and Vāṅga) among Aryan lands.

2090

K. S. Ramaswami Sastry SIROMANI—*Forgotten Karikās of Kumārila*—(A.I.O.C., Session IV ; 1926).

Pp. 83-84. Some *Kārikās* of Kumārila found in Jain literature. These Jain authors also flourished in the philosophical field close after Kumārila from 800-1100 A.D., and their authority is not questionable. Jain authors :

(1) Vidyānanda—about 800 A.D.

(2) Abhayadevaśūri—second half of fourth century A.D.

(3) Jīnēśwarasūri—1024 A.D.

(4) Laghusamantabhadra—about 1000 A.D.

(5) Vadidevasūri—about 1050 A.D.

2091

P. V. BAPAT—*The Relation Between Pali and Ardhamāgadhi*, (I. H. Q. Vol. IV, 1928).

P. 29. Jains believed Ardhamāgadhi to be the language of gods and *ṛṣis*.

2092

George A. GRIERSON—*The Śauraseni and Māgadhi Śābakas of Rāma Śarma—Tarkavagīṣa* (Ind. Ant. vol. LVII—1928, Bombay).

Pp. 28-29. Supplement : Māgadhi ; Ardhamāgadhi and Dākṣiṇātya. Māgadhi is the language of carnivorans (demons), of religious mendicants, orthodox and heterodox.

Ardhamāgadhi is the speech of female demons (rākṣas), merchants (śreṣṭhin — ? can this word refer to Jaina merchants, the modern Seths ?), servants (*ceṣa* —), and (?). ascetics (*anukampya* — the reading doubtful).

2093

T. K. LADDU—*Introduction to Trivikrama's Prakṛit Grammar*, (translated from the German by P. V. Rāmānujaswāmi). (A.B.O.R.I., vol. X ; 1930).

P. 177. Introduction—origin of Language... Vedic Skr. source of the Prakṛit...Prākṛit literature. Religious and Grammatical...Prākṛit Grammarians...

P. 181. Ch. III : Comparison bet. Trivikram & Hemachandra. —Gautama and Mahāvīra, the contemporaries lived in the Pre-Pāṇinian period—about 500 B.C.*

P. 182. Buddhist and Jain writers accepted them ...dialects.

P. 183. Several Prākṛitists come after Vararuci, among others, Candā wrote the *Prākṛit lekṣhaṇa* and Dhanapāl composed a Prākṛit Dictionary '*Pāṇyālacchī*'. We then come to the great Prakrit grammarian. Hemachandra (1088-1172) (see Fischer, Gr. 36).

*f.n.c.f. Prof JACOBI's remarks in the Introd. to his ed. of the *Kalpasūtra*.

P. 201. 'Trivikramas' Time and Personality. In the introductory verses Trivikram says of himself that he is the grandson of Ādityaśarman (orvarman) and the son of Mallināth and belongs to the excellent family of Bāṇa.

He invokes Mahāvira for his blessing and says he is the disciple of Arhanandi Traividyaṃuni, which shows that he was a follower of the Jain religion (see p. 205).

2094 (i)

A. N. UPADHYE—*Joindu and his Apabhramśa Works*. (Annals of the B.O.R.I., XII, 2, Pp. 132-163), Poona, 1931.

The paper opens with a review of the published Apabhramśa works indicating how the study of Apabhramśa is indispensable for a student of modern Indo-Aryan languages. It aims to set forth a critical study of Joindu's Apabhramśa works. It is pointed out that the Apabhramśa section from Hemacandra's Prākṛit Grammar is indebted to the *Paramātma-prakāśa*.

2094 (ii)

A. N. UPADHYE—*Śubhachandra and His Prākṛit Grammar*. (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XIII; 1931-32), Pp. 37-58.

Points ... Various Śubhachandras and some facts about the—Śubhachandra, the Prākṛit grammarian distinguished from them—spiritual genealogy of Śubhachandra—literary activities etc. of his predecessors information about Śubhachandra, his scholarship etc.—his composition of ritualistic works—His works according to *Pāṇḍava—Purāṇa—Prasasti*—His later works—Jñānabhuṣaṇ and Śubhachandra contemporaries—when Śubhachandra became a *Bhaṭṭarak*? A digression on the possibility of existence of a Prākṛit grammar written in Prākṛit, various evidences—*Śabdacintāmaṇi*, a Prākṛit grammar by Śubhachandra—its extent—Dr. HOERNLES' incomplete manuscript—Analysis of Śubhachandras' sources—Grammars of Hemachandra and Trivikram compared—those of Hemachandra and Śubhachandra compared—Those of Trivikram and Śubhachandra compared—originality of Śubhachandra—Our expectation about Śubhachandras' grammar and how they failed—His grammar looked at from another point of view—the period when he composed his grammar—*Cintāmaṇi* of Śubhachandra and the Audarya—*Cintāmaṇi* of Śrutasāgara—Manuscripts material—concluding remarks—appendices.

2095

K. B. PATHAK—*The Text of the Jainendra-Vyākaraṇa and the Priority of Candra to Pūjapād*, (A.B.O.R.I. vol. XIII ; 1931-32). Pp. 25-36.

Two redactions of the *Jainendra sūtras*, one of these is preserved in Somadeva's commentary called *Śabdārnāvacandrika* and the other is given by Abhaynandin in his *Mahāvṛtti*. Dr. KILHORN maintained that Somadeva's recession of the *sūtras* cannot be the original one—diverse opinion—etc. Two manuscripts of *Śabdārnāvacandrika* in the Deccan College...detailed discussion follows. four proofs discussed, conclusion. The four proofs will suffice to convince Sanskrit scholars that Candra lived before Pūjapād...author of *Jainendra-Vyākaraṇa* belongs to the latter half of the fifth century A.D...As Dr. LIEBICK has satisfactorily shown that the *Chandravṛtti* was composed by Chandragomin himself, the victory over the Huṇas mentioned therein was the one gained by Skandagupta about A.D. 455. On these grounds we may conclude that Chandragomin was contemporary with Skandagupta and that Pūjapād lived a few years later but before the end of the fifth century A.D.

2096

K. B. PATHAK—*On the Unādi Sūtras of Jain Śakaṭayana*, (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XIII; 1931-32). Pp. 154-156.

2097

A. N. UPADHYE—*The Prākṛit Dialect of Pravacanasāra of Jain Śauraseni*, (The J.U.B., II, 6, Bombay, May, 1934).

The Jain Śauraseni occupies an important position in the scheme of Prākṛit dialects. This dialect inherits many features of the Ardhamāgadhī dialect of the Śvetāmbara canon, that it is nourished in the background of Śauraseni, and that strong influence of Sanskrit is working on it.

2098

H. SRINIVASAACHAR—*Kannad Language*, (A.I.O.C. VII or VIII Session, 1937).

P. 813. Article in Kannad—Kannad works by Jain writers referred Pampa, Ranna and Ponna—references to Pampa's greatness by Keśirāj.

2099

A. N. UPADHYE—*Grammatical Peculiarities of Vatangacarita*, (N.I.A., I, 9, Pp. 554-7, Bombay, 1938).

The *Vatāṅgacarita* of Jatilamuni is a Sanskrit *Purāṇic Kāvya* of the 7th century A.D. In this paper are collected together a few grammatical peculiarities from it ; and they may be looked upon as deviations from the standard Sanskrit.

2100

L. RENOU—*Adverbs in tarām, tarām*, (Ind. Hist. Q. vol. xlv), Calcutta, 1938.

Pp. 134-135. An adverb is formed by means of a suffix attached to proverbs ; the types in *tarām* teach us less about the real productivity of a traditional usage than about the grammatical culture and pedanticism of the authors ; some Jain examples cited.

2101

RATNACANDRA—*Jaina Siddhānta-Kaumudī—A Grammar of the Ardha-Māgadhī Prākṛit*.

Pp. XII. I 411. ii. Lahore, 1939.

A Sanskrit grammar of the Ardha-Māgadhī Prākṛit dialect, the language of the Jain Scriptures.

2102

Franklin EDGERTON—*The origin of Pali Middha*. (N.I.A. vol. 2, 1939-40).

Thīṇamiddha 'doth and troper' *thīṇa* equals Skt. *Styāna*.

P. 608. Frequent occurrence of forms in Jain religious literature parallel to those of the Buddhists makes it always desirable to look there especially when we find Buddhist terms that raise difficulties. The Jains have a word, which looks as related to the Pali *thīṇamiddha*. This is either *thīṇaddhi* or *thīṇagiddhi*. The Sanskrit form of the former is *styanaddhi* ; of the latter, *styanagiddhi*—'sommambullian'—under its influence a man may not only walk, but perform extremely violent and sinful acts, such as killing people, in his sleep. It is a form of Karma, which 'obscures' or 'hinders' belief (*darśanavarāṇa*) ; it belongs to one group of five of that category—various degrees of 'sleep' and 'drowsiness'. We must accept the original identity

of the Pāli *tiṣṣamiddha* (BSkt. *styānamiddha*) with the original of the Jain Skt. and Pkt. compound quoted. It is an ancient, inherited word (or 'concept'). It is probably older than Buddhism, certainly older than the oldest Buddhist canonical texts, as is shown by its frequency and confirmed by the Jain parallels.

2103

A. N. UPADHYE—*Paiśāci Language and Literature*, (Annals of the B.O.R.I., XXI, 1-2, Pp. 1-37, Poona, 1940).

Some ancient authors and modern scholars on Paiśāci and its significance. Compositions in Paiśāci by Hemacandra, Jayasimha, Yaśapāla, Dharmavardhana, Jinaprabha and Somasundara.

2104

P. V. BAPAT—*Tāyin, Tāyi, Tādī*, (D. R. Bhandarkar volume, Ind. Res. Ins., Calcutta, 1940).

Pp. 256-258. How did the change over from *tādī* to *tāyi* take place? Here the Jain Prākṛit texts come to help. The word '*tāyi*' or '*tādī*' in Jain Prākṛit texts is used constantly and it is used in almost the same sense as Pāli '*tādī*'. It is used with reference to Mahāvīra himself as well as with reference to 'one who is as holy as the Great Teacher, a Monk'. It is perhaps due to the Jain influence that the word in its Prākṛit form came to be used and known even in Buddhist circles, and that is perhaps the reason why the form *tāyi* came to be used by the Buddhist Sanskrit writers. Texts cited.

2105

B. M. BARUA—*Ardhamāgadhi and Prākṛit*—Presidential address, (A.I.O.C., Session X; 1940).

Pp. 203-212. Various scholars' edition of Jain canonical, non-canonical works referred in the lecture.

2106

K. RAMAKRISHNIAH—*Telugu*—(A.I.O.C., Session X; 1940),

P. 636. The purāṇic theme of the early days in Kannad had a Jain colouring; Telugu borrowed much from Jain literature.

2107

A. N. UPADHYE—*Prākṛit Studies—Their Latest Progress and Future*, (A portion of the address in A.I.O.C. Hyderabad, 1941).

(Jain Ant. vol. VIII ; No. II ; Arrah ; 1942 ; Pp. 69-86).

A survey of the Prākṛit studies and their latest progress and future given and discussed.

2108

A. N. UPADHYE—*A Prākṛit Grammar Attributed to Samantabhadra*, (I.H.Q., XVII, Pp. 511-16, Calcutta, 1942).

This paper presents a critical study of the Poona Ms. of the Prākṛit grammar attributed to Samantabhadra. It is concluded here that this grammar is later than Hemacandra, that it cannot be attributed to Samantabhadra, the great logician, and that there is no evidence at all to postulate any other Samantabhadra later than Hemacandra.

2109

S. M. KATRE—*Prākṛit Languages and their contributions to Indian literature*. Bombay, 1945.

Pp. 15-19. The name Ardhamāgadhī ; comparison between the languages of the verse and prose, the name of the Āgamas ; Jaina Māhāraṣṭri works of the Śvetāmbaras ; Jaina Śamraseni—the canons of the Digambara ; Apabhramśas utilised by the Digambaras.

2110

S. BANERJEE—*How was the Siddha Haima Vyākaraṇa composed*. (Proc. Ind. Hist. Cong.) Allahabad, 9th Session, 1946.

Pp. 200-201 Siddha Rāja requested Hema Chandra, to fulfil his heart's desire by taking up the work of writing a work on Grammar—the Jain scholar Hema Chandra completed the work (*Siddha Haima Vyākaraṇa* within a year—the monarch sent for 300 copyists, got many copies of the work issued and sent them to 18 provinces of India. Twenty copies were sent to Kashmir,

2111

A. N. UPADHYE—*K-suffix in Sanskrit*. (Proc. and Trans. the A.I.O.C., xii, Pp. 635-36, Banaras, 1948).

This note puts together interesting forms of nouns and pronouns having k-suffix used in the *Kathakośa* of Hariṣeṇa.

2112

K. P. MITRA—*Some popular Derivations in Jain Literature*, (Indian Culture—V, Calcutta).

Pp. 435-438. A study of derivations of some words from the story of Brahmaṇa and his *Tajhōpavīsa*.

2113

A. M. GHATAGE—*Introduction to Ardha-māgadhī*. Kohlapur, 1951. Pp. xii 257.

It deals with the phonology, morphology and syntax of the Ardhamāgadhī language together with an introduction and appendices containing the vocabulary of the said language.

2114

P. L. VAIDYA—*Prākṛit Grammar of Trivikrama*. Sholar, 1954, with his own commentary or Prākṛit-Sabdanusāsanam savritikam.

Introduction in English. Trivikrama, a Digambara Jain ; his date later than the last quarter of the 12th century ; wrote his grammar about A.D. 1236.

2115

A. M. GHATAGE—*On the progress of Jaina and Prākṛit Studies*, (Jain. Ant., Vol. XVII, No. II) Arrah, 1951. Pp. 33 to 51.

Survey of the works done in the field of Jain and Prākṛit studies.

2116

A. N. UPADHYE—*On the latest phase of the progress of Prākṛit Studies*, (Jain. Ant., vol. XVIII, No. 1) Arrah, 1952, Pp. 1 to 6.

The Prākṛit literature is more popular than Sanskrit and helps us to get a better picture of the Indian masses than is otherwise possible. Dr. MEHENDALE has attempted a valuable analysis of important Prākṛit Inscriptions (*Historical Grammar of Inscriptional Prakrits*, Poona, 1948).

2117

A. M. GHATGE—*Jacobi's "Introduction to Ausgewählte Erzählungen in Maharashtra"*—translated into English, (Jain Ant., vol. XVIII, No. II), Arrah, 1952.

Pp. 16 to 26. The evidence of the canonical books and a persistent Jaina tradition lead scholars to give the name Ardha-Māgadhī to the language of the Jain canon to which JACOBI had given the name Jain Prākṛit which is now-a-days generally taken to mean Ardha-Māgadhī, Jaina Māhārāṣṭrī of the post-canonical works and Jaina Śauraseni of the Prākṛit works of the Digambaras. The home of Māhārāṣṭrī being Maharashtra situated along the upper course of the Godavri with Prathisthana as its capital. Beginning of its literary cultivation in the 4th century A.D. The Jain canons were written in western India (Valabhi) in the year 454 A.D.

2118

LOUIS RENOU—*Histoire De La Langue Sanskrite Par.* Paris, 1956.

Pp. 222-229. Sanskrit Jaina : Generalites.

2119

E. D. KULKARNI—*The language of Pāṇḍavacarita of Devaprabhasūri.* (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C. XIXth Session, Delhi, 1957).

P. 86. Maladhārin Devaprabhasūri wrote *Pāṇḍavacarita* in about 1200 A.D. The language of the work shares all the characteristics of Jaina Sanskrit.

2120 (i)

SATYA RANJAN BANERJEE—*An apparent anomaly in Hemacandra's Prākṛit Grammar.* (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XIXth Session, Delhi, 1957). P. 86.

The *Sūtra Udodvārde* (1/82) in Hemacandra's Prākṛit Grammar is defective from the grammatical point of view.

2120 (ii)

SATYA RANJAN BANERJEE—*A note on the remarks of Paisāchei on the illustrative Gāthās of Hemachandra's Deśināmamālā.* (Proc. and Trans. A.I.O.C., XVIIIth Session, 1955), Annamalainagar, 1958. Pp. 274-279,

Illustrations and account to show difference in reading drawing attention to the careful collation of manuscripts.

2121

H. C. BHAYANI—*Metres of Svayambhu's Ritthanemicariya*, (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XXth Session, 1959), Bhuvaneshwar, 1959.

P. 93. An analysis of all the metres employed in the Apabhramśa work of about 8th or 9th cent. A.D. Most of the metres used in this work occur also in other Apabhramśa epics like Svayambhu's *Paumacariya* and Puspadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa*.

2122

E. D. KULKARNI—*The language of Samaraditya saṁkṣepa of Pradyumnasūri*, (Proc. and Trans. A.I.O.C., XXth Session, 1959), Poona, 1961. Vol. II, Part-I. Pp. 241-253.

Belonging to Candragaccha he wrote this work in Samvat 1324, i.e., 1268 A.D. The work contains proverbial stanzas and expressions of universal application like other Jaina texts. The language of the work is rich in new material. The following types of vocables are used in it.

- I. Rare words which appear in Vedic texts and epics only.
- II. Words quotable only from grammatical works.
- III. Words which are registered in the Dictionaries, but for which no citation from literature is available according to them.
- IV. Words not used in the Dictionaries but recorded in the lexicons.
- V. Words not so far recorded in the published Dictionaries or having meaning not recorded in them.
- VI. Words peculiar to Jaina texts. Examples of each of the types enumerated above given.

2123

NILAKANTHA DAS—*Local Languages of Orissa*, (Proc. and Trans. A.I.O.C., XXth Session, 1959, Vol. I), Poona, 1962.

P. 215. Pārivanātha (Tirthankara) defeated the yavana king of Kalinga in his youth (Mrs. Sinclair STEVENSON's *The Heart of Jainism*, p. 48).

P. 216. Jainism flourished near about the present Jagannath (Puri) in Kalinga.

P. 220. Fundamental principles of Jainism underlined and discussed.

P. 221. Antiquity of Jainism—its original connection with the Sumerian 'Ji' and Dr. H. R. HALL's (*Ancient History of the Near East*, 7th Edition, p. 173) discrement Jaina traits found in ancient Sumerian statues.

P. 222. All philosophy in the early Vedic culture came from Jainism.

P. 225. Oriya origin of the word 'Jaina'.

P. 226. Jagannatha seems to have been originally invented in imitation of the Nātha Tirthankara of the Jainas, viz., Ṛṣabhanātha.

2124

S N. BHAVASAR—*The Language of the Sanskrit Kāvya Mallināthacarita by Vinayacandrasūri*. (Summaries of papers, A.I.O.C., XXII Session, Gauhati, 1965). Pp. 108-109.

Date of Vinayacandrasuri—Beginning of 12th century A.D. and the end of the 13th century A.D. His other works—*Kalpanirukta* and *Shripārsvanātha caritam*.

Representing all the peculiarities of the Jain Sanskrit the language of Vinayacandrasūri rich in theme, in contents and also in imaginations, originality, form and style. Words not found in the dictionaries those that are found only in the lexicons that are not commonly used, those that are not Sanskrit in origin, and those that are purely Prākṛit are met everywhere in the *Mallināthacaritam*.

2125

A. N. UPADHYE—*Language and Dialects used in the Kuvalayamālā*. (Summary of Papers, A.I.O.C., XXII Session, Gauhati, 1965). Pp. 131-132.

The main language of the author Uddyotanasūri in *Kuvalayamālā*, a Prākṛit *campū*, its Prākṛit Bhāṣā and the matters of description are of the Maharastri Deśi type. Some passages are in Sanskrit and some portions are in Apabhramśa and in some contexts the Paisāci-bhāṣā is illustrated. The author also enumerates the Deśi-bhāṣās and illustrates the various languages spoken by traders of different parts of the country and speaking different languages in the market place.

Section IX

II—LITERATURE

2126

E. ARIEL—*Tiruvalluvar-icharitra*. (Journal asiatique IV. Serie, Tome IX, Pp. 5-49). Paris, 1847.

French translation enriched with copious notes, of two passages of the '*Tiruvalluvar-caritra*'.

2127

Anuntplos FAAANOZ—*Bayabapata*, n. owtoun tns *Maxabapatas*, nolvoeloa uno *Tou Amapa n Amapaneanapa*. Ev AOnvals, 1847.

Greek translation, preceded with an introduction, of the '*Balabharata*' of Amarakandra.

2128

The Kalpa Sūtra and Nava Tatva, two works illustrative of the Jain Religion and Philosophy. Translated from the Magadhi by J. STEVENSON. London, 1848.

Preface.—Notes on the *Kalpasūtra*. Summary of the Jain, doctrines. List of the Tirthakaras, of the dreams of Trisalā and of the Jain symbols.

Translation of the '*Kalpasūtra*', preceded by a version of the '*Kalpalatā*' or introduction to the '*Kalpasūtra*'.

Translation of the *Navatattva*.

Appendix—Remarks on the Prākṛit of the Jain books.

2129

E. ARIEL—*Kw'al de Tiruvalluvar, Fragments traduits du tamoul*. (Journal asiatique, IVth Serie, Tome XII, Pp. 416-433, et Tome, XIX, Pp. 381-435). Paris, 1848-1852.

Introduction—Generalities on the 'Kural'. The native editions. Division of the 'Kural'. Extracts of the three books of the 'Kural' (French translation).

2130

Th. PAVIE—*La légende de Padmani, reine de Tchitor*. (Journal asiatique, Vth Serie, Tome vii, Pp. 5-47 ; 89-130 ; 315-343). Paris, 1856.

III. The 'Padmani' after the Jaina legends. Explanation of the Jain recension of the legend of Padmani after a manuscript entitled '*Padmāvati caritra*' and dated Samvat 1524. This legend would be drawn from the '*Śīlasamudha*' of Dharmaghoṣa.

2131

A. WEBER—*Ueber das Catrunjaya Mahatmyam. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Jaina*. Leipzig, 1858.

INTRODUCTION

Different opinions on the origin of the Jainism. WILSON, BENFEY, LASSEN :—COLEBROOKE, STEVENSON. Discussion of the thesis of COLEBROOKE who identifies Gautmasvāmin, disciple of Mahāvīra, with Gautama Buddha.

The priority of the Buddhism over the Jainism. Critical study. The immediate disciples of Mahāvīra and the first sects. Date of the death of Mahāvīra.—The language of the Jains is most recent than that of the Buddhists.

The most ancient documents relating to the Jainism, in Greece and in India.—Remarks on the '*Kalpasūtra*' after the version of STEVENSON.—The inscriptions of the dynasty of Valabhi—The account of Hiouen-Tsang.—Death of Mahāvīra : 349-348 B.C.

The '*Śatruñjayamahātmya*'. Generalities. The manuscript of Oxford. Character of the work. The language. Detailed analysis of the 14 chapters. Text of the '*Śatruñjayamahātmya*' (Extracts).

2132

The Vasavadattā by Subandhu—Edited by F. HALL, (Bibliotheca indica). Calcutta, 1859.

PARAGRAPH

P. 5, note. In the *Kalpadrumakalika*, a commentary on the *Kalpesūtra* by Lakṣmivallabha, it is said, at the end of the chapter 24, how Udayana became king of Ujjain.

P. 8, note. An anonymous commentary on the *Bhaktīmarastotra* relates in what conditions Manatunga composed his poem and how the king Bhoja became adept of the Jainism.

P. 49. Analogous information according to another commentary of the *Bhaktīmarastotra*.

P. 54. Review, according to the *Simhāsanadvatrimśikā* and the *Kathākośa*, on a certain Pādalipta, founder of the town of Palitana.

2133

Th. AUFRECHT—*Zwei Erzählungen aus der Bharatakadvatrimśikā und dem Kathārṇava* (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. XIV, Pp. 569-581). Leipzig, 1860.

Text and German translation of the following two narratives: '*Bharatakadvatrimśikā*', 3; '*Kathārṇava*', 2.

2134

J. VINSON—*Légende tamoule relative à l'auteur des Kur'al*, (Revue orientale et américaine, vol. IX, Pp. 93-136). Paris, 1864.

General introduction on the Dravidian philology; linguistic, prosody, literature. The masterpieces of the Tamoul literature among others the '*Sindāmaṇi*' and the '*Kural*'.

Historical notes on *Tiruvalluvar-carita*.

2135

J. VINSON—*La grande épopée de l'Inde dravidienne, le Sindāmaṇi*. (Revue orientale, Nouvelle série, vol. I, Pp. 5-27). Paris, 1866.

Analysis of the first canto of the '*Sindāmaṇi*' with entire translation of a great number of stanzas.

2136

G. SMALL—*A handbook of Sanskrit Literature*. London, 1866.

Pp. 106-107. General review on the Jains.

The Tirthakaras—Characters of the Jainism.—*Tatis* and *Iravakas*—The sects ; the Digambaras and Śvetāmbaras.—Jaina literature—Geographical division of the Jains.

2137

A. WEBER—*Über ein Fragment der Bhagavati* Berlin, 1866-67. First part (1866).

Introduction.—The Jaina texts known upto the time when WEBER studied the '*Bhagavati*' : The '*Kalpasūtra*', the '*Satruñjayamāhātmya*' and the '*Sūryaprajñapti*'. The '*Bhagavati*' in general. Anteriority of this work over the precedents. Manuscript of the '*Bhagavati*' studied by WEBER : age ; external division of the text ; abbreviations ; peculiarities of the writing, etc.

Section I.—The language of the '*Bhagavati*'. The Māgadhi ; agreements of this dialect with the Māgadhi of the Prākṛit grammarians, with the language of the inscriptions of Aśoka, with the Mahārāṣṭri and Pāli. Phonetic of the Māgadhi. Frequent substitution of the 'y' for other sounds ; the nasals ; the vowels ; the consonants. Morphology. Declension : the nouns, the pronouns, the names of numbers. Conjugation ; radicals, imperative, potential, aorist, future, passive, participles, infinitive, causative, desiderative, intensive. Derivation. Study of the principal suffixes. Syntax and lexicography. Two facsimiles besides text reproduce four passages of the manuscript of the '*Bhagavati*'.

Second Part (1867)

Section II.—The contents of the '*Bhagavati*'. Detailed analysis of the books I, II and III. More rapid analysis of the books XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI and XLI. General recapitulation and explanation of the doctrine of the '*Bhagavati*'.

Section III.—The legend of Khamdaka (*Bhagavati*, II, I, 18-80). text, translation and commentary.

Appendix I.—Description of the person of Mahāvīra, after the commentary of Malayagiri on the '*Sūryaprajñapti*', comparison with the description of Buddha.

Appendix II.—Description of the person of Indrabhūti, after the '*Bhagavati*'.

Index of the words.

2138

Ed. FOUCAUX—*La guirlande précieuse des demandes et des réponses*. Paris, 1867.

P. 8. Note. The *Prañottararatnamālā* is attributed, among other authors, to Asitapata, who belonged probably to the sect of the Jains.

2139

A. WEBER—*Ueber die Prañottararatnamālā*, (Indische Streifen, vol. I, Pp. 210-227). Berlin, 1868.

Pp. 211-212. Note on a manuscript of the *Prañottararatnamālā*. The work begins by an invocation to Pārivanātha ; it is attributed to an author of the name of Asitapaṭa, that it would suit perhaps better to read Sitapaṭa.

2140

A. WEBER—*Ueber die Suryaprajñapti*, (Indische Studien, vol. X, Pp. 254-316). Leipzig, 1868.

Study of a manuscript of the royal library of Berlin containing, not the same text of the '*Sūryaprajñapti*', but the Sanskrit commentary of Malayagiri on this work.

Generalities on the '*Sūryaprajñapti*'. This is an astronomical work of imagination rather than of observation. Detailed analysis of the 20 books which constitute the work, and particularly the books I (8 chapters), II (3 chapters), and X (22 chapters).

2141

A. WEBER—*Ueber einige Lalenburger Streiche*, (Indische Streifen, vol. I, Pp. 245-252). Berlin, 1868.

German translation of the stories 4, 13 and 25 of the '*Bharaṭakadavāṛinśika*', published by M. Th. Aufrecht.

2142

AMARACANDRA—*Bālabhārata*. Edited by Becanārāma TRIPATHI—Benares, 1869.

Text preceded with a preface.

2143

G. BANER—*On the Chandikāstaka of Bāṇabhaṭṭa*, (Indian Antiquary, vol. I, Pp. 111-115) Bombay, 1872.

Translation of a recital recalling the origin of *Bhaktūmarastotra*, and extract from an anonymous Jain commentary (probably from the commencement of the 15th century) on the *Caṇḍikāśataka*.

Notes on the period of Mānatunga.

2144

E. WINDISCH—*Hemacandra's Yogacāstra*. *Ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Jain-Lehre*, (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft, vol. XXVIII, Pp. 185-262 et 678-679). Leipzig. 1874.

INTRODUCTION

The '*Yogaśāstra*', still called '*Adhyātmopaniṣad*', was composed by Hemacandra, for the king Kumārapāla. The Jain moral philosophy and the philosophical principles on which it rests.

Resemblance of the Jain doctrine with the Buddhistic doctrine.

Notes on the manuscripts utilised.

Text of the first four *prakāśas* of the '*Yogaśāstra*'.

Analytical summary of these chapters.

Translation accompanied by notes. Index.

Corrections of the text,

2145

The Vikramāṅkadevacharita of Bilhana. Edited by G. BÜHLER, (Bombay Sanskrit Series, n XIV). Bombay, 1875.

INTRODUCTION

Pp. 2-3. Remarks on the richness still unexplored of the Jaina libraries which contain some works of all sorts not only Jainas, but also Brahmanical.

P. 32. N.-4. It is inaccurate that the king Āhavamalla, of the dynasty of the Chalukyas, was converted to the Jainism.

Pp. 44-46. Review on the manuscript of the *Vikramāṅkadevacharita* utilised by BÜHLER for his edition. It is a Jaina manuscript, dated Samvat 1343, and conserved in the temple of Pārśvanātha at Jessalmer. It is in ancient Jaina devanāgarī and presents the ordinary peculiarities of this writing.

2146

James D. B. GRIBBLE—*Tamil Poetry*. (CR, lx, art. 5, 1875, Pp. 69-77).

P. 70. Tiruvallava, a Tamil poet, was a Jain. About his time Jainism grew in strength all over Madura, until it was professed by many learned doctors, and in the ninth century the king of Madura, Kuna became a convert to Jainism.

2147

The Dvāīśharāya (Indian Antiquary, vol. IV, Pp. 71-77 ; 110-114 ; 232-236 ; 265-269). Bombay, 1875.

INTRODUCTION

The '*Dvāīśraya*' is thus entitled because it intends the double object of teaching the Sanskrit grammar and of relating the history of the Solankis (Caulukyas) kings of Anahilvād—Pāṭan. This work was commenced by Hemacandra. It was finished in Samvat 1312 (A.D. 1255), at Pralhadan-Patan (probably Palampur), by a Jain monk of the name of Leśājayatilakagaṇi. A commentary was composed by Lakṣmi-tilakavai. Detailed analysis of the narrative part of the 20 *sargas*.

2148

H. JACOBI—*Zwei Jaina-Stotra*, (Indische Studien, vol. XIV, Pp. 359-391). Leipzig, 1876.

1. The '*Bhaktāmarastotra*'.

Introduction—The '*Bhaktāmarastotra*' is a hymn of 44 stanzas in honour of Rīṣabha, the first Tīrthakara. Circumstances under which it was composed by Mānatuṅga. Considerations on the period and the character of the poem.

Text and translation of the '*Bhaktāmarastotra*'.

2. The '*Kalyāṇamandīrastotra*'.

Introduction.—This hymn, according to the commentator, would be the work of Siddhasena Divākara. This is an imitation of the '*Bhaktāmarastotra*'. It consists of 44 stanzas in honour of Pārśvanātha. Text and translation of the '*Kalyāṇamandīrastotra*'. Grammatical remarks.

2149

A. WEBER—*Pañcadāśachattoprabandha*. Ein Märchen von König Vikramāditya. Berlin, 1877.

General notes on the character of the legends, narratives, stories etc. in the Sanskrit literature, and particularly in the Jain literature. The language and the lexicography in the '*Pañcadāṇḍachattaprabandha*' : Sanskrit mixed with Prākṛitic and popular forms. Peculiarities of the manuscript and characteristic of the legend.

Text of the '*Pañcadāṇḍachattaprabandha*', with exhaustive commentary. German translation, with notes. Index of the words.

2150

H. JACOBI—*Die Cobhana Stutayas des Cobhani Muni*, (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. XXXII, Pp. 509-534), Leipzig, 1878.

Text of the first four stanzas of the '*Caturvīṃśatījinastotra*' or '*Rīṣabhanamastotra*' composed by Jinaprabhasūri and commented by Kanankakusala. Review on Sobhana ; he was the brother of Dhanapala and lived in the second half of the 10th century. Generalities on the '*Caturvīṃśatījinastuti*'. The 96 stanzas divided in 24 series of 4 stanzas. Scansion and grammar. The manuscripts utilised. The commentary contained in these manuscripts. Text and translation of the '*Caturvīṃśatījinastuti*'.

2151

A. WEBER—*Ueber die Sinhasanadvātrīṃśika*, (Indische Studien. vol. XV, Pp. 185-453). Leipzig, 1878.

Critical study on the different reviews of the '*Sinhasanadvātrīṃśika*', more known under the name of '*Vikramādityacarita*'.

This work would be of Jaina origin. The Jaina review of it would be the most ancient, and all the other reviews might have a common Jaina background. Grammatical remarks on the Jaina review. Study of the principal manuscripts. The review of Vararuci and the resemblance that it presents with the Jaina review. Special and analytical study of the Jaina review. The manuscripts ; Detailed analysis of the introduction ; Siddhasena Divākara ; his interference in favour of the Jaina religion in comparison with Vikramāditya. The 32 narratives ; analysis with numerous extracts accompanied by translation. Conclusion : names and history of the 32 statues ; short information on the contents of the work.

2152

Archibald Edward Gough—*Papers relating to the collection and preservation of the records of ancient Sanskrit literature in India*. Calcutta, 1878.

P. 21. Mode followed by the Jains in preserving their literary treasures.

P. 28. Mention of 7 manuscripts on Jain religion in R.L. MITRA's 'Notices'.

Pp. 64-68, 80, 87. Mention of several Jain works and their authors, etc.

Pp. 83-84; 100-104, 116-119, 125-134. References to Jain works etc., made in connection with BÜHLER's search for Sanskrit manuscripts during 1871-72, 1872-73, 1873-74, 1874-75.

Pp. 91-99, 108-113, 137. A classified list of Jain works.

2153

The Kalpasūtra of Bhadrabāhu, edited by H. JACOBI. Leipzig, 1879.

INTRODUCTION

Chronological connections between Jainism and Buddhism.—Thesis of COLEBROOKE : Mahāvira would have been the master of Gautama Buddha. Criticism—Thesis of WILSON : Jainism would proceed from Buddhism analogous opinions of LASSEN and of WEBER. Criticism ; resemblances and differences between Buddha and Mahāvira and between their doctrines ; chronological discussions : the term *Nirgrantha* ; the ideas of the epigraphy ; the name of *Nigantha* Nātaputta given to Mahāvira. Conclusion : Buddha and Mahāvira are two distinct personages but who lived at the same period.

Chronological discussions relating to the *nirvāṇa* of Mahāvira.

(1) After the 'Versus memoriales' of the '*Vicarasreni*' of Merutunga, Mahāvira might have died in 527 B.C. (2) After the '*Parisiṣṭaparvan*' of Hemacandra, in 467 B.C. only. This last date would be the most probable ; proofs in favour of this hypothesis.

Review on Bhadrabāhu after : (1) the *theravāts* of the *Kalpasūtra*, of the *Āvaśyaka* and of the *Nandisūtra* ; (2) the '*Risimanḍalasūtra*' of Dharmaghoṣa and the '*Parisiṣṭaparvan*' of Hemacandra ; (3) the legends contained in different modern commentaries of the *Kalpasūtra*.—In note (Pp. 12-13) text and translation of the '*Uvasaggiharastotra*', attributed to Bhadrabāhu.

The Jaina books ; their final drawing-up in 454 A.D. by Devarddhigani ; the subsequent alterations. The Jaina languages ; Mahārāṣṭri Jaina and Pārskīti

Jaina ; general characters. The orthography of the Jaina books. The *Kalpasūtra* ; authority of this book ; sources ; compositions ; *Jinacaritra*, *Sthavirāvali* and *Samācāri* ; state of the text ; the commentaries ; the translation of STEVENSON. The manuscripts which have helped to the making out of the text.

Supplementary note on Bhadrabāhu after the translation of the Digambaras. Text of the *Kalpasūtra*.

Notes.—Prākṛit-Sanskrit glossary. Recensions : H. OLDENBERG 'Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft', vol. XXXIV, Pp. 748-757.

2154

S. J. WARREN—*Nirayāvaliyasuttam, een Upanga der Jaina's.* Amsterdam, 1879.

INTRODUCTION.

Generalities on the '*Nirayāvaliyasūtra*.'

Prākṛit-Sanskrit glossary. Remarks and annotations.

Recensions : H. JACOBI. *Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft*, vol. XXXIV, Pp. 178-183.

2155

N. J. KIRTANE—*The Hammira Mahākāvya of Nayachandra Sūri*, (Indian Antiquary, vol. VIII, Pp. 55-73). Bombay, 1879.

Analysis of the '*Hammiramahākāvya*', historical poem in 14 cantos, by Nayacandraśūri, grand son and disciple of Jayasimhasūri. The manuscript which has served for this analysis has been copied at Firuzpur, in Samvat 1542 by Nayahamṣa, another disciple of Jayasimhasūri.

2156

J. KLATT—*Dhanapāla's Rishabhapañcāśika*, (*Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft*, vol. XXXIII, Pp. 445-483). Leipzig, 1879.

INTRODUCTION.

Review on Dhanapāla. His identification with the author of the *Paiyalaceti*.

Remarks on the commentary, without the name of the author, annexed to the text of the *Rishabhapañcāśika*. Summary of the *śloka*. The language in general. Lexicography and grammar. Details on the phonetic, the morphology and the syntax. The scansion. Text and translation of the *Rishabhapañcāśika*, with numerous extracts of the commentary. Prākṛit-Sanskrit glossary.

Appendix.—List of the Jain manuscripts of the Royal Library of Berlin.

2157

G. THIBAUT—*On the Suryaprajñapti*, (JASB, vol. XLIX, Pp. 107-127, and 181-206). Calcutta, 1880.

Account of the review of COLEBROOKE and of the analysis of WEBER. Generalities on the *Suryaprajñapti*). Technical and systematical study of the work after the subjects discussed, with comparative ideas : The theory of the two suns, the two moons, and the two systems of constellations. The astronomic-chronological period ; the *yuga* or quin-quennial cycle ; the lunar months. The revolution of the sun and the moon ; the solstice ; the *nakṣatras* ; the length of the day ; the rapidity of the sun in the different circles that it travels ; the rise and the setting of the sun. The doctrine of the *trapkṣetra*, that is to say of the part of Jambudvīpa which is lighted each day by two suns. The moon ; her revolutions ; the place that it occupies at different periods in the circle of the *nakṣatras*. Connections of the moon and of the sun in their revolutions. Relative rapidity of the moon, of the sun and of the stars.

Details on the *nakṣatras*—Calculations in view of the determination of the place of the moon and of the sun, and calculations of the time in general. Connections of the Jaina astronomy with that of the Buddhists, the system of the *Purāṇas* and the chinese theory explained in the '*Tcheoupei*'.

2158

H. JACOBI—*Das Kālakācārya-Kathānakam*, (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. XXXIV, Pp. 247-318). Leipzig, 1880.

INTRODUCTION

The '*Kālakācāryakathānaka*' must have originated at a very remote time, but the age and the author of it are not known. Language and the general character of the work. Analytical summary.

Enquiry about the personages of the name of Kālaka. Abstract of the ideas of the following works : *Kālpasūtra* and commentaries, *Prajñāpāṇḍasūtra* ; *Nandisūtra* ; *Āśvīyakaśūtra*. According to these documents there would have been five Kālakas. Historical notes in this matter. Text of the '*Kālakācāryakathānaka*'. Translation. Prakrit-Sanskrit glossary.

2159

Nilmani MUKHOPADHYAYA—*Sahityaparikaya* ; an Introduction to Sanskrit Literature. —Calcutta, 1881.

Chrestomathy for the schools, with English translation and notes. It contains, among others, two narratives borrowed from the '*Kathakosa*'.

2160

C. H. TAWNEY—*A Folklore Parallel*, (Indian Antiquary, Vol. X, Pp. 190-191). Bombay, 1881.

Translation of a narrative from the '*Kathakosa*' entitled : '*A story of tenderness to animals*' and borrowed from the '*Sahityaparikaya*' of Nilmani MUKHOPADHYAYA.

2161

P. STEINTHAL—*Specimen der Nāyādharmakahā*. Leipzig, 1881.

Introduction.—The manuscripts of the '*Nāyādharmakahā*'. Considerations on the system of writing of these manuscripts. General object of the '*Nāyādharmakahā*'. Analysis of the first *adhyayana* ; history of the prince Megha who made himself monk. Critical text of the first *adhyayana* (about the 5/8th). Extracts from the commentary of Abhayadevasūri and remarks on the text.

Prākṛit-Sanskrit vocabulary.

2162

G. U. POPE—*Notes on the Kurāl of the Tamil Poet Tiruvalluvar*, (Indian Antiquary, vol. VII, Pp. 220-224 ; vol. VIII, Pp. 305-309 ; vol. IX, pp. 196-199 ; vol. X, Pp. 352-355). Bombay, 1878-1881.

INTRODUCTION

The '*Kurāl*' in general. Review on the author. He lived between 1000 and 1200 A.D. His name is unknown ; Tiruvalluvar is only a title. He lived at Saint Thome or Mayilapur. The commentaries and the editions of the '*Kurāl*'. The spirit of the work. Opinions of GRAUL and of CALDWELL. For the author, the '*Kurāl*' reflects the doctrine of Śaṅkarāchārya, mixed with Jainism and with philosophy according to the '*Bhagavadgītā*'. The scansion of the *kurāl*. Detailed analysis of the first four chapters which constitute in some sort the introduction of the work.

2163

A. WEBER—*Das Sapṭacatakam des Hala*. Leipzig, 1881.

Among the manuscripts which have served for the making out of the text, is found a Jaina review, denoted by the letter R. and to which the editor has devoted special study, namely : Introduction, P. XXVIII and XXIX. Generalities on the manuscript which present all the characters of a Jaina manuscript.

Pp. 404—439. Comparative analysis of this review with the text of Vulgata.

2164

A. WEBER—*Über den Kupakṣakaśikāditya des Dharmasāgara, Streitschrift eines orthodoxen Jaina, vom Jahre 1573*. Berlin, 1882 (Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften).

General notes on the 'Kupakṣakaśikāditya'— This work is comprised of 11 chapters. The manuscript of Berlin contains only the first and the end of second. It is accompanied by a commentary composed by Dharmasāgara himself. Review on the author, after this commentary and a *Gurūvālī*.

Dharmasāgara had for masters Ānandavimalasūri (Samvat 1547—1596) and Hīravijayasūri (born in Samvat 1583). He composed the 'Kupakṣakaśikāditya' in Samvat 1629, may be 1573 A.D. Vijayadāśasūri (Samvat 1553—1622).

Analysis—The 'Kupakṣakaśikāditya' is a polemical treatise against the ten heterodox sects which originated by the side of the Śvetāmbara community, to which Dharmasāgara belonged and which he considers as mere orthodoxy.

List of the Ten Heterodox Sects

1. Sect *Khavanaya*. Due to a renovation, towards Samvat 139, of the order of the Digambaras. The doctrine consists of three principal dogmas :

- (1) Prescription of the state of nudity ;
- (2) Exclusion of the women from the final deliverance.
- (3) Rejection of a special mode of nourishment for the ascetics.

2. *Puṇḍina* sect. Founded in Samvat 1159 by Candraprabhācārya.

3. *Kharatara* sect. Founded in Samvat 1204 by Jinadattācārya.

4. *Pallavis* or *Ancalis* sect. Founded in Samvat 1213.
5. *Saddhapuṇṇima* sect. Founded in Samvat 1236.
6. *Āgamika* sect. Founded in Samvat 1250 by Devabhadra and Śīlaguṇa.
7. *Paḍimāri* (*Lumpaka*) sect. Founded by Lumpaka in Samvat 1508, and it has for fundamental character of being opposed to the cult of images.
8. *Muniari* or *Kaṭuka* sect. Founded by Kaṭuka in Samvat 1562, and characterised by hatred that it manifests with regard to the *munis*.
9. *Vaṃjha* sect. Founded in Samvat 1570.
10. *Pāsa* sect. Founded in Samvat 1572 by Pāśacandra when he was separated from the Tapā sect.

2165

Rajendralala MITRA—*The Sanskrit-Buddhist literature of Nepal*. Calcutta, 1882.

P. 13. The Tirthakaras appear to have been the Jains. Some people however maintain that these were the Brahmans.

2166

Albrecht WEBER—*The History of Indian Literature*. (Translated from the second German edition by John MANN and Theodor ZACHARIAE). Second Edition. London, 1882.

P. 244 n. Development of the atomic theory among the Jains.

Pp. 296-297 n. The sect of the Jains is to be regarded as one of the schismatic sects that branched off from Buddhism in the first century of its existence. Origin of the Jain sect. The sacred texts of the Jains are styled *Āṅgas*. The Jains have great significance in connection with the Sanskrit literature.

2167

A. WEBER—*Über Bhuvanapala's Commentar zu Hala's Saptacatakam*. Berlin, 1882. (Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften).

The first pages only of the preceding study.

2168

A. WEBER—*Über das Campakacreshtikathāṇaṁ, die Geschichte vom Kaufmann Campaka*. Berlin, 1883 (Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften).

Text and translation of the history of the merchant Campaka, composed by Jinakirti.

Grammatical remarks and comparative datum.

Addendum—New linguistic remarks and comparative datum suggested by diverse savants.

2169

Das Aupapātika Sūtra, erstes Upaṅga der Jaina. I. Theil. Einleitung. Text und Glossar. Von E. Leumann. Leipzig, 1883.

Introduction.—Object of the '*Aupapātikasūtra*' Etymology of the word '*Upapāta*'. Agreements of the '*Aupapātikasūtra*' with the second upāṅga, the '*Rajapratītyasūtra*'.

Systematic analysis of the '*Aupapātikasūtra*'.

Manuscripts utilised for the edition.

Text of the '*Aupapātikasūtra*'.

Prākṛit-Sanskrit glossary. For a great number of terms, the German signification has been added.

Appendix—Remarks on the transcription and lexicographical notes.

Inaugural treatise published by M. E. LEUMANN at Leipzig, in 1882, comprises only the introduction and the text of the first 38 chapters of the '*Aupapātikasūtra*'.

2170

E. LEUMANN—*Zwei weitere Kālaka—Legenden*, (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft, vol. XXVII, Pp. 493-520). Leipzig, 1883.

Study of the two new recensions of the legend of Kālaka. The one has for author Dharmaprabha, and the second Bhavadeva. Grammatical remarks.

The examination of the different narratives proves that all derive from a unique ancient legend.

Chronological notes. Corrections in the treatise of M. JACOBI. Comparative study of different lists of great Jaina priests.

1. Line of descent from Mahāgiri, in the *Nandi* and the *Āvaśyaka*.
2. Line of descent from Suhastin, in the '*Kalpasūtra*' and the '*Dasāśrutaskandha*'.
3. List of the *Daśāpūrvins*, after Merutunga.

Critical examinations of these lists : the names and the dates. Text of the two new recensions of the legend. Prākṛit-Saṃskṛit glossary.

2171

A. WEBER—*Ueber Bhuvanapāla's Commentar zu Hala's Saptataṭakam*, (Indische Studien, vol. XVI, Pp. 1-204). Leipzig, 1883.

Study of a Jain manuscript containing a commentary of Bhuvanapāla on the '*Saptataṭakam*', with special title of '*Chekoktivicāraṭīkā*'.

Graphic peculiarities of the manuscript.

Grammatical and orthographic characters of the review of the text. Generalities on the commentary. Review on Bhuvanapāla who appeared to have been a Jain native of Guzerat. Analytical study of the work.

2172

J. VINSON—*Un épisode du poème épique Sindhamani*, (Publications de l'Ecole des langues orientales vivantes. IIInd series, volume IX, Melanges Orientaux, Pp. 547-577). Paris, 1883.

Generalities on the '*Śindhamani*'. Period, character, style, scansion. The author and the commentary of the work. Subject of the '*Śindhamani*'. Lithographed text and translation of an episode borrowed from the beginning of the third canto (adventure of Gandharvadattā).

Grammatical and metrical notes.

2173

A. WEBER—*Über das Ullamaceritrakathankam, die Geschichte vom Prinzen Trefflichst.* Berlin, 1884 (Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften).

INTRODUCTION

General characters of the narrative. The manuscripts. Period of the redaction : end of the 15th century. Contents : adventures of all sorts serving as illustration to the Jain doctrine. The language and the vocabulary. Text of the narrative. Translation. Bibliographical notes and additional comparatives.

2174

A. WEBER—*Ueber die heiligen Schriften der Jaina* (Indische Studien, vol. XVI, Pp. 211-479. et vol. XVII, Pp. 1-90). Leipzig, 1883-1885.

An all-round survey on the Jaina canonical treatises, with the following subdivisions : The ideas of the tradition on the Jaina canon. Account of Hemacandra concerning the loss of the 'Purvas' 11-14. The three degrees of the doctrine. The writers. The oral tradition. The uniformity of the canonical books. The lost treatises. The actual state of canon. The modifications of the text. The language. The date of the writing. Origin of the Jainas : they constitute one of the most ancient sects of Buddhism.

Systematic analysis of the canonical treatises : *Angas*.—The 12th *anga*. Its agreements with the first eleven. The grouping of the *angas*. Particular study of each of them : contents, historical ideas, commentaries etc. *Upāṅgas*.—The 12 *upāṅgas* in general : their agreements, their classification. Individual analysis.

Prakīrṇas (Paiṇṇas).—The 10 *paiṇṇas* ; their different enumerations, A special and very rapid analysis. *Chedasūtras*. The 6 *chedasūtras* ; generalities, ideas of the tradition, age etc. the work of Bhadrabāhu. Detailed analysis of each of these *chedasūtras*. The 'Kālpasūtra'. The 'Nandisūtra'. The 'Amṣyogadvārasūtra' *Mūlasūtras*.—The 4 *mūlasūtras* ; generalities. Analysis of each of them, and especially of the 'Uttarādhyāyana' and of the 'Āvaśyaka'. Review on some other treatises, particularly on the *Oghamiryukti*. List of the lost texts.

E. LEUMANN—*Beziehungen der Jaina-Literatur zu den Literaturkreisen Indiens*, (Actes du VI Congress international des Orientalistes, III Partie, Section II, Pp. 469-564). Leide, 1885.

Study of the resemblances of the Jain literature with :

1. The Buddhistic literature.

A. The Buddhistic legend of Pāyāsi,

B. The *Rāyāpasenaiyya*.

Comparison of the two recensions of the legend. Conclusions : 1. The legend must be familiar longtime, before the Buddhistic and Jaina writings.

2. The Buddhistic recension is not necessarily more ancient than the Jaina recension, still it may be more simple.

3. I cannot be determined in a certain manner if the Jain writing goes back to a period when the priority of Pārsīva was a manifest fact.

II. The brahmanical epic literature.

A. Comparison of the legend of Draupadi in the *Mahābhārata* and in the *Jñānadharmakatha*. The Jaina recital must go up to high antiquity.

B. Comparison of the legend spoken of Herode, a part of the legend of Kṛṣṇa in the *Bhāgavatapurāṇa*, with the corresponding narration of the *Jñānadharmakatha*.

III. The Brahmanical astronomical literature. Study of three astronomical passages from the commentary of Bhaṭṭotpala on the *Bṛhajjālaka* (966 A.D.). These passages are borrowed of an old Jain astronomer of the name of Kalakācārya.

An astronomical treatise is also attributed to one Bhadrabāhu. This work is in Sanskrit, and the commentator Abhayadeva knew it already under this form about 1120 A.D.

IV. The Brahmanical grammar.

General considerations on the activity of the Jains in the grammatical domain. The quotations of Brahmanical grammarians in the commentaries of Malayagiri and of Śilānka.

V. The tantric literature.

Analysis and extracts of a small tantric treatise in the chapters entitled *Sarvopayogikaratna*, and which presents an enough close relationship with that which one knew of the 12th *aṅga*, the *Dīp̥hivāya*.

2176

H. JACOBI—*Ausgewählte Erzählungen in Maharashtra*. Grammatik, Text, Wörterbuch. Leipzig, 1886.

Collection of ten (respect, eleven) Jaina narratives, borrowed from the commentaries on the '*Uttarādhyāyanaśūtra*'.

Preface—Brief reviews on Devendra and Śāntisūri, authors of the commentaries in question.

Introduction—Classification of the Prākṛit dialects and special notes on the Māhārāṣṭrī. Grammar, particularly devoted to the Māhārāṣṭrī. Text of the ten narratives.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bambhadatta. | 2. Sanamkumāra. |
| 3. Udayana. | 4. Karakaṇḍu. |
| 5. Domuha. | 6. Nami. |
| 7. Naggai. | 8. Mūladeva. |
| 9. Maṇḍiya. | 10. Aṇḍadatta. |
| 10 a. Agaladatta. | |

Prākṛit-Sanskrit-German glossary.

2177

F. L. PULLE—*Della letteratura dei G'aina*. Puntate I e II, e Aggiunte. Venezia, 1884-1886.

I. Generalities.—Review of the principal opinions set forth on the subject of Jainism; COLEBROOK, WILSON, TOD, BENFEY, STEVENSON, LASSEN, WEBER, WARREN, JACOBI and E. LEUMANN. Posteriority of the Jainism in comparison with Buddhism. Relationship between the Jainism and the Buddhism. The country of origin and the language of the Jains. The Jaina literature.

II. The cononical texts.—study of the terms *Arhat*, *Jina*, *Tīrthakaras*. Life of Mahāvīra. The sacred books; their wording—The *Aṅgas*. Brief review on each of them—The *Upāṅgas*. General review. Analysis of the *Aupapāṅkāsūtra*.

III. Additions—Extracts of *Vidhiprapa* of Jinaprabhasūri. Review on the indigenous edition of the *Aṅgas* and the *Upāṅgas*. Bibliographical ideas.

2178

The 'sacred' Kural of Tiruvallura-Nayanar, with Introduction, Grammar, Translation, Notes, Lexicon, and Concordance, by G.U. Pope. London, 1886.

I. General considerations in the subject of the '*Kural*' and of its author. Period of the work : between 800 and 1000 A.D. Editions and commentaries. The theological and philosophical system explained in the '*KURAL*'.

Analytical summary of the chapters.

II. The grammar of the *KURAL*.

III. The scansion of the *KURAL*.

Text and translation—The translation is under metrical form. Notes.—The commentary reproduces a great number of passages from the versions of the '*KURAL*' by BESCHI and ELLIS.

Vocabulary and agreement—The lexicon relates to the '*Kural*' and '*Nāḷadiyar*'. General index.

2179

PADMARAJA—*A Treatise on Jain Law and Usages*. Bombay, 1886.

This volume consists in a choice of stanzas, translated all at once in English, in Canara and in Marāṭhi.

2180

PANDIT Shanker Pandurang—*The Gaudavaho by Vākapati*. Bombay, 1887 (Bombay Sanskrit Series xxxiv).

Pp. ii-iii. An old manuscript library at Patan near Sidhpur, in the territory of the Gaekwad was actually used by Hemachandra. Jain Bhandara at Khambyat or Cambay.

P. v. The use of the particle *Kila* at the head of a sentence, is only found in Sanskrit works by Jain writers.

P. XLIX. Whatever Prākṛit poetry, lexicography or grammar has been preserved to us owe to the Jains.

Pp. CXXXV-CXLIII.—Jain scholar, Bappabhatti, his life; RaivatEdni (Girnār) besieged by the Digambaras and settled by a stratagem invented by Bappabhatti, a quarrel as to the ownership of the temples on Girnār.

P. CXLIII. The *Prabandha-Kosa* by Rājasekharasūri gives the lives of 24 personages, among whom the life of the Digambara poet Mandakṛti is also given.

P. CXLVIII. The *Prabhāva-charita* composed by Prabhachandrasūri; the *Tirthakalpa* by Jinaprabhasūri; the *Gāthāsahasri* of Samayasundara; the whole story of the life of Bappabhatti is little better than a fabrication.

2181

A. WEBER—*Ahalya* AXIΛAËUS und Verwandtes.—Berlin, 1887 (Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften).

The name of Ahalyā is found in the 10th *ahga*, the '*Praśnavyakaraṇa*', among those of the beauties (Sītā, Draupadī, Rukmiṇī, Padmāvatī, etc.) who were cause of bloody wars. Abhayadevasūri, in his commentary, gives some details on these heroines. Text of this passage.

2182

Śivaga-Śindāmaṇi—*Edite per Sāminādeiya*. Madras, 1887.

This edition is composed in the following manner: Preface of the editor. General table of contents. Legendary lives of the supposed author of the *Śindāmaṇi* Tiruttakkadevar and of the commentator 'Naccinarkkiniyar. Analytical summary of the '*Śindāmaṇi*'. Index of proper names; Enumeration of the stanzas; Notes on the scansion; Text of the '*Śindāmaṇi*', accompanied by the commentary of Naccinarkkiniyar; Preface of the commentary; References and quotations forgotten or not identified; Alphabetical table of the stanzas. Erratum.

2183

F. L. PULLE—*Śaṭṭarcanasamuccayasūtram*, (Giornale della Società asiatica italiana, vol. I, Pp. 47-73). Firenze, 1887.

Generalities on the '*Śaṭṭarcanasamuccaya*' of Haribhadrāsūri.

1. The '*Geṇadharasūrdhaṭataka*' of Jinadattasūri.
2. The '*Vicarāṃṛtasaṅgraha*'.
3. The *pāṭṭavali* of the sect Kharatara and of the Tapā sect.

Biography of Haribhadraśūri.

Division of the "*Śaddarśanasamuccaya*".

The manuscripts¹ utilised for the edition of the text.

Text of the '*Śaddarśanasamuccaya*'.

2184

F. L. PULLE—*Un progenitore indiano del Bertoldo*. Venezia, 1888.

The '*Antarakathasamgraha*' of Rājasekhara ; its place among the legends and narratives in the Hindu literature, and particularly in the Jain literature. Text and Italian translation of eight abridged stories from the '*Antarakathasamgraha*'. Diverse notes.

2185

H. JACOBI—*Die Jaina Legende von dem Untergange Dvaravati's und von dem Tode Krishna's* (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. XLII. Pp. 493-529). Leipzig, 1888.

The legend of Kṛiṣṇa in the Jaina literature.

1. Narrative of Devendra in his commentary on the '*Uttarādhyāyanasūtra*.'
2. '*Antakṛtadaśa*' V. I.
3. '*Jñāta-dharmakathā*', XIV.

Notes on the legend and the cult of Kṛiṣṇa among the Jains. Text of the narrative of Devendra. Translation. Glossary. Appendix. Text of the '*Antakṛtadaśa*', V. I.

2186

R. FICK—*Eine Jainistische Bearbeitung der Sāgara—Sage*.—Kiel, 1888.

Text and German translation, with notes and glossary, of a narrative borrowed from the commentary of Devendragaṇi on the '*Uttarādhyāyanasūtra*'. The introduction recalls the principal moments of the legend of Sāgara : *Mahābhārata*, *Rāmāyaṇa*, *Harivaṃśa* and *Purāṇas*. The Jaina narrative is only an adaptation, particularly according to the *Mahābhārata*, of this very old legend. Comparison with the Buddhist legend of Kīśagotami.

2187

E. KUHN—*Der Mann im Brunnen*, (Festgruss an OTTO von Bothlingk, Pp. 68-76). Stuttgart, 1888.

Study of diverse recensions of the legend called 'the man at the bottom of the pits'. The Jain recension is contained in the '*Sihaviravalicarita*' of Hemacandra, II, 191 and following.

2188

ATMARAMAJI ANANDAVIJAYAJI. '*Jaina-mata-vṛkṣa*'. Ahmadabad, 1888.

This little book contains a reduction of the chronological picture of the Jaina sects composed by the same author and presented by A. F. Rudolf HOERNLE to the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1889 (in *Proceedings*, 1889. p. 131). Communication due to the obligingness of Rudolf HOERNLE.

2189

Śulāmaṇi—*Édité par Tamodarampillei*—Jaffna, 1889.

The edition comprises the following parts. Preface of the editor ; review on the manuscripts of the '*Śulāmaṇi*'. Table of proper names. Text ; Index of the stanzas.

2190

A. WEBER—*Über die Samyaktvakaumudī, eine eventualiter mit 1001 Nacht auf gleiche Quelle Zurückgehende indische Erzählung*. Berlin, 1889 (Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften).

The '*Samyaktvakaumudī*' presents, as for the positions of the personages, curious analogies with the '*thousand and one nights*'.

Reason of this analogy :

1. It is necessary to reject the hypothesis of a casual coincidence to which the peculiarities and the details of the narrative are opposed.
2. The question of borrowing is difficult to solve ; the uncertainty of the chronological datum.
3. In all probability, the '*Samyaktvakaumudī*' proceeds from a proper Indian tradition, from which would proceed equally the analogous narratives of

the '*Mille et une nuits*', through the medium of a previous persian redaction.

Detailed study of the introduction and of the whole of the narratives of the '*Samyaktvakaumudi*', according to the two recensions of this work, and comparison with the analogous situations of the '*Mille et une nuits*'. Biographical review on the jaina masters quoted in the '*Samyaktvakaumudi*'.

2191

J. VINSON—*Literature tamoulc ancienne ; le Sindamani*, (Revue de linguistique et de philologie comparee, vol. XXII, Pp. 1-32 et 107-133). Paris, 1889.

The Tamoul literature in general.

The sources of the '*Sindamani*'. Particular review on the edition of the poem published at Madras in 1887. Character of the work. Detailed analysis of the 13 cantos of the '*Sindamani*'. Translation of the stanzas 150-249 and 270-281 of the canto XIII. Notes on the age of the '*Sindamani*'.

2192

G. BÜHLER—*Das Sukritasamkritana des Arisimha*, Wien, 1889. (Sitzungsberichte der phil. hist. Classe der Kais. Akademie der Wissenschaften).

General character of the work—The '*Sukṛtasamkīrtana*' is a *mahākāvya* composed in honour of the Jaina minister Vastupāla. It consists of 11 cantos and 553 stanzas.

The author and his period. Arisimha was a Jain. According to Amara-candra, he might have written a poetical treatise entitled '*Kaṁtāraharya*', and composed the '*Kāvya-kalāpalatā*' in collaboration with Amara-candra himself. According to the '*Prabandhakōśa*' of Rājasekhara, Arisimha would have been the master of Amara-candra. The two poets were in close relation with the minister Vastupāla.

¹ The '*Sukṛtasamkīrtana*' was probably composed between Śaṁvat 1276 and 1296 or 1297. Detailed analysis of the '*Sukṛtasamkīrtana*' and historical notes. Extract from the '*Prabandhakōśa*' of Rājasekhara. Numerous extracts from the '*Sukṛtasamkīrtana*' (Sargas I-V and VIII-XI).

2193

Le Livre de l'Amour de Tiruvallouva, traduit du tamoul par G. de Harrigue de Fontainieu, Paris, 1889.

Foreword by M. VINSON.

The poems of love of the Tamoul country. General plan. Historical review on Tiruvalluvar. Excellent bibliography of the works relating to the 'Kural'. Review on the 'Naladiyar'. Translation by M.B. de Tontainteu, of the third part of the 'Kural' (Doctrine of love). Appendix. Translation of the three chapters of the 'Naladiyar'. Notes and interpretations.

2194

E. LOVARINI—*La novellina gainica del re Papabuddhi e del ministro Dharmabuddhi.* (Giornale della Societa asiatica italiana, vol. III, Pp. 94-127). Roma, 1889.

The manuscript. Age and general character of the story. The language. Text and Italian translation.

2195

V.G. OZHA—*The Somanāthpattan Praśasti of Bhava Brihaspati,* (Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, vol. III, Pp. 1-19), Wien, 1889.

The introduction, due to BÜHLER, mentions the part of Hemacandra in the reconstruction of the Śivaite temple of Somanātha by Kumārapāla, and in the conversion of this prince to the Jainism.

2196

G. A. GRIERSON—*The modern vernacular Literature of Hindustan.* Calcutta, 1889.

P. 182. Review on Jayacandra who wrote in Samvat 1863 (1806 A.D.) a work, in Hindi, entitled *Śrī Kṛṣṇa Karttikeya-nuprakāśa* and relating to the Jaina doctrines.

2197

The Unmāgadatto, edited in the original Prakrit with the Sanskrit Commentary of Abhayadeva, and translated with copious notes by R. HOERNLE.

2 volumes (Bibliotheca indica). Calcutta, 1888-1890.

Vol. I. Text and commentary.

INTRODUCTION

Description of the manuscripts and documents utilised for the establishment of the text and of the commentary.

Criticism of these materials.

Orthography followed in the edition of the text, it must be consistent with the rules established by Hemacandra for the Jain Prākṛit. Considerations on the commentary and on Abhayadeva. Text of the '*Uvāsagadasāo*'. Index of the Prākṛit words with their Sanskrit equivalents. Critical notes relating to the text and errata. Text of the commentary.

Vol. II. Translation. Introduction.

The sacred books of the Jains. The *Āṅgas*. Age and authority of the *Āṅgas*. The council of Pataliputra. Refusal of the Digambaras to accept the canon set up by this council—The council of Valabhi and the ultimate drawing up of the Jaina canon. Remarks on the period of the *Āṅgas* and of the *Pūrvas* and on the antiquity of the Śvetāmbaras. The '*Uvāsagadasāo*', accompanied by numerous notes.

Appendix I. History of Gosāla after the '*Bhagavati*'.

Appendix II. Doctrine of Gosāla after the '*Sumaṅgalavilāssin*'.¹

Appendix III—Diverse notes.

General index and errata. Recensions : E. LEUMANN, 'Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, vol. III, Pp. 328-350.' G. A. GRIERSON, Indian Antiquary, Vol. XVI, Pp. 78-80.

2198

F. L. PULLE—*Originali indiani della novella Ariosteana nel XXVIII canto del Furioso*. (Giornale della Società asiatica italiana, vol. IV, Pp. 129-164). Roma, 1890.

Pp. 142-145. Text and translation of a narrative extracted from the commentary of Malayagiri on the '*Nandisūtra*'.

Pp. 161-164. Notice, accompanied by a rapid analysis, on the *Samyaktvaśākhā*.

2199 (i)

Sthavirāvali Charita or *Parīṣṭaparvan* by Hemachandra. Edited by H. JACOBI (Bibliotheca indica). Calcutta, 1891.

PREFACE

Object and character of the '*Sthavirāvalīcarita*'. The history and the legend in this work. Critical discussion relating to the death of Mahāvīra.

Notes on parallel texts (cf. Appendixes) concerning the narratives contained in the '*Sthavirāvalīcarita*'. Haribhadra and Hemacandra. The language and the scansion in the '*Sthavirāvalīcarita*'. Note, after BÜHLER, on the chronology of the works of Hemacandra. Detailed analysis of the '*Parīṣiṣṭaparvan*'. Text of the '*Parīṣiṣṭaparvan*'.

Appendixes.

Extracts of the commentary (ṭīkā) of Devendra on the '*Uttarādhyāyanaśūtra*', of the '*Riṣimaṇḍalastotra*' of Dharmaghoṣa, and the commentary of Padmanandira on the '*Riṣimaṇḍalastotra*'.

2199 (II)

H. JACOBI—*Upamitabhavaprapañcar kathas specimen*. Bonnæ, 1891.

The allegorical literature in India. General character of the '*Upamitabhavaprapañcākathā*'. Review on Siddharṣi. The abbreviators of the work of Siddharṣi : Vardhamān (*Upamitabhava prapañcānāma-samuccaya*) and Haṁsarātna. The language of Siddharṣi. The manuscripts utilised. Text of the first chapter of the '*Upamitabhavaprapañcākathā*'.

2200 (I)

WEBER'S *Sacred Literature of the Jains*. Translated by Dr. H. Weir Smeith (I.A. vol. XVII, Pp. 279-292 ; 339-345 ; vol. XVIII, Pp. 181-184 ; 369-378 ; vol. XIX, Pp. 62-70 ; vol. XX, Pp. 18-29 ; 170-182 ; 365-376 ; vol. XXI, Pp. 14-23 ; 106-113 ; 177-185 ; 210-215 ; 293-311 ; 327-341 ; 369-373). Bombay, 1888-1892.

English translation, enriched with notes, of WEBER'S '*Ueber die heiligen Schriften der Jaina*' in *Indische Studien*. Vols. XVI and XVIII, 1883-85.

2201 (I)

E. LEUMANN—*Die Legende von Citta und Sambhuta*, (Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, vol. V, Pp. 111-146 ; vol. VI, Pp. 1-46), Wien, 1891-1892.

Comparative study of diverse redactions of the legend of Citta and Sambhūta.

- I. Buddhists redaction : *Citta-Sambhūta-jātaka* (Jausboll No. 498).
- II. Jaina redactions. 1. In verse : 'Uttarādhyayana', XIII (*Citta-Sambhūja*) ;
 2. In prose : commentary (*vṛtti*) of Devendra on the 'Uttarādhyayana' (Bambhadatta).
 3. *Āvāyakaniryukti*, IX.
- III. Brahmanical redaction : *Harivaṃśa* I, 18-24.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The Buddhistic recension is in generally better than the Jain recension under one or other of the three aspects. However, none of these two recensions contains original specific features.
2. They are two subsequent recensions to the Brahmanical redaction, which must be considered as primitive.

2201 (ii)

E. LEUMANN—*Daśavaikālika-sūtra und-niryukti*, (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. XLVI, Pp. 581-663). Leipzig, 1892.

Enumeration of the commentaries of the *Daśavaikālikasūtra*.

Review on the two *śikṣās* (*Brhadvṛtti* and *Laghuvṛtti*) of Haribhadra, with historical ideas on the latter. The *Niryukti* of the '*Daśavaikālika*'. Agreements between *niryukti* and *bhāṣya*. Detailed analysis of the stanzas 222, 297 of this *Niryukti*. List of the recitals relating to the "*Daśavaikālika*". List of passages parallel to the *Niryukti*. Study of recitals relating to the '*Daśavaikālikasūtra*'. Translation of the first three chapters of the *sūtra*. Analysis of the first three chapters of the *sūtra*. Analysis of the other recitals or legends. Analytical study of the recitals relating to the *Niryukti*.

Text of the *Daśavaikālikasūtra*. Text of the '*Daśavaikālikaniryukti*'.

2202

E. LEUMANN—*Jinabhadra's Jñakalpa, mit Auszügen aus Siddhasena's Curni*. Berlin, 1892 (Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften).

INTRODUCTION

Notes on the period in which Jinabhadra lived. The '*Jñakalpa*' is also called '*Yati-Jñakalpa*'. It is a list of penitence for the Jaina monks. These penitences

after the canonical texts, are ten in number. The commentary of Siddhasena is in Prākṛit. Text of the *Juvalpa*. Text of the commentary of Siddhasena (Extracts). Translation of the first eleven stanzas (Introduction) of this commentary : eulogy of Mahāvira, of the Gaṇadharas, of the Siḥaviras, and of the Pravaṇas (1-4) ; eulogy of Jinabhadra (5-11).

2203

G. BÜHLER—*Indian Studies*—I. *The Jagadūcarita of Sarvānanda, a historical romance from Gujarat*. Wien, 1892.

Generalities of the '*Jagadūcarita*'.—Title of 7 *sargas*. Characters of the poem, and particularly the vocabulary. One knows nothing of the author, Sarvānanda, neither of his master Dhanaprabha, whose names have not yet been found in the Jain works. The *Jagadūcarita* has the same worth as the poems of other Jain monks of the 13th century or of the following centuries. It dates probably from the commencement of the 15th century. Detailed analysis of the poem.—The life of Jagadū according to Sarvānanda. A large number of stanzas have been translated. Other accounts of the life of Jagadū : historical value of the narrative of Sarvānanda.—The life of Jagadū is found still related in the '*Pañcaśatīprabodhasambandha*', composed by Śubhaśīla in Samvat 1521 (1464 A.D.) and in '*History of Bhadrēśwar*' written by a Jain of the name of Khantavijaya. Study of the passages of these two works relating to Jagadū, and critical examination, from the historical stand point of the datum furnished by the '*Jagadūcarita*'. Extracts of the '*Jagadūcarita*' and of the '*Pañcaśatīprabodhasambandha*'. (Sanskrit text).

2204

P. E. PAVOLIN—*La novella di Brahmadata tradotta ed annotata* (Giornale della Società asiatica italiana, vol. VI, Pp. 111-148). Roma, 1892.

The articles of M.E. LEUMANN on the origin of the novelette of Brahmadata. The diverse Jain recensions of this novel :

1. *Ṭīka* of Devendra on the '*Uttarādhyayanāsūtra*'.
2. *Vṛtti* of Śāntyākṛya on the same *sūtra*.
3. Niryukti of the '*Uttarādhyaya*'.
4. *Dīpikā* of Lakṣmivallabha, according to the *ṭīka* of Devendra.
5. *Bhāṣa* of the '*Ūpadeśamālā*'.

6. Commentary of Hemacandra on his 'Yogaśāstra'. Italian translation, accompanied by notes, of the novelette of Brahmadatta on the text published by M. JACOBI in his '*Ausgewählte Erzählungen in Maharashtra*'.

2205

P. E. PAVOLINI—*Le novelline prairite di Mandiya e di Agaladatta*. Roma, 1892.

Italian version, accompanied by notes, of the narratives IX and Xa of the collection of M. JACOBI '*Ausgewählte Erzählungen in Maharashtra*'.

2206

The Pampa Rāmāyaṇa or Rāmacandra Charita Purāṇa of Abhinava Pampa. Edited by Lewis RICE. Revised edition. Bangalore, 1892.

INTRODUCTION.

Review on the author—Abhinava Pampa, 'the new Pampa', was thus surnamed by imitation of the name of Pampa, or Hampa, the celebrated Canara poet, who composed in Śaka 863 the '*Pampa Bhārata* and the '*Ādipurāṇa*'.

Abhinava Pampa was called in reality Nāgacandra. He lived at the end of the 11th century and was the disciple of Bālacandramuni. General notes on the '*Pampa-Rāmāyaṇa*', sources, rapid explanation, style, character, etc. the poem is essentially Jaina.

Analysis of the work—This analysis, very complete and very detailed, is almost tantamount to a translation. It gives, so to say, an account of the contents each stanza. It consists of 16 sections corresponding to the 16 cantos of the poem. Canara text of the poem.

2207

The Naladiyār or four hundred Quatrains in Tamil by G. U. POPE. Oxford, 1893.

INTRODUCTION.

1. Generalities—The native tradition relating to the '*Naladiyār*'. The Jains and the tamoul literature. General character of the '*Naladiyār*'. II. Grammatical notes. III. The scansion. IV. Bibliographical references, Some of the works quoted are of Jain origin : The '*Silappadigāram*' pretty short poem by Seraman ; The '*Etalā*', collection of sentences by Kanimethaiyar ; The '*Sindamani*'. At last the grammar entitled '*Nannul*'. Analytical summary of the chapters. The '*Naladiyār*'. Text, translation and notes. Index of the initial words of each of the quatrains. Lexicon and agreement. General index.

2208

Th. AUFRECHT—*Zwei Erzählungen* (Festgrum an Rudolf von Roth, Pp. 129-134). Stuttgart, 1893.

Text and German translation of the first two stories of the '*Bharaṭakad-sūtrintika*'.

2209

P. E. PAVOLINI—*La novella di Brahmaddatta secondo la versione di Hemacandra*, (Giornale della Società asiatica italiana, vol. VII Pp. 339-342). Roma, 1893.

Review on the recension of the novelette of Brahmaddatta contained in the commentary of Hemacandra on the '*Togalāstra*', and comparison with the other recensions of this novelette.

2210

Kalidasa—*The Meghadūta as embodied in the Paśvābhudaya*. Edited by K. B. PATHAK. Poona, 1894.

This edition gives the text of the '*Meghadūta Paśvābhudaya*' of Jinasenāchārya. The editor has joined the commentary of Mallinātha, and English translation, some critical notes and an introduction.

2211

P. E. PAVOLINI—*Venti strofe del Gāthakosa di Mūnicandrasūri*. Firenze, 1894.

Introduction.—Brief review on Mūnicandrasūri, celebrated for austerity of his life and by his activity as commentator. Some of the stanzas of the '*Gāthakosa*' must have been very popular, for one finds them quoted in a certain number of works. Explanation of some special terms. General character of the '*Gāthakosa*'. Text of the 20 stanzas extracted from the '*Gāthakosa*'. Italian translation of these stanzas.

2212

H. JACOBI—*Jaina Sūtras, translated from Prakrit*. 2 volumes (SBE Vol. XXII et XLV). Oxford, 1884-1895.

Part—I. INTRODUCTION

Antiquity and authority of the Jain books. Life of Mahāvīra. Comparison of the biography of Mahāvīra with that of Buddha. Origin of Jainism. Has Jainism

spring from the Buddhism? Critical discussion of the opinions of WEBER and of LASSEN. Comparative study of the moral precepts of the Buddhists, of the Jains and of the Brahmins.

Conclusion. Buddhism and Jainism must be regarded as religions which have been developed from Brahmanism, not by the fact of a sudden reformation, but after a long movement of preparation. The differences between the principal dogmas of the Jains and of the Buddhists.

General conclusion on the origin of Jainism.

1. Jainism is independent, as for its origin, of Buddhism; it has had a particular development and has not much borrowed from the rival religion.

2. Jainism and Buddhism are indebted to Brahmanism for the principle of their philosophy, their moral and their cosmogony. Value of the Jain tradition. Opinion of M. BARTH. Historical study. The council of Valabhi (980 or 993 of the era of Mahāvira—454 or 467 A.D.) and the work of Devaraddhigani: codification of the existing manuscripts and of the oral tradition: Constitution of the Jaina canon. Investigation in the matter of the probable period in which the Jaina treatises were drawn up. They have origin at about 300 B.C. Remarks on the lost treatises, the *Pāras* and the 12th *aṅga*, the '*Dīṣṭiśāda*'.

Special reviews on the '*Ācārāṅgasūtra*' and the '*Kalpasūtra*'. Concise analysis of the '*Ācārāṅgasūtra*' and account of the principal commentaries, of which this treatise has been the object.

Translation of the '*Ācārāṅgasūtra*'.

Translation of the '*Kalpasūtra*'. Index.

Part—II. INTRODUCTION

Bibliography of the principal works relating to Jainism published from 1834 to 1894.

The *Nirgranthas* and the Jains—Study of the doctrines and of the religious practices of the *Nirgranthas* after the Buddhist books, and comparisons with the Jaina doctrines after the canonical treatises. Almost absolute identity of the two creeds. Two errors of the Buddhists relatively to the Jains:

1. They attribute to Mahāvira the doctrines which belong to his predecessor Parivrajita.

2. They make Mahāvira an Agnivaiśyāna when he was a kṣāyapa. This error is explained by the fact that he was assigned the gotra of his disciple Sudharman. Pārsuanātha and the *Nirgranthas* before Nātaputta Mahāvira. Explanation of the philosophical ideas in current at the time of Mahāvira and of Buddha, after the Buddhist and the Jaina books. Influence of these ideas on Buddha and Mahāvira. Mahāvira and Gosāla. The Ājivakas.

Antiquity of Jainism. That which it has in common with the Vedānta and Sāṃkhya philosophies. Discussion of the opinion of R. G. BHANDARKAR in the matter of the age of Jainism. Agreements of Jainism with the Vaiśeṣika philosophy.

Reviews on the 'Sūtrakṛtāṅga' and the 'Uttarādhyayana'. Translation of the 'Uttarādhyayana'. Translation of the 'Sūtrakṛtāṅga'. General index. Index of Sanskrit and Prākṛit words.

2213

G. de BLONAY—*Histoire de Sanatkumara, conte maharastri* (Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, vol. XXXI, Pp. 29-41). Paris, 1895.

Translation of the narrative published by M. JACONI in his *Ausgewählte Erzählungen in Maharashtri*, Pp. 20-28.

2214

E. LEUMANN—*Ueber die Āvaśyaka-Literatur*.

(Proceedings of the X Congress international des Orientalistes, II Part, Section I, P. 125). Leide, 1895.

Definition of the literature Āvaśyaka : uniformity of the texts having connection with the six formulas Āvaśyaka which represent the most ancient part of the Jain canon. The first of these formulas is the oath called Sāmāyika. Examination of a manuscript of the year 1081 A.D. and containing the the commentary of Śilāṅka on the text relating to Sāmāyika. Notes on the 'Viśeṣāvaśyakabhāṣya' of Jinabhadra, work of a great authority among the Jains.

2215

The Kathākola, or Treasury of stories, translated from Sanskrit Manuscripts by C. H. TAWNEY, with appendix containing Notes by Professor E. LEUMANN. London, 1895.

PREFACE.

The '*Kathākola*' has the object of illustrating the dogmas of the Jainism.

Sketch of the Jain doctrines. The Jainism is contemporary of the Buddhism. Life of Mahāvīra. Doctrine of transmigration of soul. The deliverance. The true faith, the real knowledge, the real conduct. Cosmology. Moral ; precepts for the use of the monks and rules of conduct for the laity. The cult. Agreements of the narratives of the '*Katakōśa*' with the European fables. The manuscripts of the '*Kathakōśa*' utilised for translation. Reviews on some special words. Translation of the '*Kathakōśa*'. The collection comprises 41 narratives, the version of which is accompanied by philological, historical and comparative notes. Notes by M. E. LEUMANN. Diverse historical, philological and bibliographical explanations. Index of proper names and general index.

2216

Pañchatantra edited, with notes, by G. BÜHLER and F. KIRLHORN. Sixth edition (book I) and fourth edition (books II-III and IV-V), (Bombay Sanskrit series, N.L., III, IV). Bombay, 1891-1886.

According to the researches of the J. HERTEL, this classical edition of the *Pañchatantra* represents approximately the simple text of Jain origin.

2217

P. E. PAVOLINI—*Vicende del tipo di Mūladeva* (Giornale della Società asiatica italiana, vol. IX, Pp. 175-188). Firenze, 1896.

General characters of the type of Mūladeva. The name of Mūladeva in the Sanskrit literature. The action and conduct of Mūladeva, according to the three narrators Devendra. Śivadāsa and Somadeva. Partial translation and analysis of the narration of Devendra in his commentary on the '*Uttarādhyāyanaśūtra*' (Jacobi, '*Ausgewählte Erzählungen in Maharashtra*' No. VIII).

2218

P. E. PAVOLINI—*Bharaṭakadōṭṭrīnīkā* (Studi italiani di Filologia indo-iranica, vol. I, Pp. 51-57). Firenze, 1897.

Text and Italian translation of the narratives 7, 8 and 14 of the '*Bharaṭakadōṭṭrīnīkā*'.

2219

E. LEUMANN—*Die Avasyaka-Erzählungen*. Leipzig, 1897.

Edition of abstract narrations from the *cūṃi* of the *Avasyaka* and of the *śiṭa* of Haribhadra on the same treatise. The commentary of Haribhadra constitute the fundamental text. What the *cūṃi* offer more or less is indicated in a special manner. Some parallel passages are, besides, borrowed of the '*Vileśavasyakāṭika*' of Śīlāṅka. This edition is incomplete. A final note indicates the reasons for which it has been interrupted.

2220

G. BÜHLER—*A Legend of the Jaina Stūpa at Mathura*. Wien, 1897 (Sitzungsberichte der phil. hist. Classe der Kais. Akademie der Wissenschaften).

Remarks on the antiquity of the Jainism. A proof in favour of this antiquity is furnished by an inscription of the year 79 of the Indo-scythian era (about the middle of the 2nd century A.D.). The *stūpa* of Mathura, it is said, should have been 'constructed by the two '*thūpa devanirmite*'. At this period their, the origin of the *stūpa* was so remote that it was lost in the legend. Some information relating to this legend are contained in the '*Tīrthakalpa* of Jinaprabha. Translation of the passages of this work concerning the *stūpa* of Mathura, and historical notes. (The same account is reproduced in the I.A. Vol. XXVII, Pp. 49-54).

2221

G. A. JACOB—*Notes on Alankara Literature*. Part—I (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland for 1897, Pp. 281-309). London, 1897.

Pp. 298-299. Review on Namisādhu, a Svetāmbara Jaina who composed, in 1068 A.D., a commentary on the *Kāyālankāra* of Kudrāṭa.

Pp. 308-309. Notes on Vāgbhaṭa and on the *Neminirvāṇa* owed probably to this author.

2222

F. L. PULLE—*I novellieri gainici* (Studi italiani di Filologia indo-iranica, vol. I, Pp. 1-26 ; vol. II, Pp. 1-32). Firenze, 1897-1898.

Importance of the narratives, legends, stories etc. for the study of the Jainism. The sources of the '*Antarakathāsangraha*'. Review of the works of M. E. LEUMANN on the relations between the canonical texts and the Jaina accounts. The 'tradition' of

the Siddhānta : explanatory works, commentaries, illustrations, comments and vulgarisations.

The principal periods of the Jaina literary history :

1. Preaching of Mahāvira and his disciples during the first two centuries ... about 500 to 300 B.C.
2. Period of the sūtras ... 300 B.C. to 450 A.D.
3. Period of the *niryuktis*, *bhāṣyas*, *cūṇis* ... 500-850 A.D.
4. Period of the *śikṣās* and *vyūttis* ... 850-1200 A.D.
5. Period of the comments and summaries... 1200 A.D. and after.

Text of the first 22 stories of the '*Antarakathāsaṅgraha*', with comparative and bibliographical notes.

2223

P. E. PAVOLINI—*Gli scritti di Somaprabhacārya* (Studi italiani di Filologia indoirānica, vol. II. Pp. 33-72). Firenze, 1898.

Review on Somaprabhācārya.

He lived towards Samvat 1352 and was the disciple of Vijayasimha. He wrote the '*Sindūraprakara*' and the '*Śringāravairāgyatarāṅgi*'.

General characters of these two works. The '*Sindūraprakara*' is an account, in 100 stanzas, of the Jaina moral. Harṣakīrti, disciple of Candrakīrti, composed in Samvat 1682 a commentary on this work. Comparison of diverse manuscripts of the '*Sindūraprakara*', with the Hindu edition and the quotations of Harṣakīrti. Identification of the recitals and stories reached by Harṣakīrti.

Italian translation of the '*Sindūraprakara*'.

2224

P. E. PAVOLINI—*Una redazione prākṛita della Praṇottararatnamālā* (Giornale della Società asiatica italiana, vol. XI, Pp. 153-163). Firenze, 1898.

The different recensions of the '*Praṇottararatnamālā*'. Study of a Prākṛit version and distinctly Jaina of this work, with comment and commentary in bhāṣā by a certain Rṣyuttama.

Text and translation of this new recension.

2225

Kavirājanrāja of Nripātaka—Edited by K. B. PATHAK. Bangalore, 1898.

Work on the poetical composition, but full of historical and literary information.

An introduction precedes the text.

2226

The Pampa Bharata or Vikramārjuna—Vijaya of Pampa. Edited by Lewis BASS—Bangalore, 1898.

Edition established in the same conditions as that of '*Pampa-Rāmāyaṇa*'.

2227

F. L. PULLE—*Śaḍdarśanasamuccaya-ṭīkā*, (Giornale della Società asiatica italiana, vol. VIII, Pp. 159-177 ; vol. IX, Pp. 1-32 ; vol. XII, Pp. 225-236). Firenze, 1895-96-99.

Review on the *ṭīkā* of the '*Śaḍdarśanasamuccaya*' and on the author, Guṇākara-sūri, who is no other than Guṇaratnasūri, disciple of Devasundara.

Additional note relating to the date of the death of Haribhadra. Text and elucidated analysis of the '*Śaḍdarśana-samuccaya-ṭīkā*'.

2228

The *Prabandhacintāmaṇi*, composed by Merutunga Ācārya, translated from the original Sanskrit by C. H. TAWNEY (Bibliotheca indica). Calcutta, 1899.

A very careful translation in English of the '*Prabandhacintāmaṇi*'. In the introduction, M. TAWNEY shows that the first four chapters of the work of Merutunga contain historical data ; he delivers these elements in dwelling upon the principles written by BÜHLER relating to the Jains on the work of C. M. DUFF, '*Chronology of India*'.

On the contrary, the fifth and the last chapters of the '*Prabandhacintāmaṇi*' are only a Jaina adaptation from native ancient legends. Of numerous notes, and Pp. 205-215 of the corrigenda and addenda much abundant in comparative reconciliations in the same way as in bibliographical, historical and geographical information. An index of the proper names and a general index finish the volume.

2229

Siddharṣi—Upamitibhavaṇapraśaṇa Kathā. Originally edited by P. PATERSON and continued by H. JACOBI (Bibliotheca indica). Calcutta, 1899 sqq.

Edition of the text.

2230

The Kumārapālacarita (Prākṛita Lvyāśraya Kāvya) by Hemacandra, with a commentary by Pūrṇakalaśa Gaṇi, edited by Shankar Pandurang PANDIT (Bombay Sanskrit Series, No. LX). Bombay, 1900.

Preface : Description of the manuscripts utilised for the edition.

Introduction. Generalities on the *Kumārapālacarita*. This poem is in Prākṛit and consists of 8 cantos. It constitutes the last part of *Dvāśāyamaḥākāvya*, the first twenty cantos of which are in Sanskrit. It has the object of relating the history of the princes of Anahilvad—Patan, particularly of Kumārapāla and at the same time to illustrate the Prākṛit grammar of Hemacandra. The first part of the *Kumārapālacarita* was commented by Abhayalilakagaṇi, and the 8th canto by Pūrṇakalaśagaṇi, disciple of Jinacandrasūri. Analysis of the *Kumārapālacarita*. Review on the Hemacandra after A. K. FORBES—'Rās Mālā'. Analytical summary of the *Kumārapālacarita*. Text of the poem. Interpretations of the manuscript D and corrections. Index of the words. Appendix—Text of the chapter VIII of the Grammar of Hemacandra, with his own commentary, 'Prakāśika'.

2231

L. De STEFANI—La novellina Jainica di Madirāvati, (Giornale della Società asiatica italiana, vol. XIII, Pp. 1-26). Firenze, 1900.

Different wordings of the story :

1. The recital in prose of the 'Kāthakośa', under the title of *Kanakarathakathanaka* ;
2. The metrical recension of the novelette of Madirāvati. Comparison of the two redactions. The novelette of Madirāvati. The language and scansion. The manuscript—Text and translation.

2232

L. De STEFANI—*Note alla novellina jainica di Madiravati*, (Giornale della Società asiatica italiana, vol. XIII, Pp. 217-220). Firenze, 1906.

Notes, corrections and additions to the previous treatise, after the observations of H. JACOBI, E. LEUMANN and T. H. TAWNEY.

2233

P. E. PAVOLINI—*Eroine brammaniche in un novelliere giainico* (Giornale della Società asiatica italiana, vol. XIII, Pp. 89-99). Firenze, 1900.

Study on the legends relating to Draupadi, Kunti, Devaki and Rukmini, according to the Jaina recension of the '*Kathakōśa*' composed by Śubhāṣṛīlagani.

2234

J. VINSON—*Legendes bouddhistes et djainas traduites du tamoul*. 2 volumes. Paris, 1900.

Of these two volumes we shall point out only that which relates to the Jainism.

Volume I.

Preface : Evolution of the tamoul literature. The period of Jain influence. The *Sindhamāṇi*.

Bibliographical review and short translation.

Volume II.

Review on the Jainism. The Tirthakaras. Life of Mahāvīra—The supreme god. *Arhat*—The cult—The Jain doctrines. The time. The universe. The deliverance. The moral rules.—The laic disciples. The religions. Śvetāmbaras and Digambaras. Origin of the Jainism. Historical glance. Actual state.

2235

A. A. MACDONELL—*A History of Sanskrit Literature*. London, 1900.

Pp. 25-26. The Jains, like the Buddhists, at the commencement of their tradition, ignored Sanskrit and made use of popular dialects. Up to the 1st century of the Christian era, Prakrit is the language of the Jaina inscriptions of Mathura.

P. 386. The Buddhism and the Jainism have for principle the Sāṃkhya system.

P. 390. The Jainism and the Buddhism admit Gods; half-gods and demons, but subjugate them to the universal law of transmigration.

Pp. 395-396. General principle of the Jainism. Suffering and *nirvāṇa*. Origin and destiny of the Jainism.

Pp. 432-433. Grammatical and lexicographical works of Hemacandra.

2536

'*Das Pañchatantram*', *Textus ornatior zum ersten Male übersetzt von R. SCHMIDT*.—Leipzig, 1901.

German translation of the '*Pañchatantra*', following a recension until then in major part unpublished and almost identical to that of Pūrṇabhadra (1199 A.D.).

2237

H. LUDERS—'*Sur Sage von Rṣyaśṅga*' (Nachrichten der K. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen Phil. hist. Klasse, 1901. Pp. 28-56).

Pp. 54-55. The legend of Rṣyaśṅga (Valkalacrin) in the Jaina literature, namely : *Sihavirāvalīcharita* of Hemchandra I, 90-258, and '*Vasudeva-kīṇḍi*' collection of legends in Prakṛit (VI or VII century A.D.).

2238

P. E. PAVOLINI—*Sulla leggenda dei quattro Pratyeka buddha* (Attes du XIIth congress international des orientalistes, vol. I, Pp. 129-137). Firenze, 1901.

Comparative study of the legend of the four *Pratyekabuddhas* according to the *Kumbakāra-jātaka* (Jataka, 408) and the commentary of Devendra on the '*Uttarādhyayanāsūtra*' (JACOBI), '*Ausgewählte Erzählungen in Maharashtra*, Pp. 84-86).

The Buddhistic recension is anterior to the Jain narration.

2239

P. E. PAVOLINI—*Una Sutra di grammatica sanscrita*, (Miscellanea linguistica in onore di G. Azzoli, Pp. 315-320). Torino, 1901.

Review on a manuscript of Florence containing 150 moral stanzas, some of which are found in the 'Sindūraprakara', the 'Suhāṣitāvali', etc., which correspond to the 'Indische Sprüche' published by BORTLINCK. Text of 20 of these stanzas.

2240

J. BURGESS—*The Śaṭruñjaya Mahātmyam*, (Indian Antiquary, vol. XXX, Pp. 239-251 et 288-308). Bombay, 1901.

Translation of the memoir of WEBER. This version leaves sideways all the historical introduction and has for object only the analysis of the 14 chapters of the 'Śaṭruñjaya Mahātmya'. As a set-off, it contains some important additions, and it is enriched with numerous notes.

2241

P. E. PAVOLINI—*Il compendio dei cinque elementi. Pañcatthiyasamgahasuttaṃ I. Tesso* (Giorn le della Società asiatica italiana, vol. XIV, Pp. 1-40). Firenze, 1901.

General characters of the 'Pañcatthiyasamgahasutta' or 'Pavayaṣṣāra', work of Kundakundacarya. The language. The scansion. The manuscripts. Edition of the text, with information about the contents of each stanza according to the commentary of Amritacandra.

2242

Seṭṭabhaṅgī Taraṅgiṇī by Vimaladāsa. Edited by P. B. ANANTACARYA (Śāstra-muktāvali, n. 8). Coimbatore, 1901.

Treatise of logic attributed to Vimaladāsa or Vimaladeva. Edition of the text with a short preface or some notes.

2243

J. VINSON—*Littérature tamoule ancienne : le Sulamani* (Revue de linguistique et de philologie comparée, vol. XXXIV, Pp. 305-339). Paris, 1901.

General considerations on the 'Sulamani'. Age of the poem. Author. Scansion. Analysis of the 12 cantos. French translation of the following passages : Invocation ; preface ; II, 24-30, V, 125-132 ; VII, 120-132, XII, 59-62.

2244

P. HOLLER—*The Student's Manual of Indian Literature*. Rajahmundry, India, 1901.

Part I—Pp. 52-54.

General survey on the Jaina literature. Origin of the Jainism. Fundamental doctrines. Language. Enumeration of the principal Jaina works.

Part II—Pp. 40 and following.

Bibliographical review : Ṛṣabhadeva, Bhadrabāhu, Dhaneśvara, Hemacandra and Amaraçandra.

2245

Raja-Cekhara's Karpūra-mañjari. Critically edited by Sten KONOW and translated by Ch. R. LANMAN (Harvard Oriental Series, vol. IV)—Cambridge, Mass., 1901.

The third part of this work, which is a real model of scientific edition, contains some references relating to the Jainism.

P. 180. Biography of Rājesekhara. This author seems to have been a Śivaite, but not a bigot, for on all occasions he pays homage to the Jaina religion.

P. 192. The influence exercised by the Jains on the development of the Prākṛit literature.

P. 193. Review on the *Vajjalagga*, Prākṛit anthology composed by Jayavallabha, a Śvetāmbara Jaina.

2246

T. S. KUPPUSWAMI SASTRI and S. SUBRAHMANYA SASTRI—*The Gadyacintāmaṇi of Vadibhasiṃha*. (Sarasvativilāsa Series, n. 1). Madras, 1902.

2247

J. HERTEL—*Über die Jaina—Rezensionen des Pancatantra*. Leipzig, 1902 (Berichte der phil.-hist. Klasse der Königl. Sachs. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften).

The reviews of the north in prose, of the '*Pancatantra*' constitute a particular class among all the lessons of this work. They are divided in their turn in two groups:

the simpler texts proceed from a common source, and in all probability, Jain. As regards the more elaborate text, it is certain that its writer was a Jain, namely: Pūrṇabhadra, who lived towards Samvat 1300.

The simpler text served as point of departure to a very extensive series of narratives.

Besides these two texts, M. E. LEUMANN has discovered among the manuscripts of Berlin a third Jain recension of the *Pañcatantra*, entitled '*Pañcākhyaṇa*' (Some corrections of this treatise are indicated in the '*Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*' Vol. XVII, Pp. 300-301).

2248

G. BÜHLER—*The Sukritasamkṛtana of Arisimha*. Translated by E. H. BURGESS, under the direction of J. BURGESS (I.A., Vol. XXXI, Pp. 477-495). Bombay, 1902.

2249

A. GUERINOT—*Le Jivaviyāra de Śāntisūri. Un traité jaina sur les êtres vivants* (Journal asiatique, IX Serie, Tome XIX, Pp. 231-288). Paris, 1902.

Introduction—Review on Śāntisūri. Rapid analysis of the '*Jivaviyāra*'. Manuscripts utilised for the edition. Text of the '*Jivaviyāra*', with French translation and diverse notes.

Prākṛit-Sanskrit-French glossary.

2250

K. B. PATHAK—*Nripātunga's Kavirājamārga*, (J.B.R.A.S.—vol. XX. Pp. 22-39). Bombay, 1902.

Antiquity of the '*Kavirājamārga*'.

Review on the author, Nripātunga, better known under the name of Amoghavarṇa the First. He belonged to the Rāṣṭrakūṭa dynasty. He ascended the throne in Śaka 737, and abdicated in favour of his son towards Śaka 797-799.

In all probability, he is the author of the '*Prāśāntararatnamālā*'. Analysis of the '*Kavirājamārga*'. This work is a poetical treatise. But it contains also useful information on the religious movement at the time of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas. Some quotations of the '*Kavirājamārga*'.

2251

P. E. PAVOLINI—*Appunti di novellistica indiana* (Giornale della Società asiatica italiana, vol. XII, Pp. 159-169 ; vol. XVI, Pp. 257-268). Firenze, 1899-1903.

Five short articles, of which the following relate to Jaina stories or legends :

1. Two Jaina writings present a close affinity with the '*Mille et une nuits*' :—

(a) The '*Sanyaktoakaumudi*', published by WEBER ;

(b) The cycle of enigmas and of novelettes relating to Naggai and some of which have been quoted by Devendra and Lakṣmivallabha in their commentaries on the '*Uttarādhyayana*'. Analysis of the narrative concerning Naggai, published by M. JACOBI in his '*Ausgewählte Erzählungen in Mahatashtri*'.

2. Sanamkumāra.

Additions and corrections to the translation of this narrative by M.G. de BLONAY, in the '*Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*, vol. XXXI, Pp. 29-41.'

5.—Agaladatta. Remarks on the translation of this novelette by M. BALLINI.

5.—Udayana Translation and analysis of the Jaina narrative relating to Udayana, published in the collection of M. JACOBI.

2252

Amitagati—Subhāṣita-ratna-sandoha. Edited by Bh. SASTRI and K. P. PARAB (Kāvyamālā, n 82). Bombay, 1903.

Compare on this edition the critical remarks of R. SCHMIDT. The Kāvyamālā Edition of Amitagati's *Subhāṣitasandoha*, in the '*Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft*', Vol. LVIII, Pp. 447-450.

2253

J. HERTEL—*Über Amitagatis Subhāṣitasandoha* (Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, vol. XVII, Pp. 105-134). Wien, 1903.

Summary of the '*Yogaśāstra*' of Hemacandra (Samvat 1216). It is probable that Hemacandra was inspired from the '*Subhāṣitasandoha*' of Amitagati (Samvat 1050).

The 'Subhāṣitasādhya' is a didactical and polemical treatise all together ; didactical in this that it explains the Jaina moral and precepts to which the laic disciples must conform ; polemical for it attacks in more than one occasion the Brahmanical doctrines. Summary of the 32 chapters which constitute the work. Scansion. Comparison of some chapters with the passages borrowed of the Brahmanical works. Text of the chapter XXV, which deals with the play. Analysis of the chapter XXXI (duties of the *śrāvaka*) and comparison with the chapters II and III of the 'Yogaśāstra'. Comparison of the chapter IX of the 'Subhāṣitasādhya' with the chapter I of the 'Yogaśāstra'. Other parallels between the two works. Analysis of several other chapters of the 'Subhāṣitasādhya' :—

Ch. VIII Of the knowledge ;

Ch. IX Of the righteous action ;

Ch. XXVI Of deliverance ;

Ch. XXVIII Of the religious law and of piety

Ch. XXXII Of asceticism.

2254

J. J. MEYER—*Kāvya-saṃgraha*--*Metrische Uebersetzungen aus indischen und anderen Sprachen*. Leipzig (1903).

Pp. 72-118. Translation of the novelette of 'Agaladatta' published by M. JACOBI.

Pp. 218-220. Remarks and philological notes with respect to this translation.

2255

Kavyāvalokana by Nāgavarman. Edited by R. NARASIMHACHAR. Bangalore, 1903.

Besides the poetical treatise of Nāgavarman, the volume contains a revised edition of the *Karnāṭakabhāṣabhūṣaṇa* of the same author.

2256 (1)

Umāsvatī—Tattvārthadhigama. Edited by K. PREMHAND MODY (Bibliotheca indica). Calcutta, 1903 sqq.

Edition of the Sanskrit text after nine manuscripts and of the commentary (*Bhāṣya*) of Umāsvatī himself.

2256 (ii)

Umāsvatī—Prasamaratī. Edited by K. Premchand MODY. Ahmadabad, 1903.

2257

J. J. MEYER—*Dacakumāracaritam.* Aus dem Sanskrit Übersetzt, Leipzig, 1903.

Pp. 28-29. Review on the two Jain novelette of 'Maṇḍiya' and of 'Agaḍadatta', published by H. JACOBI.

2258

A. BALLINI—*Agaḍadatta.* Firenze, 1903.

Italian version of the two recensions of the novelette of *Agaḍadatta* published, under the Nos. Xa and X, by M. JACOBI in his 'Ausgewählte Erzählungen in Maharashtra', Pp. 66-86.

2259

J. HERTEL—*Eine vierte Jaina—Recension des Pancatantra* (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. LVII, Pp. 639-704). Leipzig, 1903.

Review on the 'Pañcākhyānodhāra', composed in Samvat 1716 by Meghavijaya. Analytical and comparative study of this work. Agreement of the *Pañcākhyānodhāra* with diverse recensions of the 'Pañchatantra'. Certain recitals of the *Pañcākhyānodhāra* are probably of Jaina origin. Such an origin is sure as regards the last part of the book. The text of several recitals is given.

2260

N. MIRONOW—*Die Dharmaparīkṣā des Amitagati.* Leipzig, 1903.

The most complete article published upto now on Amitagati and the 'Dharma-parīkṣā'. The work of M. N. MIRONOW comprises the following principal paragraphs. The author—Amitagati belonged to the order of the Digambaras. He was native of Mathura. He composed his 'Subhāṣitasāṃdoha' in Samvat 1050 and his 'Dharma-parīkṣā' in Samvat 1070. Previous publications concerning the 'Dharma-parīkṣā'. Generalities on the *Dharma-parīkṣā*. Division of the work. Scansion and language. General analysis. Detailed analysis and summary of the most of the legends and doctrines, in the following order :

A. Poetical recitals,

B. Brahmanical and epic histories :—

1. History, already known, of the Sanskrit literature.

(a) According to the *Rāmāyaṇa*'.(b) According to the '*Mahābhārata*'.

2. Histories drawn, according to Amitagati, from the Brahmanical literature.

(a) From the '*Rāmāyaṇa*'.(b) From the '*Mahābhārata*'.

C. Criticism of the Brahmanical and Buddhistic doctrines.

1. Doctrine of the gods ;

2. General theology ;

3. Buddhistic doctrines.

D. Jain doctrines.

E. Jain legends. Index.

2261

T. S. KUPPUSWAMI SASTRI—*The Kṣātracūḍāmaṇi of Vāḍibhasinīha*. Sarasvatī-līlā Series, n. III). Tanjore, 1903.

This edition admits a historical introduction and some varied notes with quotation of parallel passages.

2262

K. B. PATHAK—*On the Jain Poem Raghavapāṇḍaviya* (Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. XXI, Pp. 1-3). Bombay, 1904.

Of epigraphical and literary ideas, M. PATHAK concluded that the Jain poem entitled *Raghavapāṇḍaviya* of Dvisandhānakāvya was composed between Śaka 1043 and 1062, and which is the work of Dhaṇjaya, a famous Digambara author, known still under the name of Śrutakīrti Trisividya.

2263

J. HERTEL—*Über das Tantrākhyāyika*. Leipzig, 1904.

In the introduction. Pp. XXIV-XXVII. Mr. HERTEL indicates the general characters of the Jains recensions of the '*Pañchatantra*'. There are two principal recensions: the 'textus simplicior' and the edition of Pūrṇabhadra still called 'textus ornatior'. These two recensions do not derive any common origin. The 'textus ornatior' represents a combination of the 'textus simplicior' with the *Tantrākhyāyika*, Kashmirian Brahminical recension. Pūrṇabhadra was seeking indeed to re-establish the fundamental text of the '*Pañchatantra*'. For him, the '*Tantrākhyāyika*' was nearer than all other editions of the fundamental text, from which the 'textus simplicior' deviates at the same time by the contents and the order of the narration.

2264

V. HENRY—*Les littératures de l'Inde*. Paris, 1904.

Pp. 77-80. Some brief lines on Mahāvīra, the language of the Jaina writings and the two great sects, the Śvetāmbaras and the Digambaras.

To see also at the index the titles of the Jains works which are the object of a review or of a remark.

2265

L. SUALI—*I sistemi filosofici dell' India alla fine del secolo XIV* (Giornale della Società asiatica italiana, vol. XVII, Pp. 243-271). Firenze, 1904.

Translation of the beginning of the '*Śaddarsana-samuccaya*' of Haribhadra, and of the corresponding commentary of Guṇaratna.

2266 (i)

A. BALLANT—*Un ciclo aneddotico del Sultano Firuz II (Suratrana Piroja) del Pañcatiprabodhasambandhak di Cubhacilaganī* (Verhandlungen des XIII, internationalen Orientalisten-Kongresses, Pp. 41-43). Leiden, 1904.

The writing of Śubhastilaganī. The '*Pañcaśatī*' was composed in Samvat 1521. It includes 596 moral novelettes. Short analysis of the work. In a series of 16 novelettes, the principal actor is Suratrāṇa Piroja. This personage is

always accompanied by his confidant, Jinaprabha. He is also allowed to identify him to the Sultan Firuz II (1220-1296), who had, indeed, for friend, a sūri of the name of Jinaprabha. The language of the 'Pañcaśati'.

2266 (ii)

A. BALLINI—*Pancacati-Prabodhasambandha*, o le cinquecento novelle antiche di Cubhacila-Gani, edite e tradotte. (Studi italiani di Filologia indo-iranica, vol. VI).—Renze, 1904.

Introduction. Subhāṣilagaṇi, his life and his works. 'The Pañcaśatiprabodhasambandha'; general character of this collection of novelettes; the style and the language. Text and Italian translations of the first fifty novelettes.

2267

R. FISCHER—*Gutmann und Gutweib in Indien* (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. LVIII, Pp. 363-373). Leipzig, 1904.

Study of an ancient recension of the apologue of Goethe contained in the 'Dharmaparīkṣā' of Amitagati, IX, 43-55. The matter is of two husbands who lay a bet in the matter of knowing who of the two will keep silent for a long time. It is the wife who loses the bet.

2268

E. LEUMANN—*Die Hamburger und Oxforder Handschriften des Pancatantra* (Verhandlungen des XIII. internationalen Orientalisten-Kongresses, Pp. 24-29). Leiden, 1904.

Notes on the imitations of which the 'Pañcatantra' was the object on the part of the Jains. Some narratives of the *Āvatīyaka* (7th century) presents analogy with those of the Pañchatantra.

2269

A. BALLINI—*La Upamitabhavopraṇa Katha di Siddharṣi* (Giornale della Società asiatica italiana, vol. XVII, Pp. 345-368; vol. XVIII, Pp. 217-253). Firenze, 1904-1905.

Review on Siddharṣi, who lived at the end of the 9th century A.D. General analysis of the 'Upamitabhavopraṇa Katha': ch. I. Eulogy of the Jain religion. The allegory and the reality. Summary of the different chapters.

Ch. 2-7. Allegorical description of the human life.

Ch. 8. General summary of the work. Translation, accompanied by notes, of the '*Upamitabhavaprapañcākhā* (canto 2).

2270

Amitagati's Subhāṣitasāṃdoha. Sanskrit and Deutsch herausgegeben von R. Schmidt und J. Hertel (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. LIX, Pp. 265-340; 523-577). Leipzig, 1905.

Introduction—Bibliography relating to Amitagati. Lexicographical and grammatical notes concerning the '*Subhāṣitasāṃdoha*'. The manuscripts utilised for the establishment of the text. Critical text of the '*Subhāṣitasāṃdoha*'. German translation.

2271

E. LEUMANN—*Zum siebenten Kapitel von Amitagati's Subhāṣitasāṃdoha* (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft; vol. LIX, Pp. 578-588). Leipzig, 1905.

The dogmatical contents of the chapter VII of the '*Subhāṣitasāṃdoha*': '*Samyaktva*' 'Wahrer Glaube' and '*Mithyātva*' Irrglaube'. Special vocabulary of Amitagati. Grammatical remarks. Comparison with the '*Tattvārthadigama*' of Umāsvāti. This article contains, besides, some observations on the translation of the Ch. VII of the '*Subhāṣitasāṃdoha*' by M.M. HERTEL and R. SCHMIDT.

These observations have provoked on the part of the two translations an explanation which has been inserted, with an answer from M.E. LEUMANN in the *Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft*, vol. LIX, Pp. 819-821.

2272

W. SCHUBRING—*Das Kalpa-sūtra, die alte Sammlung Jinistischer Monchsvorschriften.*—Leipzig, 1905.

Under the title above, M. SCHUBRING has given an edition of the *Brihatkalpasūtra*. It is the question of the fifth Chedasūtra. This work must not be confused with the *Kalpasūtra*, published and translated by M. JACON and which constitutes the eighth section of the fourth Chedasūtra, the *Daśābrutaskandha*,

The contents of the *Kalpasūtra* is specially historical and legendary. On the contrary, the *Brihatkalpasūtra* deals with the discipline and enumerates the prescriptions imposed on the monks and on the Jaina nuns.

Introduction—The *Brihatkalpasūtra*. Its place among the Chedasūtras. Resemblances that it presents with these treatises and with the other canonical works. The commentaries to which it has given place. Summary explanation of the Jaina discipline. The Utilised Manuscripts. Critical text of the *Brihatkalpasūtra*, with indication of parallel passages in other canonical treatises. Notes and remarks. Translation. Prākṛit-Sanskrit glossary.

2273

P. E. PAVOLINI—*Meghadūtiana* (Giornale della Societa asiatica italiana, vol. XVIII, Pp. 329-332). Firenze, 1905.

The second study is consecrated to the resemblances which present with the *Meghadūta* the *Nemidūtakāvya*, a short poem of Vikrama, son of Sangana.

2274

L. SUALI—*Saddarsana-samuccaya* by *Haribhadra*. (Bibliotheca indica). Calcutta, 1905.

The text is accompanied by the commentary of Guṇaratna.

2275

Sanātana Jainagrantha-māla. Volume I. Bombay, 1905.

This first volume of a new Jaina collection, which in many respects deserve to be continued, includes the following fourteen treatises.

1. *Brihatsvayambhūtiśāstra* of Samantabhadra.
2. *Ratnakaraṇḍāvakāśa* of the same author.
3. *Puruṣārthasiddhayupāya* of Amṛtacandrasūri.
4. *Ātmānuśāsana* of Guṇabhadra.
5. *Tattvārthasūtra* of Umāsvāti.
6. *Tattvārthasāra* of Amṛtacandrasūri.

7. *Ālapapaddhati* of Devasena.
8. *Nāṭakasamayāsūtrakalāśa* of Amritacandrasūri.
9. *Parīkṣāmukhasūtra* of Mānikyanandin.
10. *Āptaparīkṣā* of Vidyānanda.
11. *Āptamīmāṃsā* of Samantabhadra, with the commentary of Vāsunandin.
12. *Tukṭyanuśāsa* of the same Samantabhadra.
13. *Navavivaraṇa*.
14. *Samādhiśataka* of Pūjyapāda, with comment (*ṭippanikā*).

The text of these treatises, except for the numbers 11 and 14, is not accompanied by any commentary. The introduction recalls the date of the authors in the same way as their principal works.

2276

P. B. ANANTACARYA—*Sarvadarśana-siromaṇi* by Rāmānujācārya. Conjeeveram, 1906.

Concise explanation of nineteen philosophical systems among which (the sixth) the Jaina system. This is a summary based, according to all probability, on the *Sarvadarśanasamgraha*. It is extracted from a sort of encyclopaedia due to the same Rāmānujācārya and entitled *Sarvatantra-siromaṇi*.

2277

J. HERTEL—*Missverständnisse* (Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, vol. XX, Pp. 113-119). Vienna, 1906.

These few pages consist specially in a rejoinder to the review that M. Ed. HUBER, in the 'Bulletin de l'École française d'Extrême-Orient,' vol. IV, Pp. 755-756, dedicated in memory of J. HERTEL: 'Eine vierte Jaina Recension des Pancatantra'.

J. HERTEL shows how Meghavijaya composed his '*Pañcākhyānoddhāra*' and indicates the relations that presents this work with the text of Pūrṇabhadra and other recensions of the '*Pancatantra*'. Certain accounts of the work of Meghavijaya [are, more ancient than parallel Buddhistic narratives. They are probably of Jaina origin.

2278

H. JACOBI—'Eine Jaina-Dogmatik'. *Umasvati's Tattvarthadhigama Sutra 'übersetzt und erläutert'* (zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. LX. Pp. 287-325 and 512-551). Leipzig, 1906.

Translation of '*Tattvārthadhigama*' accompanied by a rich and copious commentary. The text is recalled. On the whole, this publication constitutes one of the most important contributions to the knowledge of the Jaina doctrines.

Introduction—Authority of Umāsvāti among the Jains. His *Tattvārthadhigama* has become in some way a dogmatic breviary. Biographical review on Umāsvāti. He was born at Nyaggrodhikagrāma. The accounts on his period are very divergent. Chronological notes according to the commentators of Umāsvāti. He must have lived before the 6th century of the Christian era, perhaps even at the end of the 4th century. The works of Umāsvāti.

Translation of the *Tattvārthadhigama*.

Ch. I. The real faith. The fundamental truth. The knowledge and its five species.

Ch. II. The soul and its essence. The animate beings, their diverse categories and their general characteristics.

Ch. III. The hell. The continents and the seas, Men.

Ch. IV. The gods.

Ch. V. The non-living being. The substances.

Ch. VI. Of the karma in general.

Ch. VII. Moral prescriptions. The sins.

Ch. VIII. Details on the karma : its diverse species.

Ch. IX. Moral discipline.

Ch. X. The deliverance.

Index of the words.

2279

Pradyumnasūri—'*Samardditya-saṅkṣepa*'. Edited by H. JACOBI (collection of the Jainajñāna-prasāra-kamandala of Bombay). Ahmedabad, 1906.

The '*Samarāditya-saṃkṣepa*' is a sort of religious romance in 9 cantos. It was composed in Samvat 1324 [1268 A.D.]. It is a Sanskrit summary of the '*Samarādicca-kathā*' of Haribhadra.

Preface. Review on Pradyumnasūri. He was born towards Samvat 1270. He belonged to the Chandra gaccha and was the disciple of Kanakaprabha. He was considered by his contemporaries as a critic of high authority. It is thus that Devāsūri submitted to him his '*Upamitabhavaprapañcā-kathā-sāroddhāra*' (Samvat 1298). One can only attribute to him until now the '*Samarāditya-saṃkṣepa*'.

Remarks on the language, the style and the scansion of Pradyumnasūri.

Critical text of the '*Samarāditya-saṃkṣepa*' according to six manuscripts.

Diverse notes and corrections.

2280

BANARASI DAS—*Jinendra-mata-Darpana*. *The mirror of Jainism*. Part I. Second edition. Lucknow, 1906.

Hindi text enriched with Sanskrit quotations and notes in English. An edition in Urdu characters has been published the same year at Allahabad.

2281

A. BALLINI—*Contributo allo studio della Upamitabhavaprapañca Katha di Siddharṣi* (Rendiconti della Reale Accademia dei Lincei, Scienze morali, storiche e filologiche, serie quinta, vol. XV. Pp. 309-348 ; 397-438 ; 623-659). Roma, 1906.

I. The life and works of Siddharṣi.

Siddharṣi lived in the 9th century. He composed the '*Upamitabhavaprapañcā-kathā*' in (Samvat) 962, that is to say in 906 A.D. He had for master Haribhadra who lived in the 9th century. Besides the '*Upamitabhavaprapañcā-kathā*' he composed the '*Nyāyavataṛṇṭī*' and a commentary on the '*Upadeśamālā*' of Dharmadāsa gaṇi.

II. The '*Upamitabhavaprapañcā-kathā*'

The gist and the form of the work. The allegory. Analysis of the first book and the integral translation of the allegorical story of the mendicant.

III. Sources, summary and paraphrase of the '*Upamitabhavaprapañcā-kathā*'.

The principal source of the work of Siddharṣi is the '*Samarāditya-kathā*' of Haribhadra. Among the works which gave rise to the '*Upamitabhavaprapañcā-kathā*',

it is necessary to quote in particular those of Vardhamanasūri, of Hamsaratna of Devastūri and of Yaśovijaya (*Vairāgy-kalpalatā*)

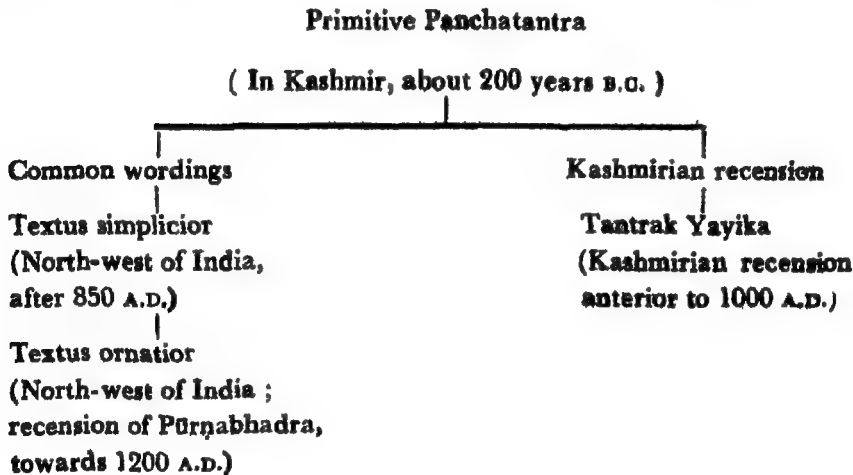
IV. The language and the style of '*Upamāśhavaṇapāñcī-kathā*'.

V. Corrections to the text of PETERSON.

2283

J. HERTEL—*Das südliche Pancatantra*. Leipzig, 1906.

According to the introduction p. LXXIX, the analogy of the two principal Jaina recensions of the *Pañcatantra* (textus simplicior and textus ornatior) with the other recensions would be as follows ;



2283

J. HERTEL—*Meghavijayas 'Auszug aus dem Pancatantra* (zeitschrift des Vereins für Volkskunde, 1906. Pp. 249-278 and 444). Berlin, 1906.

The Jaina recensions of the *Pañcatantra* textus simplicior, textus ornatior of Pūrṇabhadra, '*Pañcākhyānoddhāra*' of Meghavijaya.

Review on Meghavijaya. He composed his work in Samvat 1716 (1659 or 1660 A.D.). His principal source was the recension of Pūrṇabhadra. German translation or analysis of 23 narratives of the '*Pañcākhyānoddhāra*', namely : I, 2, 8, 12, 20, 29 ; II. 7 ; III. 1, 5, 6, 12, 17 ; IV. 2, 13 ; V. outline ; 7, 12-18.

Each of these stories is accompanied by the indication of similar narratives, particularly in the Buddhistic literature (*Jātaka*) and Jaina (*Paritipparvan* of Hemachandra).

2284

J. HERTEL—*Jāt 59, 60 und Parisastaparvan II, 694 ff.* (Zeitschrift des deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Vol. IX, Pp. 399-401). Leipzig, 1906.

The Jātaka 59, as well in the recital in prose as in the final verse. Besides, the stanza II, 717 of the '*Parisastaparvan*' offers some remarkable analogies with the stanzas of the Jātakas 59 and 60; but the preceding story (II, 694 and the following) differs from the Buddhistic narration.

Notes and hypothesis on this matter; it is probable that at the origin a story such as that of Hemachandra accompanied the stanza of the Jātaka 59, and that it has been later replaced by the recital that the actual redaction contains.

2285

K. B. PATHAK—'*Nripatunga and the authorship of the Kavirājamārga*' (Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. XXII, Pp. 81-155)—Bombay, 1906.

Answer to the critical article published in the 'Indian Antiquary', vol. XXXIII, Pp. 258-280 by Mr. FLEET on the edition by Mr. PATHAK of the '*Kavirājamārga*' of Nripatunga (Bibliotheca carnatica, 1898).

From his philological study, very richly evidenced with documents, M. PATHAK concluded that it is justifiable to continue to attribute the '*Kavirājamārga*' to Nripatunga. This was already the opinion of the celebrated canarese grammarian Bhaṭṭakalanka, in Śaka 1526.

2286

L. SUALI—'*Contributi alla conoscenza della logica e della metafisica indiane* (Giornale della società asiatica italiana, vol. XIX, Pp. 273-369, et vol. XX. Pp. 33-64.—Firenze, 1906-1907.

Translation of the chapter II (*Naiṣṛyika-mata*) and of the chapter V, (*Vaiṣeṣika-mata*) of the '*Śaddarśana-samuccaya*' of Haribhadra, and of the corresponding commentary of Guṇaratna.

2287

T. S. KUPPUSWAMI SASTRI—*The age of the Tamil Jñānakachintamani*. (IX, xxxvi, 1907, Pp. 285-288).

The works dealing with the story of Jivaka are four in number, viz. (1) the *Gadyachintāmaṇi* by Vāḍibhasimha, (2) the *Kṣātrachūḍāmaṇi* by the same author, (3) the *Jivandharachampu* by Harichandra, (4) the Tamil *Jivakachintāmaṇi*. Observation of Paṇḍit Saminatha Aiyar in his edition of a portion of the *Jivakachintāmaṇi*, published in 1899. The paṇḍit is of opinion that the Tamil *Jivakachintāmaṇi* is not an original work. The Sanskrit poem which treat of the story of Jivaka are based on the Jain *purāṇas*. The original story of Jivaka is found in the *Mahāpurāṇa*.

Jivakachintāmaṇi was composed during the period ranging from the beginning of the 10th to the second half of the cent. A.D.

2268

Amitagati's '*Subhaṣitasāmdoha*'. Sanskrit and German publication of R. SCHMIDT (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. LXI, Pp. 88-137; 298-341; 542-582; 875-908). Leipzig, 1907.

Continuation and end (cantos XVII-XXXII), by M.R. SCHMIDT alone, of the edition and of the translation of the work of Amitagati, inaugurated in collaboration with Mr. J. HERTEL. An index of the words terminate this publication.

2269

T. S. KUPPUSWAMI SASTRI—*The age of the Tamil Jivakachintāmaṇi* (Indian Antiquary, vol. XXXVI, Pp. 285-288). Bombay, 1907.

The Jain works which relate the history of Jivaka are four in number : the '*Gadya-chintāmaṇi*' and the '*Kṣātra-chūḍāmaṇi*' of Vāḍibhasimha, the '*Jivandharachampu*' of Harichandra, and the '*Jivaka-chintāmaṇi*' of 'Tiruttakkadevar'; the first three works are in Sanskrit ; the fourth is in Tamil. The Tamil '*Jivaka-chintāmaṇi*' is not an original work. The source of it is principally the Sanskrit *Gadya-Chintāmaṇi*. Moreover the Sanskrit poems which deals with the history of Jivaka are based on the Jain *Purāṇas* in particular on the '*Mahāpurāṇa*', commenced by Jinasena and finished by Guṇabhadra, in Śaka 820-897 A.D. On the other hand, according to Umāpati, 'Śivaite' writer who lived at the commencement of the 14th century, the Chola Anapaya read with pleasure the '*Jivakachintāmaṇi*'. But this prince is identified as Kulottungo-chola 1st, who reigned from about 1070 to 1118. In results from these reconciliations that the '*Jivakachintāmaṇi*' was composed in the period included between the beginning of the 10th century and the second half of the 11th century.

2290

W. HUTTEMANN—*Die Jnata-Erzählungen im sechsten Anga des Kanons der Jinisten*, Strassburg, 1907.

The sixth Anga : *Nāyā-dhammakahāo* (*Jñātādharma-kathās*). The two parts which constitute it : *Nāyāni* (*Jñātāni*) and *Dhammakahāo* (*Dharma-kathās*). Relations between these two parts :

1. The first is much more extensive than the second proportion of 10 to 1.
2. The recitals of the first part are independent, the one from the other. Those of the second, on the contrary, resume the subject dealt within the initial chapter.
3. In the first part, the matter is (inspite of the title) of the *Dharma* : it is the principal part of the *Anga* : the second is only an appendix.

Signification of the word '*nāya*' (*jñāta*) : it designates a determined kind of narratives, in which the latent thought appeared suddenly at the end. In the sixth *Anga*, these recitals have always a religious object. They constitute two groups : the recitals of allegorical character, and those of legendary character. Analytical study of 13 allegorical recitals, and of 6 legendary recitals.

2291

'*The Antagaḍa-Ḍasāo and Anuttaravavāḍiya-Ḍasāo*', translated from the Prakrit by L. D. BARNETT. London, 1907.

Introduction—Generalities on Jainism : history and doctrine. Character of the Jaina writings. Translation of the '*Antagaḍa-ḍasāo*'. Translation of the '*Anuttaravavāḍiya-ḍasāo*'. The versions of these two canonical treatises are accompanied by numerous notes. Appendix I—Text of the *Anuttaravavāḍiya-ḍasāo*. Appendix II—Note on the Jaina cosmography. Appendix III—Note on the psychological doctrine of the Jains.

Analytical index—Recension. E. LEUMANN. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1907, Pp. 1079-1083.

2292

J. HERTEL—*Zu Hemshandra's Parisistaparvan*. II. 446 Sec. (*Zeitschrift der deutschen morgen landischen Gesellschaft*. Vol. LXI, Pp. 497-500). Leipzig, 1907.

Series of critical remarks and comparatives on the 457, 490, 522 and 570 of the second canto of the '*Parīṣṭaparvan*'.

2293

A. BALLINI—*Il Vasupūjyacaritra di Vardhamanasūri*. (Rivista degli Studi Orientali, vol. I, Pp. 41-66, 169-195; 439-452; vol. II, Pp. 39-84). Roma, 1907-1908.

Introduction. The author of the '*Vasupūjyacaritra*', Vardhamānasūri belonged to the Nāgendra gaccha. His spiritual (religious) genealogy is as follows :

1. Virasūri. 2. Cacciga. 3. Vardhamāna. 4. Rāmasūri. 5. Chandrasūri. 6. Devasūri. 7. Abhayadevasūri. 8. Dhaneśvara.

9. Vijayasimha.



Vardhamānasūri composed his work in Samvat 1299 (1243 A.D.). The principal object of the '*Vasupūjyacaritra*' is to narrate the legend of the twelfth Tīrthakara. Author of this legend group 20 other recitals. The language and the scansion of the work. Systematical and detailed analysis of the '*Vasupūjya-caritra*'. Index of the proper names. Index of the technical terms of Jaina philosophy.

2294

A. BALLINI—*La Upamitabhavaprapanca Katha di Siddharsi* (Giornale della Società asiatica italiana, vol. XIX, Pp. 1-50; vol. XXI Pp. 1-48). Firenze, 1906 and 1908.

Continuation of the Italian translation of the '*Upamitabhavaprapanca-katha*' (Chapter III).

2295

U. WOGIHARA—*Asanga's 'Bodhisattvabhūmi'* (Indica No. VI, Pp. 1-45).—Leipzig, 1908.

P. 42, No. 1. List of the seven 'dangers' or fears (*bhaya*), according to the Jaina doctrine, according to the '*Āvatyaka-niryukti*', XVI, 14. One finds besides, in this work elucidations on some terms used in the Jaina literature namely : '*Samgrahaṇī*' (p. 13), '*śāraṇīya*' (p. 36) and '*Śāraya*' (p. 41).

2296

F. BELLONI-FILIPPI—*La Yogacāstravṛtti* (Giornale della Società asiatica italiana, vol. XXI, Pp. 123-222). Firenze, 1908.

First part. Date of the '*Yogacāstravṛtti*': Hemachandra would have this commentary after the '*Triṣaṣṭīśalākṣapuruṣa-carita*'—the manuscripts. Importance, extent and style of the work, its critical value for the interpretation of the '*Yogacāstra*'—scansion.

Second part. Text of the '*Yogacāstra-vṛtti*' (commencement : '*Yogacāstra* I, 1-8), and translation in Italian, accompanied by notes and by elucidations of 1, 1-5 (*Mangalāchārṇa*).

2297

Haribhadrasūri—*Samarāṅga Kāhā*. Edited by H. JACOBI (Bibliotheca Indica). Calcutta, 1908 and following. Critical edition of the Prākṛit text.

2298

The 'Pañcatantra' in the recension called 'Pañchakhyānaka' and dated 1199 A.D. of the Jain Monk, Pūrṇabhadra critically edited in the original Sanskrit by Dr. J. HERTEL (Howard Oriental Series, vol. XI). Cambridge, Mass., 1908.

'Editio princeps' of the '*Pañcatantra*' according to the recension of Pūrṇabhadra. This recension generally designated under the name of 'textus ornatus', has for title '*Pañchakhyānaka*'. The volume finishes by a glossary containing the terms little used or which are not found in the '*Sanskrit-Wörterbuch in Kurzerer Fassung*' of ROHTLINK.

2299

R. FISCHER—*Ins Gras beißen* (Sitzungsberichte der K. Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1908, Pp. 445-464). Berlin, 1908.

Pp. 449-449-450 and 455. Elucidations on three passages of the '*Prabandha-chintāmaṇi*' of Merutunga (Translation Tawney, Pp. 55, 172 and 180).

2300

J. KENNEDY—*The child Krishna and his Critics*. (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 1908, Pp. 505-521). London, 1908.

Pp. 509-511. The Jain legend relating to Krishna in the '*Antagadadāśa*.'

2301 (i)

J. CHARPENTIER—*Studein über die indische Erzählungsliteratur*. (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. LXII, Pp. 725-747). Leipzig, 1908.

Comparative study of the 'Hatthipūla-jātaka' (Jātaka 509) with the chapter XIV of the 'Uttarādhyayana-sūtra' and the 'Mahabhārata', XII, 6522-6561.

2301 (ii)

J. CHARPENTIER—*Studien zur indischen Erzählungs—Literature*. 1. Paccekabuddhageschichten. Uppsala, 1908.

Comparative study of diverse legends (Udayana, Domuha, etc.) in the Jain recensions and others.

2302

J. HERTEL—*Ausgewählte Erzählungen aus Hemachandras Parisiṣṭaparvan*—Lipzig, 1908.

Introduction—Life of Hemachandra, according to the memoir of BÜHLER 'Ueber das Leben des Jaina Monches Hemachandra, Wien, 1889. The *Parisiṣṭaparvan*. Nature and object of the work. The sources : commentary of Padmamandira on the 'Rṣimaṇḍala-prakaraṇa' of Dharmaghoṣa. Explanation of the Jaina doctrines, in particular according the 'Tattvārthādhigama-sūtra' of Umāsvāti.

The recitals of the 'Parisiṣṭaparvan' translated in German by M. J. HERTEL are the following :

1. History of Prasannachandra, I, 92-258 ;
2. History of Jambu, II-III ;
3. Foundation of the town of Pāṭaliputra, VI, 22-187 ;
4. History of Kalpaka VII, 20-138 ;
5. History of the minister Chāṇakya, VIII, 194-469—IX, 1-13 ;
6. History of Kunāla, son of Asoka, IX, 14-54. Some notes accompany the translation of these recitals.

Appendix I. Indication of similar passages.

Appendix II. Critical text relating to the text. Index.

2303

H. JACOBI—MAYURAVYAMSĀKA (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft, vol. LXII, Pp. 358-360). Lipzig, 1908.

Study on the signification of the words 'mayuravyamsaka' according to different sources, among others the commentary of Hemachandra on his 'Kāvyānuśāsaṇa' and the commentary of Vardhamāna (1140 A.D.) on the 'Gaṇaratna-mahodadhī' II, 115. This word signifies 'Deceiver'. This study nullifies the conclusions of M. J. HERTEL, relatively to the origin of the fable of Phedre : the Jay adorned with the feathers of the peacock (see the preceding number).

2304

L. SUALI—*La legge jainica* (Giornale della societa asiatica italiana. vol. XXI, Pp. 223-290). Firenze, 1908.

Introduction—Review on the life and the works of Haribhadra. The 'Dharmabindu' : explanation of the Jaina doctrine, in 8 chapters : I-III, the law of the laic adepts ; IV-VI, the law for the use of the monks : VII-VIII, the good effects of the law, the condition of Tirthakara, the *Nirvāṇa*, the commentary of Munichandra (Samvat 1178) on the 'Dharmabindu'. The sources of the 'Dharmabindu' : the canonical treatises : the 'Tattvārtha Sūtra' and the 'Śrāvaka-prajñapti' of Umāsvāti. Relation of the 'Dharmabindu' with the 'Yogaśāstra' of Hemachandra and some other works. Text and Italian translation, accompanied by Notes, of the 'Dharmabindu' (ch. I—III).

2305

A. BALLINI—*Il Vasupūjya-charitra nel Trisastisalaka-purusacharitra di Hemacandra* (Rivista degli Studi Orientali, vol. II. Pp. 239-240). Roma, 1908-1909.

Appendix to the analysis of the *Vasupūjya-charitra* of Vardhamānasūri (supra, No. 1117). Comparative summary study of the legend of Vāsopūjya, the twelfth Tirthakara, in the 'Triṣaṣṭi-salākā-puruṣa-charitra' of Hemachandra (parvan IV, sarga II) and in the work of Vardhamānasūri. Corrections to the analysis of the 'Vasupūjyacaritra'.

2306

H. JACOBI—*Hindu Tales*. (An English translation of Jacobi's *Ausgewählte Erzählungen in Maharashtri*, by J. J. MEYER). London, 1909.

2307

Rabindra Narayan GHOSH—*India's Literary Wealth* : A connected story of her Libraries from the very earliest times downwards. (DSM. v., 1909, Pp. 77-79). Jain libraries in Western India.

2308

U. D. BARODIA—*History and Literature of Jainism*. Bombay, 1909.

I. Origin of Jainism—The twenty-four Jineśwaras—The kings of Magadha—History of Jainism from the *Nirvāṇa* of Mahāvira up to the present time.

II. The Jain *Siddhānt* or canon—The later literature of Jainism—Secular Literature.

2309

H. JACOBI—*Arthamāteva* (JRAS, 1909. Pp. 421-423). Interpretation of *arthamāteva*.

Hemachandra's allegory becomes intelligible by reference to the *Upamitibhava-prapanchā Kathā*, a popular work with the Jains. Hemachandra and Siddharṣi in the interpretation of *Bahulika*

2310

S. P. V. RANGANATHASWAMI—*Literary Wealth of India : Search for Prakrit Manuscripts*. (DSM, vi, 1910, Pp. 41-46).

Śrutasāgara, the author of *Audaryachintāmaṇi*, was a fierce Digambara Jain and he devoted the greater part of his attention to crushing the rival sect. He was the pupil of Sri Vidyānandin who was the pupil of Devendrakīrti. He was skilled in Sanskrit and Prākṛit poetry. Mention of some of his works—His literary activity must be referred to about the years 1550 Sambet or 1494 A.D.

Two schools of grammar dealing with the two dialects of the Prākṛit language. The works of Chaṇḍa, Hemachandra, Trivikrama, Śubhachandra and Śrutasāgara dealing mainly with the Jain dialects of Prākṛit and other Prākṛit works of Jain authors. The rest such as *Prakrit-prakāśa*, etc, deal with the Aryan Prākṛit dialects used in the ordinary works.

2303

H. JACOBI—MAYURAVYAMSAKA (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. LXII, Pp. 358-360). Lipzig, 1908.

Study on the signification of the words 'mayuravyamsaka' according to different sources, among others the commentary of Hemachandra on his 'Kāvyaṇuśāṣana' and the commentary of Vardhamāna (1140 A.D.) on the 'Gaṇaratna-mahodadhī' II, 115. This word signifies 'Deceiver'. This study nullifies the conclusions of M. J. HERTEL, relatively to the origin of the fable of Phedre : the Jay adorned with the feathers of the peacock (see the preceding number).

2304

L. SUALI—*La legge jainica* (Giornale della società asiatica italiana. vol. XXI, Pp. 223-290). Firenze, 1908.

Introduction—Review on the life and the works of Haribhadra. The 'Dharmabindu' : explanation of the Jain doctrine, in 8 chapters : I-III, the law of the laic adepts ; IV-VI, the law for the use of the monks : VII-VIII, the good effects of the law, the condition of Tīrthakara, the *Nirvāṇa*, the commentary of Munichandra (Samvat 1178) on the 'Dharmabindu'. The sources of the 'Dharmabindu' : the canonical treatises : the 'Tattvārtha Sūtra' and the 'Śrāvaka-prajñapti' of Umāsvāti. Relation of the 'Dharmabindu' with the 'Yogaśāstra' of Hemachandra and some other works. Text and Italian translation, accompanied by Notes, of the 'Dharmabindu' (ch. I—III).

2305

A. BALLINI—*Il Vasupūjya-charitra nel Trisastisalaka-puruṣa-charitra di Hemacandra* (Rivista degli Studi Orientali, vol. II. Pp. 239-240). Roma, 1908-1909.

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H. JACOBI—*Hindu Tales*. (An English translation of Jacobi's *Ausgewählte Erzählungen in Maharashtri*, by J. J. MEYER). London, 1909.

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Rabindra Narayan Ghosh—*India's Literary Wealth* : A connected story of her Libraries from the very earliest times downwards. (DSM. v., 1909, Pp. 77-79). Jain libraries in Western India.

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Two schools of grammar dealing with the two dialects of the Prākṛit language. The works of Chaṇḍa, Hemachandra, Trivikrama, Śubhachandra and Śrutasāgara dealing mainly with the Jain dialects of Prākṛit and other Prākṛit works of Jain authors. The rest such as *Prakrit-prakāśa*, etc, deal with the Aryan Prākṛit dialects used in the ordinary works.

2311

Rabindra Narayan GHOSH—*India's Literary Wealth : A connected story of her Manuscript Libraries : Some valuable informations from a Mysore correspondent.* (DSM, vi, 1910, Pp. 1-3). (see No. 469).

Manuscript libraries in Southern India :

(a) Jain libraries : (1) An ancient Jain *muṭṭ* in Mūḍabidri near the west coast of the Canara District, Madras Presidency, contains a very rich collection of manuscripts. Here are found the only surviving single copies of valuable books. (2) At Śravaṇa Beḷgoḷa, Mysore State, below the hill on which stands the statue of Gommatesvara, there is a Jain monastery containing a large, valuable and well-preserved collection of manuscripts, mostly in palmyra leaves, in the Pāli, Sanskrit, Kannada and Tamil languages. (3) In another Jain monastery in Mysore State, at Humcha, we find a large collection of manuscripts. (4) Paṇḍit Padmarāja and other Jain paṇḍits possess, more or less collections of manuscripts.

2312

N. D. MIRONOV—*Notes Jaines I. Siddharsi.* (Bull., Academie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersbourg, 6th Series, v, Pt. 1, 1911, Pp. 349-354). (In Russian).

Notes Jaines II. *Nyāyavaiśaraṭippan* de Devabhadra. (Bull., Academie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersbourg, 6th Series, v, Pt. 1, 1911, Pp. 501-508). (In Russian).

2313

L. P. TESSITORI—*Two Jaina versions of the story of Solomon's Judgment*, in Gujarati and Jaipuri. (IA, xlii, 1913, Pp. 148-152).

The version in the commentary of the *Nandisutta*—The version in the *Antarakathāsamgraha*.

2314

Arthur A. MACDONELL—*A History of Sanskrit Literature.* London, 1913.

P. 25. The older tradition of both the Buddhist and the Jain religions ignored Sanskrit entirely, using only the popular dialects for all purposes—In course of time both the Buddhists and the Jains endeavoured to acquire a knowledge of Sanskrit,

P. 26. In the Jain inscriptions of Mathura an almost pure Prakrit prevails down to the first century A.D.—In the seventh century the Jains, like the Buddhists, used Sanskrit even in oral theological discussions, though without entirely giving up Prakrit.

P. 386. On the Sāṅkhya system were based the two heterodox religious systems of Buddhism and Jainism.

P. 390. The popular beliefs about heavens and hells, gods, demi-gods, and demons, were retained in Buddhism and Jainism.

Pp. 395-396. On the Sāṅkhya system are based the two philosophical religions of Buddhism and Jainism in all their main cultures. The two pessimistic religions are very nearly similar.

Jainism has survived as an insignificant sect in India alone.

2315

G. K. NARIMAN—*References to Buddhist Authors in Jain Literature*. (IA, xlii, 1913, Pp. 241-242).

P. 241. The names of authors like Devabhadra—His works *Nyāyavairāṭika*.

P. 242. Authors like Bhadrabāhu, Haribhadra and Prabhāchandra. The last wrote *Prameyakamalamārtanḍa* & *Nyāyakumudachandra*.

2316

Satis Chandra VIDYABHUSANA—*All-India Jain Literary Conference*. (MR, September, 1914).

Pp. 255-258. An address delivered at the Conference held at Jodhpur.

2317

Rickhab Dass JAIN—*The Paramātma-Prakāśh*. Arrah, 1915.

An English translation with introduction and notes, of the *Paramātma-Prakāśh* by Sri Yogindra Ācārya.

2318

Mohanlal D. DESAI—*The Nay-Karnika*, Arrah, 1915.

Pp. 1-25, A discussion on Jaina metaphysics.

Pp. 27-37. Life of Sri Vinaya Vijaya and a list of his Sanskrit and Gujrati works.

Pp. 39-58. English translation with notes of the *Naya-Karnika*.

2319

J. K. P. *Vijnapti-Triveni*, a *Jaina epistle*. (IA, xlv, 1917, p. 276).

This paper is a review of the work, *Vijnapti-Triveni*—The work is a Sanskrit epistle dated in 1484 v.s.—It is in imitation of the *Meghadūta*.

2320

G. P. QUACKENBOS—*The Sanskrit Poems of Mayūra, etc.* New York, 1917. (Columbia University, Indo-Iranian Series, ix).

Pp. 16-50. The Jain tale about Mayūra and Bāṇa. The date of *Mānatunga*. The Jain tale first found in the *Prabhāvākcharita*. The four versions of the Jain tale. The Jain tale as told by an anonymous commentator. Variations from the Jain tale as narrated by the anonymous commentator. The Jain tale as given in the *Prabandha-shintāmaṇi*. Allusion to the Jain tale in the *Kāvya-prakāśa*, *Sudhāsāgara* and Jagannatha's commentary on the *Sūryaśataka* of Mayūra.

Comments on the Jain tale—Origin of the tale. The legend of Sāmba. The real reason for the composition of *Sūryaśataka*. The real reason for the composition of *Chandīśataka*. Mayūra not a Jain. King Bhoja. The *Bhojaprabandha*. Allusions to the Mayūra in the *Bhojaprabandha*. A list of poets at Bhoja's court. The poet Kritachandra joins the court circle of Bhoja. The banishment of Kāṇḍāsa. The Śukadeva joins the court circle of Bhoja. Mayūra in disfavour. Comment on the *Bhojaprabandha* : Bhoja not a contemporary of Mayūra.

The credibility of Jain tradition : BÜHLER's opinion.

Pp. 56-60. Summary of the life of Mayūra. Traditions concerning Mayūra fall into two classes : traditions separate from the Jain tale itself.

2321

G. K. NARIMAN—*Literary History of Sanskrit Buddhism*. (From Winternitz, Sylvain Levi, Huber), Bombay, 1920,

P. 199. *Nirgranthas* or Jains are religious sects of non-Buddhist persuasion—They are the adversaries whom Aśvaghosha detests with greater virulence than Brahmans—There is a story in which king Kaniṣka is made to be enraged against the Jain rivals of the Buddhist. Inscriptions at Mathura show that the Jains were flourishing under the Indo-Scythian kings.

Pp. 288-289. The Jain work *Darīana Sāra* contains a virulent attack on the Buddhists charging them not only with consumption of animal food but also of spirituous liquor.

2322

Dinesh Chandra SEN—*The Bengali Rāmāyaṇas*. Calcutta, 1920.

Pp. 27-31. Jain *Rāmāyaṇa* of Hemachandra Āchārya (1082-1172)—its characteristics—elevated notion about the *Rākṣasas* and monkey, Rāvaṇa's character depicted as noble and grand ; Rāma is introduced only in later chapters.

P. 38. Hemachandra's *Rāmāyaṇa* proves that the story of Rāma in the Southern works was a later engraftment on Dravidian legends about *Rākṣasas* and monkeys.

Pp. 53-4. Forecast of the birth of Hanumana, the Ape god, and the stories about the banishment of his mother Añjanā for a moral flaw, as given in the Jain *Rāmāyaṇa*.

Pp. 204-212. Influence of Jain *Rāmāyaṇa* on Bengali poems—various episodes, e.g. Lakshmaṇa's love-making, Sītā's drawing of Rāvaṇa's picture, etc. incorporated into Bengali from the Jain source.

Bengal once a great Jaina centre—twenty-three Tirthankaras attained *Siddhi* in Samet-sekhara (Pareśnāth Hills, Hazaribagh)—Sreyansganath, and Vāsudeva, Tirthankaras, born in Bengal—Mahāvira preached in Rāḍa Desha (Western Bengal)—statutes of Tirthankaras discovered in Bikrampur and other parts of Bengal.

2323

J. N. FARQUHAR—*An outline of the Religious Literature of India*. London, etc. 1920.

Ch. 2, P. 73. Transmigration and Release : Y to 200 B.C. iv (D). The Jain School.

Ch. 3. The Movement Towards Theism : 200 B.C. to A.D. 200. P. 119. (iii) Jainism.

Ch. 4. Pp. 162-165. Philosophies and sects. A.D. 200 to A.D. 550. (iii) Jainism. (A) Śvetāmbara Literature. (B) Digambara Literature.

Ch. 5. The Śākta System : A.D. 550 to A.D. 900. Pp. 213-215. (iii) Jainism. (A) Śvetāmbara Literature. (B) Digambara Literature.

Ch. 6. Bhakti : A.D. 900 to A.D. 1350. Pp. 277-281. (iii) Jainism. (A) Śvetāmbara Literature. (B) Digambara Literature.

Ch. 7. Muslim Influence : A.D. 1350 to A.D. 1800. Pp. 359-60, (ii) Jainism. (A) Śvetāmbara Literature. (B) Digambara Literature.

2324

F. E. KEAY—*Hindī Literature*. Calcutta, 1920.

P. 84. Banarasi Dās (b. 1586, d. sometime after 1641) of Jaunpur, a follower of the Jain religion.

P. 85. Bhudhar Das, flourishing in 1724, was a Jain. Wrote works connected with the Jain religion, including *Jain Śataka* and the *Pārśva-purāṇa*.

P. 97. Jaichand of Jaipur wrote in 1806 *Soāmi Kārtikeyānuprekṣā* dealing with the doctrines of the Jains. Brindaban Ji (circ. 1791-1858) of Benares, a Jain of considerable merit was also a forceful writer on Jainism.

2325

P. D. GUNE—*Apabhraṃśū Literature and its importance to Philology*—(A.I.O.C. Session I ; 1920).

P. XLvf. Points given (e) stray quotations in a few Jain legends and *Alaṅkāra* works etc.

2326

M. WINTERNITZ—*Geschichte der Indischen Literatur*. (History of Indian Literature) vol. 2. Leipzig, 1920. (English translation published by the University of Calcutta, 1933).

Vol. 2. Pp. 289-296. Religious text of the Jains. Jain canon (*Siddhānta*). Canonical Jain literature.

2327

P. D. GUNE—*Pradyota, Udayana and Śreṇika—A Jain Legend.* (ABI, ii, 1920-21, Pp. 1-21).

The author traces the history of Pradyota, Udayana and Śreṇika from Jain legendary sources.

2328

F. KINGSBURY and G. E. PHILIPS—*Hymns of the Tamil Śaivite Saints.* Calcutta, 1921.

Pp. 10-11. Influence of the Śaiva pilgrim poet Sambandar in conquering in argument a vast multitude of Jains in the presence of the king of Mandura. Conversion of the king to Śaivism—Impalement of eight thousand stubborn Jains with the consent of Sambandar.

P. 27. Sambandar's poems contain frequent denunciations of Buddhism or Jainism proving that the poems were composed at a time when the struggle between Hinduism and these other religions was at its highest.

P. 33. Jains setting fire to Sambandar's house—His prayer for an attack of fever of the Pāṇḍyan king, then a Jain.

P. 59. Apparsvāmi, a Śaiva, got sunk in the sea by the Jain persecutors, but he began to float on the surface on crying 'Hail, Śiva'.

P. 61. Apparsvāmi when smitten with an inward disease forsook Śaivism and became a Jain.

2329

Edward P. RICE—*A History of Kanarese Literature. Second Edition.* Calcutta, 1921.

Pp. 17-41. The Jain period to A.D. 1160. The Jain religion in the Kanarese country. Its dominance in the Kanarese country—Its introduction into South India—Principal tenets—The vow of *sallekhanā*—Syādvāda—Decline. The *Kavirājamārga* (C. 850) and early writers. Stanzas from *Kavirājamārga* Jain writers from the *Kavirājamārga* to the Lingayet revival (1160). Illustrative extract from the *Pampa Rāmāyaṇa*. Note on the date of Samanta Bhadra and Pūjyapāda.

Pp. 42-48. Jain literature from 1160-1600. In the time of the later Ballala Rājās (1160-1326). Under the Rājās of Vijayanagar (1336-1610).

Pp. 93-94. Jain writers of the 17th and 18th centuries.

2330

Sivaprasad KAVAYATIRTH—*Popular Element in the Classical Skt. Drama.* (A.I.O.C., Session II, 1922).

P. 259. (1) Hemachandra quoted, some lines from *Alankāracintāmaṇi*. (2) Jain rhetorician, the junior Vāgbhaṭa in his *Kāyaṇuśāsan*, some verses quoted. (3) Mallināth's *Meghdūta Saṃjivani* quoted.

2331

Jarl CHARPENTIER—*The Uttarādhyayana Sūtra, being the first Mūlasūtra of the Śvetāmbara Jains.* Uppasala, 1922. Pp. 409. (Text edited with an introduction, critical notes and a commentary).

Contents—Śvetāmbara Jain canonical literatures - contents of the *Siddhānta* and the identification of the author ; a short review of the oldest canon with traditions concerning its history and its gradual development ; points of dispute about the existence and non-existence of *Dr̥ṣṭivāda* (the 12th *Āṅga*) ; the beginning of Jain commentaries like *Niryukti*, *cūrṇi*, *ṭīkā*, *dīpikā* etc. ; What is *Mūlasūtra* ? The structure of *Uttarādhyayana sūtra* and its contents. It is not the work of one single author ; a short survey of the commentary and explanatory literature of the text. Text and commentary, words-notes etc.

2332

P. V. Jagadisa AYYAR—*Periapurana* (or the lives of the great Śaiva Devotees). Q. J.M.S. Vol. xli. No. 2. Bangalore, 1922.

P. 197. Regretting the regard paid by king Anapaya Chola (Kulottinga II) to a Jain work '*Jeevakachintāmaṇi*' and the consequent evil effect upon the people to ban towards that religion, and in accordance with the proverb 'As is the king so are the people' Sekkilar (the king's prime minister) attempted to narrate the importance of the merits of Śaivism through *Periapurana*, a Śaiva work.

2333

E. HULTZACH—*The story of Jivandhara.* Q. J.M.S. vol, xli, No. 4. Bangalore, 1922. Pp. 317-348.

Pp. 317ff. A legend of the Digambara Jains translated from the *Uttarapurāṇam* of Guṇabhadra (897 A.D.). Works on stories by Jain authors available in English Translation : *Kathākośa*, by C. H. TAWNEY (London, 1895). Merutunga's *Prabandha-chintāmaṇi*, by the same (Calcutta, 1901), Hindu tales, by J. B. MEYER (London, 1909), and the analysis of Hemachandra's *Parisishṭaparva* (Calcutta, 1891). Critical editions of the story of Jivandhara or Jivaka by Mr. T. S. KUPPUSVAMI SASTRI :

(1) *Jivandharacharītram* by Guṇabhadracharya (Tanjore, 1907).

(2) *Jivandharachampū* by Harichandra, Tanjore, 1905.

(3) *Kṣhatrakūḍamāṇi* by Vāḍibhasimha, Tanjore, 1903.

(4) *Gadyachintāmaṇi* by the same, Madras, 1902.

A Tamil poetical version of the same story was published by Mahamahopadhyāya Saminath AIYAR.

(5) *Jivakachintāmaṇi* by Tiruttakkadevar, with the commentary of Nachchinarkiniyar, Madras, 1887.

Pp. 320-348. Jivandhara's birth, youth and other events described fully as also his previous births—he was a contemporary of Mahāvira and attained salvation.

2334

Walter Engine CLARK—*The influence of Oriental Literature on the West*. QJMS, vol. xll, No. 2. Bangalore, 1922.

P. 129. The chief interest of the Jain monks, was religious, and the early literature was composed by them.

P. 130. Jains and others added to the folk tales, animal stories, fables, apoloques, etc., a strong moralising element. Such stories or collections of stories were handed down for centuries by oral tradition, but in India they received a literary development earlier than anywhere else.

P. 134. There were many vernacular works in Prākṛit, collections of tales which have been entirely lost. A few of the most famous have been preserved in later Jain and Buddhist and Sanskrit versions.

2335

P. C. NAHAR—*A Note on the Jain Classical Sanskrit Literature*. (Calcutta, 1922, Second Oriental Conference).

This kind of literature is divided into three periods : (1) Period from 1st cent. B.C. to 10th cent. A.D., classed as ancient, (2) the next period from 11th cent. A.D. to 15th cent. A.D., classed as mediaeval and (3) the third period from 16th cent. to 19th cent. A.D., classed as modern.

2336

Batuknath BHATTACHARYA—*A Brief Survey of Sahitya-Shastra*. [JDL, ix, (Pt. 2), 1923, Pp. 97-206].

P. 123. In an inscription dated 1128 A.D., discovered by Mr. Lewis Rice, is a verse by Dandin praising the Jain writer Śrīvardhadeva, author of *Chuṣāmaṇi*.

Pp. 152-153. Amarasimha or Amarachandra, a disciple of Jinadatta Sūri-Hemachandra and his production of *Kāvyaṇuśāsana*.

2337

Banarasi Das JAIN—*Ardha-Māgadhi Reader*. (Lahore, 1923).

Deals with Ardha-Māgadhi, the sacred language of the Jains and serves as an introduction to the study of the Jain Āgamas.

2338

Helen M. JOHNSON—*The Story of the thief Raubineya in the Mahāvīracharitra of Hemachandra*. (JAOS, xlv, 1924, Pp. 1-10).

This popular story forms a side-episode in the story of the life history of the last Tīrthankara of the Jains.

2339

T. R. Ramakrishna SHASTRY—*The Sanskrit Element in Tamil Literature*. (A.I.O.C. Session III; 1923).

P. 205. The influence of Sanskrit on the Dravidian Literature of this period (time of Agastya's migration) is very indirect and small and would probably reduce itself to nothing. The real effect of Aryan association is to be witnessed in clearer light in the literature of the next period when Jainism had gained ground in the Dravidian country.

P. 207. The coming of the Jains into Southern India witnessed an influx of Sanskrit ideas and vocabulary into Tamil Literature. The *Silappadikāram*, the

earliest work of the Jains in the Tamilnad, presenting a clear picture of their religious and social customs and manners.

P. 210. In the writings of the Jains and the later sectarian poets we meet with a prose style in which the admixture of Skr. expressions was very large.

2340

M. BLOOMFIELD—*The Śalibhadra Charita, a story of conversion to Jain Monkhood.* (JAOS, xliii, Pp. 257-316.).

2341

Maurice BLOOMFIELD—*On Recurring Psychic Motifs in Hindu Fiction and the Laugh and Cry Motif.* (JAOS, xxxvi, Pp. 54-89).

Pp. 54-55. Jains' performances of the type of Devendra's stories and the commentaries (*chūrṇi* and *ṭikā*) to the Āvaśyaka literature.

Comment on the critical habits of the *charitas* or *prbandhas* of the Jains: They illustrate conspicuously the Hindu inability to discriminate between fact and fancy—They weave into their narrative once more the whole apparatus of Hindu fiction—Hemachandra's *Triṣaṣṭiśalākā-puruṣa Charita* gives an idea of the extent of this type of literature—Not very different and scarcely less numerous are the Jain writings called *Kathā* (*Kahā*), or *Kathanaka*—They moralize more directly and obviously (*dhammakahā*), but they are intimately connected with the traditional names of saints, emperors and kings.

2342

Franklin EDGERTON—*Presidential Address to the B. C. I.; in Poona.* (ABORI Vol. VIII, 1927).

P. 225. A Jain Authority Lakshmivallabha's commentary on the *Uttarajijhayan Sutta*, p. 1099 and so on.

2343

Chakravarty, CHINTABARN—*Origin and Development of Dūtakavya* (I. H. Q. Vol. III, 1927).

P. 277. Mention of Jain *Meghadūta* of Merutunga of Aṇcalagaccha—15th century A.D. dealing with the story of Neminātha the 22nd Tirthankara.

- P. 280. Mention of a Jain work named *Manodūta*.
- P. 282. *Śīladūta* of Caritrasundaragaṇi—deals with the story how Sthulabhadra, a Jain prince renounced the world and became a disciple of Jain saint Bhadrabāhu.
- P. 293. *Vijñaptipatras*—means messenger poems of the Jain poets intended to serve the purpose of letters.
- P. 294. *Dūtakāvya*—whether Hindu or Jain are more or less mythological in character.

2344

Maurice WINTERNITZ—*A History of Indian literature*. Vol. I, Calcutta, 1927.

- P. 27. Traditions of the Jains with regard to formation of their canonical works is fairly trustworthy.
- P. 48. The Jaina used Middle Indian dialects for their sacred writings—the Jaina Prākṛit (Ardhamāgadhi or Ārṣa) and the Jaina Maharāṣṭri.
- P. 125. Jain monks are forbidden to devote themselves to the exorcism of the *Atharvaveda* and to magic.
- P. 338. According to Jain stories, Draupadi chooses all the five Pāṇḍavas simultaneously.
- Pp. 472-473. The Jains made Kṛiṣṇa cult part of their religions in the 3rd or 2nd century B.C.
- P. 511. Jain monks composed and preached in popular dialects.
- P. 513. In the second half of the first century A.D. the Jain monk Vimāla sūri recast the Rāma legend in his Prākṛit *Paumacariya* (*Padma carita*).
- P. 514. The Jain Rāmāyaṇa influenced the Bengali versions of the *Rāmāyaṇas* continued on p. 2 see p. 2.
- P. 525. The Digambara Jains, composed Purāṇas from the 7th century onwards. Raviṣeṇa wrote the *Padmapurāṇa* in 660 A.D.
- P. 538. Śṛṣṭikhaṇḍa i.e. section of the Creation (from *Padma Purāṇa*, Bengali manuscripts)—in the chapter on conflicts between gods and demons and history of religion it is written that Viṣṇu aided Bṛhaspati by causing the phantom figure of

a nude Jain monk (Digambara) to appear, to initiate the demons into Jain doctrine.

P. 551. Book iii of the *viṣṇu-purāṇa*—The last two chapters of the book describe the origin of the heretical sects—the Jains, called Digambara.

Vol. II, Calcutta, 1930.

P. 50. *Mojjhimānikāya*—several *suttas* throw light on the relation of Buddha to the sect of the Jains, especially the *Upāli-sutta* No. 56 but also Nos. 57, 101 and 104.

P. 72. *Sutta* No. 58. Story of prince Abhaya who urged on by Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta, comes to the Buddha and asks a very difficult question.

P. 195. *Dhammopāda* (commentary)—story of Moggallāna indicates a very hostile attitude towards the naked ascetics, viz. the Jain monks. Opposition to the naked ascetics also shown in the story of Visakha.

P. 206. *Therā Gāthās* (commentary)—legend of Bhadda Kundalakesa who first becomes a Jain ascetic and afterwards she becomes a Buddhist nun. Same story in *Manorathapurāṇi*.

P. 269. *Kalpanamanditika*—confutes the religious views of the Jains.

P. 288. *Divyāvadāna*—persecutions of Jain monks.

P. 293. *Sumagadhavadāna*—legend of Sumagadha, who alienates her husband from the Jain monks.

Pp. 424-595. Jain literature.

Pp. 424-28. Jainism and its literature.

Pp. 428-74. The canons (*siddhānta*) of the Jains.

Pp. 475-595. The Non-canonical Jain literature.

Pp. 614-15. The year of the death of Mahāvīra.

2345

Helen M. JOHNSON—*Kathā* and *Vṛttaka*—(Miscellanea—Ind. Ant. Vol. LVI, 1927, Bombay).

P. 17. In the *Triṣaṣṭiśolākāpuruṣacaritra*, Hemachandra raises a question of fiction terminology—A *vṛttaka* is one's own adventures (*carita*); a *Kathā* is the

adventures of men of former times: Does any one know of any *Vṛttakus* or auto-histographical *caritras* ?

2345

H. D. VELANKAR—*Vairāgyasāra of Suprabhāchārya* (A poem in Apabhraṁśa) (ABORI vol. IX ; 1927-28). Discovered in the Digambara Jain Saraswati Bhuvan, Bombay.

Pp. 272-280. It contains 77 stanzas in the Dohā metre, which teach general moral principles of Jainism. From V. 46 it is clear that Suprabha, the author, was a Digambara. Written in Apabhraṁśa. The Apabhraṁśa of our poem seems to belong to the Eastern School represented by Rāmasārman Tarkavāgīśa rather than to the western which is represented by Hemachandra. Grammatical notes and glossary given.

2347

Hira Nand SHASTRI—*About Kalpa-Sūtra of Bhadrabāhu*. (AIOC, Session V ; 1928).

Pp. 1109-10. Manuscripts ranging from Sam. 1100 one written in Sam. 1100 existing in the Dharmavijaya Library at Agra. H. JACOBI owned a copy dated in Sam. 1484. Other Jain works are also known e.g. *Upadeśamālā*.

2348

AJITA PRASAD—*Sāmāyik Pāṭh of Shri Amitagati Sūri*. Calcutta.

English Translation of 32 meditative verses in Sanskrit.

2349

J. L. JAIN—*Ātmanushāsana of Shri Guṇa Bhadra Āchārya*. Lucknow, 1928. (Sacred Books of the Jains, vol. VII).

P. 75. Text with English Translation and commentaries. A discourse to the soul.

2350

A. Berriedale KEITH—*A History of Sanskrit Literature* Oxford, 1928.

P. 15. Jains showed conservatism in adopting Sanskrit in the place of Prākṛit.

Pp. 142-3. Attempts of Jains to write epics—the *Yasodharacarita* of Kanakasena Vādirāja (whose pupil Śrīvijaya flourished in A.D. 950)—*Yasastilaka* of Somadeva—*Yasodharacarita* of Māṇikya Sūri (C. 11th century), a work of a Śvetāmbara Jain of Gujrat, as opposed to the Digambara version of Vādirāja-Hemachandra (1098-1172), author of *Triṣaṣṭilālākāpuruṣacarita*—Haricandra (of unknown date), author of the *Dharmaśarmābhīyudaya*, a life of Dharmanātha, the 15th Tirthankara, Devaprabhasūri's *Pāṇḍavacarita* and *Mṛgāvaticarita* 13th century) Cāritrasundra Gaṇin's *Mahipātacaritra*—Buddhaghoṣācārya's *Padyacūḍāmaṇi*.

P. 148. No tradition of historical writing among Jains—their *Paṭṭāvalis* only stereotyped lists of pontiffs and invented legends.

Pp. 172-3. Hemacandra's *Kumārapālacarita*—its values—Sarvananda's *Fagaḍūcarita*—a minor historical *Kāvya*.

Pp. 214-5. Jain writer Manatunga's *Bhaktāmarastotra*, written in praise of Rṣabha—merits of his style and the question of his identity.

P. 226. A Śvetāmbara Jain Jayavallabha's *Vajjālagga*, a Prākṛit anthology, which illustrates by examples the three ends of men, conduct, practical wisdom and love.

Pp. 240-1. Amitagati's *Subhāṣitaratnasamāndoha* a work on Jain ethics—Hemacandra's *Yogacūtra*, dealing with Jain philosophy—Somaprabha's *Sṛṅgāravairāgyatarangiṇī*—which glorifies *Ahimsā* and constantly depreciates women.

P. 246. The Jain versions of the *Pañcatantra*—their origins.

Pp. 260-1. First Jain version of the *Pañcatantra*—about 1100, proofs of its Jain origin—second Jain version written by a monk Pūrṇabhadra in 1199—works which grew up from these two versions, e.g. the *Pañcākhyānodhāra* of Mahāvijaya (1659-60).

Pp. 291—3. Romantic tales written by Jains—version of a Śvetāmbara Jain—recension of Kṣemamīkara, Jain compilation of the 15th century *Pañcadaṇḍacchatraprabandha*—the *Bharaṇakadvātrincikā*, a work obviously of Jain inscription.

Pp. 293—5. The Didactic tales—Hemacandra's *Paricīṣṭaparvan*—*Kathās* or *Kathānakas* used to illustrate Jain tenets e.g. *Campha*—*cresthikathānaka* and *Bālagopāla kathānaka* of Jinakīrti, who wrote in the 1st half of 15th century.

P. 414. Jain writings on lexicography and metrics—Hemacandra's *Abhidhānacintāmaṇi*, *Nighaṇṭuseṣa*, *Anekārthasaṅgraha*—the Jain Dhanamjaya's *Nāmamālā* (written between 1123 & 1140)—Maheśvara's *Viśvapṛakāśa* (1111 A.D.)—Mankha's

Anekārthakośa—Kṣaṇasvāmin's *Nandārthārṇavasamkṣepa* (1200 A.D.)—Medinikara's *Anekārthabodhakośa* (14th century)—Irugapa's *Nandārtharatnamālā* (14th century).

Pp. 417-8. A bibliography of original Jain works on philosophy.

P. 516. Work on astronomy—*Sūryaprajñapti*.

2351

A. VENKATASUBBIAH—*The authors of the Rāghavapāṇḍaviya and Gadyacintāmaṇi* (J.B.B.R.A.S., 1928, vol. III, Pp. 134—160).

P. 134. Abhinava-pampa (or Nāgachandra) in his *Rāmacandracaritapurāṇa* (I, 25), mentions a famous Jain *guru* named Śrutakīrtitraividya.

A Jain *guru* named Śrutakīrtitraividya is mentioned in a Kannada inscription at Tardal. (I.A.14, 14ff).

P. 136. A verse from the *Rāmāyaṇa* of Abhinavapampa in praise of the Jain *guru* Meghacandra is cited in a SB inscription (No. 47 or 127).

P. 140. Vādirāja, the author of the *Pārśvanāthacarita*.

P. 141. SB. inscription No. 40 (64) records the setting up of an epitaph in memory of the Jain *guru* Devakīrti, disciple of Gandavimukta-siddhānta-deva, who was a disciple of Maghanandin.

P. 142. A custom of Jaina authors who have written in Kannada is to praise their *gurus*; e.g. Aggala praises *Chandraprabhapurāṇa*, Kumudendu's *Rāmāyaṇa*, Janna's *Anantanātha-purāṇa* Nayasena's *Dharmāmṛta*.

P. 147. Durgasimha (11th century A.D.) mentions in his *Pañchatantra* the *Rāghavapāṇḍaviya* of Dhanāñjaya, who was a Jain.

P. 149. Jainism practically a part of Hinduism in the 11th century.

2352

Arthur, A. MACDONELL—*A History of Sanskrit Literature*. London, 1928.

P. 26. In the Jain Inscriptions at Mathura, an almost pure Prākṛit prevails down to the 1st century A.D.—Jains began gradually to use Sanskrit, without entirely giving up Prākṛit

P. 386. Jainism based on the Sāṅkya system.

P. 390. Popular beliefs about heavens, hells, gods, demi-gods, and demons were retained in Jainism and Buddhism.

Pp. 432-433. Hemachandra (1088-1172 A.D.) author of a Prākṛit grammar and of the *Unādigagaṣūtra*, four dictionaries—*Abhidhāna chintāmaṇi*, *Anekārtha-saṃgraha*, *Decināmāḷā* and *Nighaṇṭucesha*.

2353

Kurt von KAMPTZ—*Über die vom Sterbefasten handelnden altern Painna des Jaina-Kanons*. 16 × 20 cms. Pp. 1-40. Druck von J. J. Augustin in Gluckstadt und Hamburg. Hamburg, 1929.

This is a dissertation submitted by the author for the Doctorate degree of the University Hamburg. It gives a list of the *Painnas* of the *Ardhamāgadhi* canon of the Jinas. Some of the *Prakṛṇaka* texts are analysed and illustrated with some extracts. The various types of Death which a Jaina monk encounters are explained. Almost all the *gāthās* from these texts which refer to certain religious heroes who met their end in a worthy manner are quoted and some explanations on them are added. Some of the striking names among these are : Amayaghoṣa, Avampti-Sukumāla, Usahasena, Gaṃgadatta, Gayasukumāla, Cāṇakya, Cilāiputta etc.

2354

A. VENKATASUBBIAH—*The Ādipurāṇa and Bṛhatkathā*. (I.H.Q. Vol. V, 1929),

P. 31. Jinasena, the author of *Ādipurāṇa* written in C. 825 A.C. deals with life story of Ṛṣabha, Adinātha or Puru, the first of the Jaina Tīrthankaras.

P. 32. *Bṛhat-Kathā* of Guṇādhyā consisted of 7,00,000 *śloka*—measures of which 6,00,000 were destroyed and only 1,00,000 gained currency. Original *Bṛhat-kathā* may have contained the story of Tīrthankaras.

Pp. 33-35. Kannada *Ādipurāṇa* written by Pampa (Adipampa) in A.C. 941 subject matter discussed. *Triṣaṣṭilakṣaṇa-Mahāpurāṇa* a Kannada book written in A.C. 977 by Cāmuṇḍarāya relates to the life story of 24 Tīrthankaras. Other contents of the book fully discussed. Jinasena—pontiff in the lineage of Jaina priests and teachers of the Senāvaya of the Mūlasaṅgha who had their seat at Mulgund (in Dharwar dist., Bombay). Word *Bṛhat-kathā* used by Jinasena refer to mythical works of Kucibhaṭṭāraka, Nandimuni of Kavi-parameśvara.

2355

K. P. JAIN—*The Ādipurāṇa and Bṛhatkathā*. (I.H.Q. Vol. V, 1929).

P. 547. Jinasena's *Ādiṣṭurāṇa* completed by Sri Guṇabhadra-svāmi. The book based on the life of first Tirthankara upon the Gadyakathā of Shri Kavi-Paramēvara. *Jayadhavalā-ṭkā*—a manuscript of Jinasena kept in Bhandara at Śravaṇabel-goḷa. Jinasena-cārya belonged to Pañca-stūpānvaya of the Jaina Sangha and names his ancestors as Virasena, Āryanandi and Candrasena in the above manuscript written in mixed Sanskrit when Amoghavarṣa was ruling.

2356

H. SARMA—*Jayamangala and the Other Commentaries*. (I.H.Q. Vol. V, 1929).

P. 419. *Sarvajña* may mean Buddha, Śiva or Jina. Author of *Bhaṭṭi Jayamangala* either a Buddhist or Jaina.

2357

L. B. L. JAIN—*Jain Vairāgya Shatak*, Bijnor, 1930.

P. 1. Virtue alone can give eternal happiness according to Jains.

P. 2. Sufferance of *Jīva Ātmā* discussed.

P. 3. Effect of Karma over *Jīva Ātmā* and the consequences thereof explained.

Pp. 4-11. Inter-relation of body, *Ātmā* and *Karma* discussed.

Pp. 12-20. Jain canons mentioned and explained.

2358

C. V. VAIDYA—*History of Sanskrit Literature*. Poona, 1930.

Sec. I. P. 3. Mahāvīra era, named after the preacher probably came into use not in 5th century B.C. immediately after his death but some centuries after the dates of their commencement.

P. 13. Mahārāṣṭrī and Ardha-Māgadhī language used by Jains in their canonical writings for the first two or three centuries. Later the Jains used Sanskrit.

P. 16. Hemachandra, author of original Sanskrit grammar, defies Pāṇini.

P. 191. Rishabha, a Rgvedic *Rishi*.

Sec. II. P. 16. *Arhat*, *Śramaṇa* and *Pratibuddha* words in later literature apply only to Jain and Buddhist monks.

Sec. III P. 153. Mention of Jain female recluses by Pāṇini. Pārśvanātha not the first Jain preacher.

2359

P. L. VAIDYA—*The Uvāsagadasāo*. Poona, 1930.

Pp. XIII 248.

It deals with the duties of *Uvāsagas*. The introduction discusses the age and authority of this *aṅga* and its substance. Content—Text with word-index and two appendices concerning quotation from *Bhagavati sūtra*, *Sūtrakṛtāṅga*, *Sāmaññaphala sūta* about Go-śāla and English notes.

2360

R. Shama ŚĀSTRY—*The Author of the Gadāyuddha*. (Q. J.M.S. Vol. 21. No. 1, 1930, Bangalore).

"*Gadāyuddha*", well-known Kannada work briefly narrating the story of the Mahābhārata War; another work in Kannada, the *Ajitanāthapurāṇa*, a story of Ajitanātha Tirthankara. Both these works have all along been ascribed to a single poet known as Kavi-Ranna, a gem of poets. In the first chapter of *Ajitanāthapurāṇa* its author says that besides that work he has written two more works called *Paraśurāma Charita* and *Chakreśvara Charita*. There were two poets of the same name or title. Srinivasa RANGACHAR concludes that the authors of the two works are quite different one being a Jain and the other a Brahman (*Gadāyuddha*).

2361

A. N. UPADHYE—*Joindi and His Apabhraṃśa works*. (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XII; 1930-31).

Pp. 132-163. Preliminary remarks on the publication of Apa. literature—Apa. study and the growth of modern vernacular—the moderate ambition of this paper—*Yogasār* publication and contents of *Yogasār*—excerpts from *Yogasār*—*Paramātma Prakāśh*—Publication and Material—Popularity of *Paramātma Prakāśh*—strength of *Paramātma Prakāśh*—appreciation of its contents—an important extract from *Paramātma Prakāśh* with English Tran.—*Śrāvakāchār Dohaka* manuscript—material—contents analysed—extensive excerpts—quotations traced and the problem of authorship—*Dohāpāṇḍ*—manuscript—material—nature of the text conflicting.

evidence as to the authorship—textual comparison of *Dohāpāhuḍ* with other works of Joindu—contents of *Dohāpāhuḍ* a few excerpts remarks on the style of Joindu and bearing thereof on the authorship of *Dohāpāhuḍ*. The Skr. form of the author's name—Joindu—date—concluding remarks—an Appendix.

2362

Uggar SAIN—*Niyamasāra*. (*The perfect Law of Kunda-Kunda Ācārya*. Lucknow, 1931. Pp. 9 78.

(The original text in Prākṛit, with its Sanskrit renderings, translation, exhaustive commentaries, and an introduction, in English).

Niyamasāra of Kunda-kunda with the Sanskrit commentary written by Padma Prabha (about 1000 A.D.) deals with the path of liberation, i.e. right belief, right knowledge and right conduct—the three Jewels (*Tri-ratna*) of faith combined *Niyamasāra* signifies the right rule.

2363

Helen M. JOHNSON—*Triṣaṣṭiśalākāpuruṣa-charitas or lives of 63 illustrious persons*, by Hemacandra, vol. I, Baroda, 1931.

Translation of the first book of the *Triṣaṣṭiśalākāpuruṣa-charitra*—Cosmography-karma—The fourteen *Guṇaśthānas*—the Nine *Tatvas*—the qualities of the *Pañca-parameṣṭhins*.

Plates :—Frontispiece—Rṣabhanātha, statue in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, dated 1177 A.D.

I. Maṇuṣyaloka, reproduced from the Ardhamāgadhi Kośa.

II. The *Lāñchanas* of the Twentyfour Tirthankaras (Śvetāmbaras).

III. The Dreams of Rṣabha's Mother.

IV. The Eight Auspicious things.

Do. vol. II. Baroda, 1937.

Translation and notes of the second and third books of the *Triṣaṣṭiśalākāpuruṣa-charitra*.

2364

Herbert H. GOWEN—*A history of Indian Literature*. New York and London, 1931.

Pp. 255-66. Origins of Jainism—Jain architecture—the Jain canon and its commentaries—canon of Śvetāmbaras, written in Prākṛit (Ardha-Māgadhī) was fixed in 454 A.D. by the monk Devarddhi. Jain scriptures rendered into Sanskrit about 1000 A.D.—the *Āchārāṅga sūtra*—influence of Jainism on other religious literature of India—Jain influence on Tamil literature—*Jñāna cintāmaṇi*, Tiruvallavar's *Kurral* and Lady Avsaiyar's works distinctly Jain—Jain influence on Telugu literature—Hemachandra—his *Arrhan-nīti*, *Yogaśāstra*, *Trishashticalākapurushacharita*—Amita-gati's (10th century A.D.) collection of Jewels of Happy Sayings, a work on Jain ethics and *Dharma-parīkṣā* (written in 1014)—Jain influence in beast fables of the *Panchatantra* one of its recensions brought out in 1199 by a Jain named Pūrṇabhadra.

2365

Champat Rai JAIN—*The Householder's Dharma or the Ratna-Karanda-Srāvakaśāhāra of Samanta Bhadra Āchārya*. 2nd edition. Bijnor, 1931.

P. 99. Right Faith, characteristic of right knowledge; necessity for the adoption of right conduct; *Guṇa Vratas*, *Śikṣā Vratas*, *Sallekhanā*, the *Pratimās*, Appendix—Householder's life, Yoga-Samadhi.

2366

A. N. UPADHYE—*An Old Prefatory Gloss on Iṣṭopadeśa* (Annals of the B. O. R. I., XIII, I, Pp. 86-7, Poona, 1932).

A scrutinising study of Āśādhara's Sanskrit Commentary on the *Iṣṭopadeśa* of Pūjyapāda leads us to the conclusion that Āśādhara is not the first to write a commentary on that work and that he incorporated in his commentary some earlier gloss consisting of short prefatory statements possibly composed by Pūjyapāda himself to make the context clear.

2367

H. R. KAPADIA—*Rājapraśnīyasūtra, its claim as Upanga, its title, etc.* (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XIV, 1932-33). Pp. 145-149.

2368

P. L. VAIDYA—*Prakrits Section—Presidential Address*. (A. I. O. C., Session VII; 1933).

Pp. 411-418. Important works on Jain philosophy, literature and manuscripts mentioned. References in his lecture; W. SEHUSRING '*Die Lehre der Jainas nach den alten Quellen dargestellt*' in the 'Grundriss'—a book of reference.

A. N. UPADHYE—*edition of Pravacanasūtr*.

2369

H. Chennakesava AYYANGAR—*Jainism in Kannada Literature*. P. 1299 (A.I.O.C. VIIth Session, 1933).

Jainism in South India has been in existence for a period extending over 2,200 years now. The first permanent abode of the Jains after their migration to the South from Pataliputra or Ujjain in about 297 B.C. is at Śravaṇa Belgola...history Digambar Jain migration to the Karnatak...There is no subject or Śāstra of the original Jaina works, which has been left untouched in its Kannad rendering. Rāṣṭrakūṭas, Gangas, and the Hoyasalas...works by Jain authors mentioned—Jaina works, on the whole, form a very great important section of Kannad Literature and throw a flood of light on the history and tenets of Digambara Jainism in South India particularly in the Kannada country.

2370

R. NARASINHACHAR—*Antiquity of Kannad Literature so compared with that of Ku Literatures of the Sister Languages of Southern India*. (A. I. O. C. VIIth or VIIIth Session, 1933).

P. 807f. Kannad Jain Literature referred—Tamil *Chūdāmaṇi*, a classical Jain poem.

2371

Ajit Prasad JAIN—*Puruṣārtha—Siddhyupāya of Amrita Chandra Sūri*. Lucknow, 1933. Pp. 49+85+4+4.

(Text edited with an Introduction, Translation and original commentaries in English).

This book mainly deals with the Doctrine of *Ahiṃsa* from its various aspects. The Introduction has animal sacrifice—the flesh food—must life be killed?—Hunting—killing for trade in bone and leather—municipal slaughter—Himā

in the name of Science—Is killing ever an act of mercy? The survival of the fittest—the significance of *Ahiṃsa*—Intentional hunting—*Ārambhi Himsā* (omitted in the exercise of one's profession)—*Virudhī Himsā* (committed in defence of person and property)—Jainism, a practical religion—conclusion. Synopsis of the book.

2372

K. A. ŚĀSTRĪ—*Brief History of Sanskrit Literature*. Calcutta, 1933.

P. 18 (n). 30,000 manuscripts kept in 2 Jain libraries in Khambay which was mentioned by BÜHLER.

P. 56. Udyotakara attacked by Dharmakīrti mentioned in Jain *Śloka-Vārtika*.

P. 57. Diṇṇāga and Dharmakīrti—contemporaries of Udyotakara pupils of Asanga mentioned in Jain *Śloka-Vārtika*.

P. 63. *Bṛihatkaṭhā*—a work of Somadeva 7th century A.D.

P. 70. Jinasena's—*Pāriṣvābhyudaya* written in 813 A.D.—in the court of Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Amoghavarsha.

P. 72. Pravakaracharita of the Jainas mentions Siddharṣi, the composer of *Upamitibhava Propaṇchakathā* in 906 A.D. as grandson of Suprava Deva and a cousin of poet Māgha.

P. 73. *Taṣastilaka*—a Jain romance of Somadeva in 959 A.D. in the reign of Rāṣṭrakūṭa Krishna.

P. 77. The author of *Kathā Saritsāgara* (Somadeva) states that Guṇādhyā, Kātyāyana and Varuruchi are all contemporaries. 11th century. A prose revision of *Batāla Pañcha Vimśatikā* is attributed to Sivadasa Jain.

P. 102. *Batāla Pañchavimśatikā*—a prose recension attributed to Sadaśiva, a Jain—exists in a collection of 25 tales. A Jain recension of Jambhala Dutta is available also.

P. 104. *Pañchākhyānikā*—a book of fables a Jain work not earlier than 11th century A.D. a new version of the same was made by Jain Pūrṇabhadra in 1199 A.D.

2373

Hiralal JAIN—*Nāyakumāracarī of Puṣpadanta. Karamja, Berar, 1933.*

A work of 10th century A.D. (written about 965 A.D.) by Puṣpadanta author or *Mahāpurāṇa* 965 A.D.).

P. xviii-xxvi—Full information given about the life of Puṣpadanta.

P. xx. Mānyakheta (Malkhed)—Library centre.

P. xxi. Nāga kumara recognised by the Jains as one of the 24 Kāmadevas, i.e. the most beautiful persons that ever lived. He attained his personal charms and heroism by observing the fast of *Śrī Pañchami* in his previous birth. Various authors wrote the account of his life in different languages at different times—20 such given.

P. xxvi. Picture of palace and public life.

P. xxix. Political divisions of India as found in *Nāyakumāracarī*.

Pp. xxxi—xxxvi. The Nāgas and the Nāgaloka.

P. xxxvii. Analysis of the work.

Pp. xLv—Lxii. Language and grammar.

2374

A. N. UPADHYE—*Pamcasuttam of an Unknown Ancient writer : Prākṛit Text* edited with Introduction. Translation, Notes with copious Extracts from Haribhadra's Commentary, and a Glossary. Second Ed., Revised and Enlarged, Crown pp. 96, Kolhapur, 1934.

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2375

A. N. UPADHYE—*Darśanasūtra of Devasena*: Critical Text of the B.O.R.I. XV, 8—4, Pp. 198—206, Poona, 1934.

The *Darśanasūtra* of Devasena is an important text for the study of Jain schisms. The Prakrit text is critically edited here with the help of five Mss. from the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. Various readings are given in the footnotes.

2376

Hiralal JAIN—*Karakanda Carita of Muni Kanakāmara*. Amravati, 1934. An apabhramśa work (of 11th century A.D.) on the life of Karakaṇḍu recognised as a saint or Pratyeka-Buddha by the Jains as well as the Bauddhas—critically edited with introduction, translation, glossary, Indices, Notes and appendices and illustrations of the hill and the caves, images and pillars at Tirapur (Dhārāsiva).

2377

H. R. KAPADIA—*A note on Jain Hymns and Magic Squares*. (I.H.Q. Vol. X, 1934).

P. 148. Hymnology holding an important place in Jainism.

Pp. 150—53. Insertion of a number of magic squares with notes.

2378

A. M. GHATGE—*Narrative Literature in Jain Maharashtra*. (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XVI; 1934-35). Pp. 26-43.

2379

D. L. NARSIMHACHAR—*The Jain Ramayanas*—(A.I.O.C. Session VIII; 1935). Synopsis.

P. 57. (1) Introductory: The Jain *Rāmāyaṇa* an interesting study in the history of the *Rāmāyaṇa*.

(2) The attitude of the Jains towards *Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa*—mainly religious—A popular epic adapted for their own particular purpose—The *Rāmāyaṇa* tradition.

(3) Consequent changes in characterisation and structure of the story—the character of *Kaṇva* all important—The evils attendant upon an uncelibate life—the *Brahmacharyavrata* of the Jains.

(4) Differences between Jain *Rāmāyaṇa* and the Vālmiki *Rāmāyaṇa*—(i) in the story, (ii) in characterisation, (iii) in religious instruction.

(5) Two schools of Jain *Rāmāyaṇa*—(i) The school of Vimalastūti, author of the *Pauma cariya* the earliest extant version of the Jain *Rāmāyaṇa*, (ii) the school of Guṇabhadra as is known from the story of the *Rāmāyaṇas* given as in appendix to the story of the Tirthankara, Munisuvrata—Distinguishing features of both these schools—(1) one follows the Vālmiki *Rāmāyaṇa* as is known to us from the *Dāśaratha Jātaka*, (2) the *Adbhuta Rāmāyaṇa*.

The Prākṛit and Sanskrit versions of both of these schools. Kannad literature particularly rich in Jain *Rāmāyaṇas*.

(6) Which of these is more popular and why ?

(7) Artistic merits of both of these schools.

(8) Conclusion.

2380

Hiralal JAIN—*Nāyakumāracarīu*, (An apabhraṃśa work of the 10th century)—Jain Ant. Vol. I ; No. I ; Arrah, 1935.

Pp. 11-17. Authors—Puspadanta ; the poet's patrons ; the story in brief ; the poetry of *Nāyakumāracarīu*.

N.B. This work has been published with an exhaustive introduction, glossary, indices and notes as the first volume of the Devendrakīrti Jaina Series, Karanja.

2381

A. N. UPADHYE—*Pravacanasāra of Kuadakunda*. An authoritative work on Jaina ontology, epistemology etc. : Prākṛit text, the Sanskrit commentaries of Amṛtacaṇḍra and Jayasena, Hindi exposition by Pāṇḍe Hemarāja : Edited with an English Translation and a critical elaborate Introduction etc. New Edition, Published in the Rayachandra Jaina Śāstramālā, vol. 9. Royal 8 vol ; Pp. 16+132+376+64, Bombay, 1935.

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2382

A. M. GHATAGE—*The Daśavaikālika-Niryukti*. (I.H.Q. Vol. XI, 1935).

P. 627. *Daśavaikālika-Niryukti*—a work of Niryukti literature giving a better insight into the secular and profane subjects—subject matter of Niryukti literature discussed—the *Daśavaikālika-Niryukti* deriving name from *Daśavaikālika Sūtra*, the second of the Mūlasūtras of the Jain canon.

Pp. 628-636. *Niryukti*—Sanskrit word originated from Prākṛit *Nijjuttī*—critically examined.

Pp. 630-637. *Daśavaikālika*—*Nijjuttī*—attributed to Bhadrabāhu according to Jain tradition. The age of Nijjuttis and their *Gāthās* discussed.

2383

F. W. THOMAS—*The Pravacanasāra of Kundakunda Ācārya, together with the commentary, Tattva-dīpikā by Amṛtacandra Sūri*. Cambridge, 1935.

An English translation of the *Pravacanasāra* which embodies the teachings of the Digambara sect, and its commentary by Amṛtacandra (c. 905 A.D.), with introduction and notes.

2384

Barend FADDEGON—*The Pravacana-sāra of Kunda-Kunda Ācārya, together with the commentary, Tattva-dīpikā by Barend Faddegon, edited with an introduction by F.W. THOMAS*. Cambridge, 1935.

Pp. 1-XXIV & 1-127. The Translator's preface, Introduction, Translation gathas given only in the *Tālparyu-Vṛtti*; Appendix to the *Tattva-dīpikā*, Eulogy attached to the *Tattva-dīpikā*, eulogy belonging to the *Tālparyavṛtti*. Division of the *Pravacana-sāra*. As indicated in the *Tattva-dīpikā*; Index. The *Pravacana-sāra*, (Essence of the scripture or 'of the Doctrine', since pravacana does not necessarily imply writing), is an early and authoritative Jain text in Prākṛit Gatha stanzas embodying the teaching of the Digambara sect. The author of the Prākṛit stanzas Kunda-Kunda, is held in very high esteem among the Jainas.

2385

A. N. UPADHYE—*Review of Pravacanasāra. Ed. by Baren Faddegon. (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XVII ; 1935-36), P. 87.*

... a moderate attempt, so far as *Pravacanasār* is concerned has been already made (by A. N. UPADHYE) in the Journal of the University of Bombay, Vol. II, Part VI. Towards the problem of Kundakunda's date vide...Merkara Copper plates of 466 A.D. (looked upon as apocryphal by some) mention Kundakundānvaya, and *Sarvārthasiddhi* (II, 10) of Pūjyapāda quotes some gathas in the same order as found in *Bāras Anuvakka* of Kundakunda. A close study of their works shows that the relative chronology should be like this : Kundakunda, Umāsvāti, Samantabhadra, Siddhasena, and Pūjyapād (5th century A.D.). So it is more probable that Kundakunda flourished at the beginning of the Christian era...

2386

A. M. GHATAGE—*A few parallels in Jain and Buddhist works. (A. B. O. R. I. Vol. XVII; 1935-36), Pp. 340-350.*

2387

O. STEIN—*Jainist Literature. (P.O. vol. I; No. III ; 1936).*

Pp. 28—33. The discussion of the Numeral 18...many works mentioned. see f.n. also.

2388

Bibhutibhushan DATTA—*A lost Jaina Treatise on Arithmetic. (Jain Ant. vol. II. No. II; Arrah; 1936).*

Pp. 38—41. The formulae concerning the mensuration of a segment of a circle. This formulae has been stated by the celebrated Jaina metaphysician Umāsvāti several centuries before Bhāskara I. It also occurs in the *Bṛhat Kṣetra-samāsa* of Jinabhadra Gane (529-589 A.D.) the *Gaṇitasār-saṃgraha* of Mahāvīrācārya (825 A.D.) ; *Laghu kṣetrasamāsa* of Ratnaśekhara Sūri (1440 A.D.) etc.

2389

Bimala Churn LAW—*The Kalpasūtra*. (Jain Ant. Arrah, Vol. II; No. III; 1936, Pp. 71—74; vol. II; No. IV; 1937, Pp. 81-85).

Kalpasūtra is supposed to have been written by Bhadrabāhu in 454 A.D. Its several commentaries date from 15th to 17th century. Biographies of Jinas narrated. Lives of Pārivanāth, Ariṣṭanemi & Ṛṣabhadeva given. Rules of *Yatis* and *Sāṃcāris* given.

2390

A. N. UPADHYE—*A comparative Study of Śvetāmbara and Digāmbara Literature*, (The Atmananda Janmasatabdi Smaraka Volume, Pp. 82—4, Bombay, 1936).

This note presents a list of Prakrit words which are differently Sanskritized by Digāmbara and Śvetāmbara authors. This shows that both of them had the same stock of literature in the beginning.

2391

Ludwig ALSDORF—*Harivaṃśapurāṇa*, Alt—und Neu— Indische Studien herausgegeben vom Seminar für Kultur und Geschichte Indiens an der Hansischen Universität. 5. Super Royal (roughly 28 x 20 cms.) Pp. 12 516. Hamburg, 1936.

This is a critical edition of the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* in Apabhraṃśa extracted from the *Mahāpurāṇa* also known as *Tisatthimahā-purisa-guṇālakāra*, of Puṣpadanta, Chapters 81—92. The critical Text in Roman characters is accompanied by variant readings and followed by a German translation, informative Notes, Glossary of Apabhraṃśa words, Index of Proper Names, extracts from the *Adipurāṇa*, and *Uttarapurāṇa* and photographs of some folios of the Ms. used. The Introduction in German is quite thorough and elaborate. It gives details about Puṣpadanta, the author, and sheds abundant light on the contents of the *Harivaṃśa* comparing the details with those available in the works of Jināsena and Hemachandra. The Jaina version of the Pāṇḍava legend is incidentally discussed. The *Vasudevahiṇḍī* has been studied as the prototype Jaina of the *Bṛhaskathā*. The critical apparatus is fully described and the orthographical peculiarities of the Ms. are discussed at length. The Apabhraṃśa grammar based on these chapters is elaborately prepared; and it covers the syntactical and stylistic peculiarities as well. The metrical forms used in the *Harivaṃśa* are exhaustively studied.

2392

A. M. GHATAGE—*The Sūtrakṛtāṅga Nirukti*. I.H.Q. Vol. XII, 1936.

P. 270. The subject matter of Nirukti described.

P. 271. *Sūtrakṛtāṅga Nirukti* comprising of 205 Gāthās—not later than 1st century A.D.

Pp. 272-73. Relation of Nirukti to others explained.

P. 274. Gaṇadharas—held as authors of *Sūtrakṛtāṅga Nirukti*. Contents explained.

P. 274. Four kinds of sūtras viz. *Samjñā-sūtra*, *Sangraha-sūtra*, *Vṛtta*, an *Jatinibaddha* explained together with sub-divisions.

Pp. 275-280. The Gist of the chapters of *Sūtrakṛtāṅga Nirukti* and Gāthā explained.

P. 280. The story of Ādraka and his conversion of 500 robbers to Jainism—narrated.

2393

N. ROY—*History of Sanskrit literature*. Calcutta.

Pp. 2-3. Two dialects used by Jains in sacred writings—Ardha-Māgadhī and the Jaina Mahārāṣṭrī.

P. 56. *Parīṣṭa-parvan* of Hemachandra—an example of *Katha* literature.

P. 60. Jain romance *Taṣastilaka* of Soma deva, written in A.D. 959 in the reign of Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛṣṇa.

2394

V.R.R. DIKSHITAR—*Studies in Tamil Literature and History*, (Madras, 1936).

Pp. 136-7. The problematical reference of Valluvar the Tamil classical author being a Jain. The epithets Malarmisai Yehinan, aindavittan aravāliyantanan denote *Arhat* and the philosophical ideas of the *arhats*. Indra-worship common to Hindu sects including Buddhism and Jainism.

Ahiṃsā not the exclusive doctrine of the Jainas—a fundamental doctrine of the *Upaniṣada* and the philosophical sections of the Vedic literature.

2395

L. ALSDORF—*Eine Neue Version der verlorenen Brhatkatha des Gunadhya* (P.O. Vol. I; 1936-37).

Pp. 116—118. Review—Journal—Atti Del XIX Congresso Internazionale degli Orientalisti, Roma, 29—29 settembre, 1935—XIII, Pp. 722.

Dr. L. ALSDORF of Hamburg expounds that apart from the two Kashmere Sanskrit versions of Guṇādhyā's *Bṛhatkathā*, viz, Somadeva's *Kathāsaritaśāgara* and Kṣemendra's *Bṛhatkathā-Manjari*, there exists another version which has so far been overlooked. And that the *Vasudevahiṇḍī* by Saṅghadāsa, a text in Prakrit prose, covering about 370 pages of quarto size. This Jain version is referred to thrice in the *Āvatyaka Cūrṇi*, which, therefore, leads to the conclusion that *Vasudevahiṇḍī* is prior to 6th century A.D. But its language is very old and it should, therefore, be much earlier. Thus, it is the oldest extant version of Guṇādhyā's *Bṛhatkathā*.

2396

Rajendra Chandra HAZRA—*Viṣṇu Purāṇa*. (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XVIII; 1937).

Viṣṇu Purāṇa III, 17 & 18—story—referring to Digambara Jainas—Māyāmoha, with his body stripped of all garments, his head shaved, and a peacock feather in hand, went to the banks of Narmada where the Asuras were living, preached to them the religion of the 'naked' (i.e. Jainism) and turned them *Arthas*, etc.

2397

J. F. KOHL—*Notes—Die Suryaprajñapti*, (Bonner Orientalistische Studien 20, Stuttgart, 1937), XXVIII ff. On the Jain Calendar Cf. S.R. D^hs, *Jaina Antiquary* III, 2, 1937, 31 ff.

2398

Dasharatha SHARMA—*Studies in the Prabhāvaka—Charita*—(a) *The Bappabhaṭṭi-sūtrīcharita*. (Jain. Ant. Vol. III, No. I), Arrah, 1937. Pp. 1 to 7.

The *Prabhāvakacharita* of Prabhachandra (ninth century of the Vikrama era) containing a review of the whole of Northern India from Gujarat in the West Bengal, in the east, the biographies of several persons and an account of sixtyfour Kalas is important for a student of history. According to *Prabhāvakacharita*, having a Pratihara lineage Amawas the emperor of Kanoujin v.s. 890. Nāgāvaloka, Nāgabhaṭa, Nākaḍa and Āma are names of one and the same person. According to the

Satyapurakalpa, Āma was a scion of the Mandore family which connects him to the line of Chandragupta Maurya.

2399

A. N. UPADHYE—*Paramātma-prakāśa of Yogindudeva*. An Apabhramśa work on Jaina Mysticism : Apabhramśa text with Various Readings, Sanskrit Tīkā of Brahmadeva and Hindi exposition of Daulatarama, also the critical Text of *Yogasāra* with Hindi paraphrase : Edited with a critical Introduction in English. New Ed. Published in the Rāyachandra Jaina Śāstramālā vol. 10, Royal 8vo Pp. 12 124, 396, Bombay, 1937.

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2400

P. L. VAIDYA—*The Mahāpurāṇa of Puṣpadanta*. Vol. I. ed. by Bombay, 1937.
Pp. xlii 669. (text edited with Introduction, variants notes and appendices).

The *Mahāpurāṇa* or *Tisatti-mahāpurāṇa-guṇālankāra* of Puṣpadanta is a Jain epic in Apabhraṁśa of the 10th century A.D. It deals with the lines of the 63 great persons known as *Śalaka-puruṣa*. Introduction—Introductory—critical apparatus—The *Pratist* stanzas of the *Mahāpurāṇa*. Bharata, the patron of Puṣpadanta—what is *Mahāpurāṇa*?—books on sixty-three great men — text with foot-notes—notes, glossary of important Prākṛit words.

Vol. II. Bombay, 1940. Pp. xxi 570.

Introduction—Critical apparatus—summary of context—the appendices—text foot-notes, notes and 5 appendices.

Vol. III. Bombay, 1941, Pp. xxxii 28 314.

Introduction—critical Apparatus—the poet and his works—the date of the poet—his patrons—Malkhed, the capital of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas—the gloss on the constituted text, summary of contents of vol. III. Text with foot-notes, notes, etc.

2401

Prof. HANDIQUI—*Śrī Haṛṣa's Naiṣadhacarita* (PO, Vol. II; 1937-38).

E. I. P. 195. references to Jain philosophy, literature in his introduction.

2402

A. VENKATASUBBIAH—*The Yaśastilaka and the Pañcatantra*. (P.O. Vol. II; 1937-38.).

Pp. 181-4. The work of Jain author Somadeva—written in the Śaka year 881 (A.D. 958) under the patronage of Prince Vagaraja, feudatory of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa emperor Krishna III.

2403

M. WINTERNITZ—*Jinist Literature*. (PO. Vol. II; 1937-38). P. 42. (in 1920). Vol. published—referred to.

2404

Bata Krishna GHOSE—*A review of Madhavadasa Chakravarti's 'A Short History of Sanskrit literature,'* Calcutta, 1936—2nd edn. (Ind. Cul. Vol. IV, 1937-38, Calcutta).

P. 376. The author has also paid attention to Jain literature.

2405

A. CHAKRAVARTI—*Jaina Literature in Tamil*. (Jain Ant. Arrah).

Vol. IV; No. II; 1938; Pp. 35-43.

Antiquity of the Jains—a section among the Aryans opposed to the religions of sacrifice. The eastern Aryans were opposed to the sacrificial ritualism and were led by Kṣatriya heroes who were believers in *Ahiṃsā* doctrine and as such were the forefathers of the Jainas.

Tamil literature refers to the 3 *Sangams* or Academies under whose guidance Tamil literature was cultivated. In the earlier works supposed to be *Sangam* literature the several collections such as the 8 collections, the 10 idylls etc., there is no reference to *Sangam* literature. The modern oriental scholars conclude that the whole tradition is fictitious and was created by some fertile imagination. After elaborate discussion Mr. Sivaraja PILLAI in his '*Chronology of the Early Tamils*' writes about the *Sangam* tradition as entirely apocryphal and not deserving any serious historical consideration, the eighth century tradition is a faint reflex of the earlier *sangam* movements of the Jains. Vajranandi, a Jain grammarian and scholar went over to Madura with the object of founding a *sangam* there. That *sangam* could not have been anything else than a college of Jaina ascetics and scholars engaged in a religious propaganda of their own. This movement must have first brought in the idea of a *Sangam* to the Tamil country. The orthodox Hindu party resorted to the creation of *Sangams* with divinity too playing a part therein, for the express purpose of adding to the authority and dignity of their literature. The very name '*sangam*' are known to the early Tamils proclaims its late origin and to attempt to foisting the idea it signified on the so-called *Sangam* literature as its inspiring cause is little short of perpetrating a glaring and absurd anachronism.

Vol. IV; No. III; 1938; Pp. 69-76.

Traces of Jain influence discernable in the earliest Tamil literature extant such as grammatical work of Agastya etc.

(1) *Tolkappiyam*—a work on Tamil grammar also contains information about the social policy of the early Tamilians—its author, a student of Agastya; according to S. Vaiyapuri PILLAI *Tolkappiyar* was a Jain—reasons given.

Kural—The ethical work '*Kural*'—a most important work in Tamil literature, composed in the form of couplets known as *Kural Venla*. It is a work based on the doctrine of *Ahiṃsā*. The work is claimed by almost all the religious sects of the Tamil land. The Jaina tradition associates this great ethical work with Elāṇāriyar of Sri Kundakundaśārya of first century B.C. and the former half of the first century A.D.—unbiased Tamil scholars accept the Jaina authorship of this work. According to one tradition the author Tiruvalluvar was born of a Cāṇḍāla woman.

Vol. IV; No. IV; 1939; Pp. 101-106. *Kural* (contd.)—In the chapter on *Dharma*, the author says that 'it is far better and more virtuous to abstain from killing and eating any animal than to perform 1,000 sacrifices.' The author would not have acquiesced in any form of Vedic sacrificial ritualism. In another section the author distinctly condemns the Bauddha principle of purchasing meat from the butcher. The only religion that conforms to the principle enunciated in the book is the religion of *Ahimsā* as upheld by the Jains. The Jaina commentator of the Tamil work *Nalakiṣi* freely quotes from *Kural* and introduces the quotations with the words 'as is mentioned in our scriptures'—the commentator considered this work as an important Jaina scripture. *Prabodhacandrodaya*, a non-Jain Tamil drama where the representatives of various religions are introduced on the stage, where the Jain *Sannyāsi* is made to recite that particular verse from the *Kural* which praises the *Ahimsā* doctrine. In the eyes of this dramatist the *Kural* was characteristically a Jaina work.

Naladiyār—The work consists of 400 quatrains. The tradition supposes that each verse is composed by a separate Jaina monk—tradition given. It is one of the earliest didactic work in the Tamil language and is probably of the same age or slightly earlier than the *Kural*.

Aranericcāram—*Araneriscāram*—the essence of the way of virtue by Tirumunaipādīyār describes five Jaina moral principles—*Ahimsā*, *Asteya*, *Satya*, *Brahmacarya* and *Parimita Parigraha*.

Paḷamoli or Proverbs by Hunrunaiyār Araiyanār contains principles of conduct and worldly wisdom. *Tiṇaimālai Neorrambatu* by Kaṇmedaiyār treats of the principles of love and war.

Nanmaṇikkadigai by Vilambinathar deals with four important moral principles in the other works. *Elati*, *Cardamon* and others by Kaṇmedaiyār is supposed to contain five or six *fragrant* topics.

Vol. V; No. I; 1939; Pp. 1-8—*Śilappadikāram* or 'the epic of the anklet', a Tamil classic. Its author, the Chera prince, Ilangovaliyal, a Jaina ascetic. This great work is an authority for literary usages. The three great kingdoms Pāṇḍyam, Chera and Chola are involved in this story describes the three great capitals—Madura, Vanji and Puḥar. Full story given.

Vol. V; No. II; 1939; Pp. 35-42.—In this 'epic of anklet' the term '*Anḍaṇam*' is interpreted by the commentator to mean '*Śrāvaka*' the householder among the Jains. It again occurs in the famous *Kural* defined as 'as one who is all love and

mercy to all the living creatures'. Evidently it is used to describe the followers of *Alakṣa* doctrine. *Jivaka Cintamani*—the greatest of the five Tami *Mahākāvya*s by Tiruthakkādeva. It describes the life history of Jivaka and contains *Sṅgāra Rāsa*, story given. This work is later than the 8th century.

Vol. V; No. III; 1939; Pp. 67-74. Jivaka story continued. Its commentary by Naccinārkkiniyar.

(i) *Yasodhara Kāvya* : Nothing is known about its author except that he was a Jaina ascetic. From the nature of the story it is inferred that it is later than the Hindu doctrine of *Yaga* as reformed by Mādhavācārya, i.e., the Vedic ritual could very well be continued without involving animal sacrifice, if a substitute for the animal be introduced in the same form made of rice-flour. The story *Yasodhara Kāvya* is intended to reject this ritualism even with this substitute.

Vol. VI; No. I; 1940; Pp. 1-8.—*Yasodhara* story continued and described in four sections.

(ii) *Cūlāmani* : by poet Jolamoḷittevar. The hero of the story is one Tintṭan one of the nine Vāsudevas according to the Jaina tradition of whom, Kṛṣṇa of Bharata fame, is one, story given.

(iii) *Neelakeśi* by a Jaina philosopher poet about whom nothing is known. It deals with the system of Indian philosophy and has a commentary called *Samaya Divākara* by one Vāmana Muni, the author of another classic called *Mērumandira-purāṇam*. *Neelakeśi* appears to be a refutation of the Buddhistic work, *Kundalakeśi*, story of *Kundalakeśi* given.

Vol. VI; No. II; 1940; Pp. 35-42. Story of *Neelakeśi* continued.

Vol. VII; No. 1; 1941; Pp. 1-20. Story continued, upto the fifth chapter. The sixth chapter is devoted to Ājīvaka religion. The seventh chapter to Sāṅkhya school; the eighth chapter—Vaiśeṣika Darśana; the ninth chapter—examination of Vedic ritualism; the tenth or last chapter—examination of the materialistic school (*Bhūtavāda*).

(iv) *Udayana kāvya*—relating to the life of Udayana, the Vatsa prince of Kausambi.

(v) *Nāgatumāra Kāvya*—*Perunkathai* by Prince Kongnvel, a classic dealing with the story of Udayana of Kausambi. Story given. Its last chapter (sixth) describes Udayana's renunciation.

Merumandira Purāṇam by Vamana Muni (about the 14th century) a Tamil classic. It is based upon a Purāṇic story relating to Meru and Mandira. The story is used as frame-work for expounding Jaina philosophical doctrines. Story given.

Śrīpurāṇa by an unknown author, written in prose style in the Manipravala, mixed Tamil and Sanskrit. The 63 heroes whose history is narrated in this work are the 24 Tirthankaras, 12 charavartins, 9 Vāsudevas, 9 Baladevas and 9 Prativāsudevas.

Tapparungalakkārikai by Amṛtasāgara; a work on Tamil prosody. Its commentary by one Guṇasāgara.

Tapparungala Virutti by Amṛtasāgara; a work on Tamil prosody. Neminātham by Guṇavīranandita; a work on Tamil grammar (early century of the Christian era). *Nannool* by Bavanandi Muni; a work on Tamil grammar. Its commentary by the Jain grammarian Maillainathar. *Asaphoruḷvillakkam* by Nār-Kavirāja Nambi. It is an exposition of the psychological emotion of love and allied experiences. *Divākara Niehaṇṭu* by Divākara Muni; a Tamil lexicography. *Pingala Niehaṇṭu* by Pingala Muni; a Tamil lexicography; *Cūdāmani Niehaṇṭu* by Maṇḍala Puruṣa. This Tamil lexicography contains twelve chapters dealing with the names of : (1) Devas; (2) Human beings; (3) Lower animals; (4) Names of trees and plants; (5) Place names; (6) Names of several objects; (7) several artificial objects such as metals and timber; (8) Attributes of things in general; (9) Names relating to sounds—articulate and inarticulate; (10) words which are rhyming with one another (prosody); (11) Groups of related words.

Tirunūṇṇantadi by Avīrodhi Alvar; a devotional work addressed to God Nemināth. The 'Antadi' is a peculiar form of composition where the last word in the previous stanza becomes the first and the leading word in the next stanza.

Tirukkālambagam by Udici Deva; a devotional and philosophical work discussing the doctrines of the rival faiths. *Encuvadi*, a popular work on Arithmetic, and *Jinētramalai*, a work on Astrology.

A. N. UPADHYE—*Varāṅgacarita of Jātusīṅhanandi*. A Sanskrit Purāṇic kāvya of A.D. 7th century : Edited for the first time from two palm-leaf Ms. with various Readings, a critical Introduction, Notes, etc. Published in the Maṇikachandra D. Jaina Granthamālā No. 40, Crown Pp. 16, 88, 396, Bombay, 1938.

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2407

A. N. UPADHYE—*A Tamil Commentary on Pravacanasāra*. (Anals of B. O. R. I., XIX, 1, Pp. 1-2, Poona, 1938).

The opening verse of the Tamil commentary is correctly interpreted in this note.

2408

A. B. M. HABIBULLAH—*Medieval Indo-persian Literature relating to Hindu Science and philosophy, 1000-1800 A. D. A Bibliographical survey*. (I. H. Q. vol. xiv, No. 1. Calcutta, 1938).

P. 170. Jainism. *Pancāsata Gai* (Govindācārya). Dīlaram (of Bijapur) (Persian commentary of the Sanskrit version of the original Prākṛit collection of 346 distichs) copied 1796. *Karmakāṇḍa* (Ascribed to Nemicanḍrācārya). Dīlaram (of Bijapur). *Karmakāṇḍa* (written for Gen. Claud Martin) Persian commentary of the original Prākṛit text. 1796. Both of the above 2 works are mentioned in the Catalogue of the Persian MSS. in the British Museum, by C. Rien, London, 1879. Supplement 1895. Nos. Add. 25022 and 50221).

2409

A. N. UPADHYE—*Jambudvīpa-prajñapti-saṃgraha of Padmanandi*. (I. H. Q. Vol. XIV, Calcutta, 1938).

Pp. 388-391. On Cosmography; total *gāthās* 2426 in Prākṛit. Dr. W. KERFEL's account of Jaina cosmography in *Die Kosmographie der Inder* (Bonn u. Leipzig, 1921. Pp. 208-340), among the Digambara works he mentions Indravamadeva's *Trailokyadīpikā* and Nemicanḍra's *Trailokyasāra*; *Tiloyapannatti* of Jadivasaha and *Jambuddvīpannatti* of Paumanandi—works on cosmography.

2410

A. M. GHATAGE—*The title Dasavaikalika Sūtra*. (I. H. Q. Vol. XIV, Calcutta, 1938).

Pp. 432-439, *Daśavaikālika Sūtra*—the title means ten chapters dealing with the rules of conduct and of begging food.

2411

A. M. GHATAGE—*Parallel Passages in the Daśavaikālika and The Ācārāṅga*. (N.I.A., Vol. I, 1938-39) Pp. 130-137.

There are three chapters in the *Daśavaikālika* which have a very close parallel in three chapters of the second part of the *Ācārāṅga*. These passages were noted by W. SCHUBRING and PATWARDHANA. Both concluded that the *Daśavaikālika* is younger of the two. The two texts given in parallel columns. Conclusion—out of the two parallel texts the one found in the *Daśavaikālika* is the older and is preserved in the original form while the prose of the *Ācārāṅga* is younger and is a mutilation of the original verses.

2412

L. ALSDORF—*A New Version of the Agadadatta Story*. (N. I. A., Vol. I, 1938-39). Pp. 281-299.

Some light on the three versions of the Agadadatta tale and a description and comparative analysis of the same—Sanghadasa's in *Vāsudevakāṇḍī*, Śāntisūri's and Devendra's.

2413

Hiralal R. KAPADIA—*The Date of composition and Authorship of a well-known verse in Sanskrit*. (N. I. A., Vol. I, 1938-39). Pp. 340-341.

The date of composition and authorship of the verse :

श्रेयांसि बहुविष्णुनि भवन्ति बहुतामपि ।

अश्रेयसि प्रवृत्तानां क्वापि यान्ति विनायकाः ॥

This verse frequently met within Jaina exegetical literature. Haribhadra Sūri is the earliest commentator to quote this verse in his *Anekānta-jayapataka* he died in Vira Samvat 1055 i. e. in Vikrama Samvat 585 (some believe he flourished about two centuries later).

2414

A. N. UPADHYE—*A Tamil Commentary on Pravacanasār*. (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XX; 1938-39).

P. 80. A Tamil commentary on *Pañcāstikāya*, *Pravācanasār* and *Samayasār* of Kundkund...brought out to light by M. M. Prof. S. KUPPUSWAMY Shastri in his 'A Triennial Catalogue of Manuscripts', vol. VI, para (i) Sanskrit, R. No. 5346 and P. 7677 (Madras, 1935).

Manuscripts give the name of the scribe and the date of transcription of the original Manuscripts : 'Sixth day (i. e. Thursday ?) of the month of Āṣāḍha in the year Virodhikṛt, at Ponnur in the Sannidhi of Alvar in Kanakamalai, by Paduman-nangal, disciple of Ajitapenadevaraiya'.

2415

Review—*Upadeśamālā*. (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XX, 1938-39), P. 97. *Upadeśamālā. Bālāvabodha*—a Gujarati commentary on the Pr. Verses entitled *Upadeśamālā*, and is by a Jain ascetic named Nann-Sūri, the date of composition is A. D. 1487 (i. e., Vikrama Samvat 1543).

2416

B. C. LAW—*Studies in the Vividha Tirtha Kalpa*. (Jain Ant. Vol. IV; No. IV; Arrah, 1939, Pp. 109-123).

The *Vividatīrtha Kalpa*, a Jaina work is important and helpful in the study of Ancient Indian Geography. The undernoted stories are given Kaparddi yakas, Pārivanātha in Sudhadanti, Akhinandanadeva in Avanti, Pratisthanpura, Campa-puri, Pātaliputranagara, Srāvastinagari, Varāṇāsinagari, Śrī Mahāvira Gaṇadhara, Pārivanātha in Kokā vasati, Koṭiśīlatīrtha, Vastupāla Tejapāla, Dhingpuri tīrtha, Nābheyadeva in Kudungeśvara, Vyaghri, Aṣṭāyadagiri, Hastināpuratīrtha, Kanyā-naya Mahāvira, Padmavātidevi in Amarakuṇḍa, Mānikyadeva in Kollapaka, Pārivanātha in Śrīpura, Stambhanaka, Pārivanātha in Phalavardhi, Ambikādevi.

2417

Hiralal JAIN—*The Śaṭkhandāgama with the Dhavalā Tīkā* in 16 volumes, 1939—Amraoti-Nagpur and each volume containing about 500 pages,

The only surviving pieces of the original Jain canon of twelve Angas, are according to Digambara tradition, preserved in what are popularly known as *Dhavalā*, *Jaidhavalā* and *Mahādavalā*. Manuscripts of these were preserved only at the Jain pontifical seat of Mudbidri in South Kanara.

The *Sūtras* of this Prākṛit text were composed by Puṣpadanta-Bhūtabali originally communicated by Dharasenācārya (1st century A. D.), and its Sanskrit-Prākṛit

commentary was written by Virasamīcārya (9th century A. D.) in 60 thousand śloka.

The whole work deals with the karma philosophy, the first three divisions from the point of view of the soul which is the agent of the bondage, and the last three from the point of view of the objective karmas, their nature and extent.

Vol. I. Introduction—How *Śaṭkhaṇḍagama* was reduced to writing; date of *Śaṭkhaṇḍagama*; its commentaries; *Dhavalā*, its date and author; literature before Virasena (commentator); Relation with the canon, and the six *khaṇḍas*; Language, conclusion. Hindi introduction, text with commentary and Hindi translation.

2418

V. R. Ramachandra DIKSHITAR—*The Śilappadikāram*, Madras, 1939. Pp. XIV, 392.

P. 16. The date of the composition of the *Śilappadikāram* was in the second half of the 2nd century after Christ.

Pp. 47-48. The earliest extant work in Tamil, the *Tolkappiyam* shows that the assimilation and the blend of the two cultures, Sanskrit and Tamil, was a thing of the ancient past. Similar ideas found scattered in the *Śilappadikāram*, and the twin epics betray clear influence of the Buddha and the Jaina cults which had come to stay in the Tamil land. Alongwith the three dissenting sects—the Buddha, the Jaina and the Ājīvaka, the established religion of the land was in a flourishing condition. At the outset no nice distinction between the orthodox religion and the dissenting sects; fundamental principles of all these sects were the same; Madari, a devotee of Kṛṣṇa paid respects to Kavundi-Ādigal, a Jain *sannyāsini*.

P. 52. Details about the Jain practices and customs furnished by the *Śilappadikāram*; Kovalan and Kannaki followed Jain practices of bathing, clothing and eating; Senguttuvan's brother Ilango-Adigal was a Jain; Kovalan's parents were Buddhists; those of Kannaki embraced Ājīvaka faith.

Pp. 66-67. The author of the Poem was Ilango, the younger son of King Ceralatan and his elder brother was the Cera king Senguttuvan celebrated in the *Śilappadikāram*; took to a life of renunciation.

P. 68. His religion—Ilango was a monk of the Nirgrantha sect of the Jainas; the term Kunavāyirkottam is interpreted by Adiyarkkunālār as *Aruhankot* (Jain temples).

P. 69. According to Dr. V. SWAMINATHA AYYAR, Saivism was the religion of Ilango ; V. R. Ramachandra DIKSHITAR makes him a Hindu, and according to V. KANAKASABHAU 'The Tamils 1800 years ago' p. 208) he was a Jain.

P. 71. Arumpadavuraiyāñriyar a commentator of the *Silappadi Kāram* quotes the extant astrological work *Jinendramalai*.

Pp. 71-73. Adiyarkkunaunallar, another commentator of the *Silappadi Kāram* lived in the 15th century A. D. ; a critical and research scholar, an astronomer and astrologer ; made a special study of musical treatises ; whole of the commentary not available ; a Śaiva by faith but his leaning towards Jain is proved.

P. 73. Ilango-Adigal must have been a Jain.

Pp. 77n2. Adiyārkunallar describes Kottam as a Jain temple; *Koṭṭam* (Sansk. *Koṭṭha*) means any building sacred to any divinity and not particularly to Aruhan, the Jain deity.

P. 88nl. According to the Jain scriptures the joys in the Nāgaloka are greater than those in Svargaloka.

P. 92nl. *Uttarakura*—six such places distinguished in Jain literature.

P. 118. Inside the city (Puhār) were the Jain temples.

P. 188n4. The term *paṭṭi* means Jain temple.

P. 122nl. Cedi a city of the Vidyādharaś according to the Jainas.

P. 152. Niggantakkottam, the temple of the Nigranthaś (Jainas).

P. 156n4, 157. Jaina *litātala* ; little difference between earlier Jain and Hinduism.

P. 157. Jain Caranar ; yogis—*Pañcaparamēṣṭins*—*Arhat*, *Siddha*, *Ācārya*, *Upādhyāya* and *Sādhu*; practice of the Savakas.

P. 158n3. Kavundi was a Jain.

P. 159n4. Honey forbidden to Jains.

P. 160nl to n4. Principles of *Ahimsā*, cardinal doctrine of the Jains, begging fowl (Katiñjai), the uri, and peacocks feathers are the outfit of the Jain ascetic. *Pañcamāntra* : a, si, a, u, sa these represent *Arhat*, *Siddha*, *Ācārya*, *Upādhyāya* and *Sādhu*. The first letters of the *Pañcaparamēṣṭhin*.

P. 163. *Perumakan*—an epithet for *Arhat, Cāraṇar*—*Samana* sages of whom there are eight classes; knowledge of past, present and future—*Avadhijñānam* according to *Arumapadavuraiyasiriya*.

P. 164. Jinendra, the great victor; *Kṛtakṛitya*, accomplisher *Cāraṇa*, he who could move about at his will ; *aṅgas* (*aṅga-āgama*).

P. 165. God. Possessor of 8 qualities—*anatajñānam*, *anantadarśanam*, *anantaśīryam*, *nīnamam*, *nirgotram*, *nirāyusyam* and *aliyāviyalpu*; the three āgamas, *Aṅgāgama*, *Pūrvāgama*, and *Bahusrutūgama* the Vedas of the Jainas; *Sahasranāmas* (108 names).

P. 171 n1. The temple at Uraiur was a Jain temple.

n2. Uraiur Kandanpalli, the sacred hall of the *Nirgranthas*.

P. 175 n4. *Aindra Vyākaraṇam*, the oldest school of Sanskrit grammarians.

P. 177 n3. The Aindra Vyākaraṇam, belongs to the Paramagamas of the Jainas.

P. 177 n4. Truthfulness and non-injury, the Chief Jain doctrine.

P. 199 n2. *Paḷli*—Jain Temples (p. 64).

P. 214 n5. *Yakṣi-devatā*, everyone of the 24 Tirthankaras was served by a *Yakka* and *Yakkini*.

P. 216 n1. The *Sāvakas* were Jain householders who heard preachings of dharma from the *cāraṇār*.

P. 220 n1. Jain customs of not eating after nightfall.

P. 308 n1. The practice of *Sallekhanā* or committing suicide by slow starvation commended to Jainas and their ascetics. Chandragupta Maurya starved himself to death.

P. 308 n5. *Ājīvaka*.

2419

S. M. KATRE—*Review*—the *Śaṭkhaṇḍāgama* of Puṣpadanta and Bhṛtabali with the commentary *Dhavalā* of Virasena : Vol. I, Satprarupana—Amraoti, 1939.

Pp. 46-47. According to the Digambara tradition the only surviving pieces of the original Jain canon of twelve *Āgas* are preserved in the Trilogy entitled *Dhavalā*, *Jayadhavalā* and *Mahādhavalā*. The *Śaṭkhaṇḍāgama* summarising the teaching of the fifth *Āga* *Vāhapiṇṇattī* and the twelfth *Āga* *Dīṭṭhivāda* as

known to Dharasana (1st, 2nd century A.C.) was reduced to writing by Puṣpadanta and Bhūtabali in Sūtra Form; Virasena took 21 years to complete the commentary, *Dhavalā* of 60,000 ślokaś (8th Oct. 816 A. D.). Jinasena completed his commentary *Jayadhavalā* of 40,000 ślokaś in the Saka Year 769. Virasena and his pupil Jinasena were both prolific writers, the first completing his philosophical prose writing amounting to 92,000 ślokaś in the course of 31 years and the second writing the *Jayadhavalā*, the beautiful poem *Parshva-bhṛudaya* and the Sanskrit *Ādipurāṇa*. For a proper survey of Jain doctrines, whether Śvetāmbara or Digāmbara, before the schism took place and for a study of Middle Indo-Aryan language as utilized by Jain sources, *Dhavalā* and *Jayadhavalā* will prove to be indispensable.

2420

A. N. UPADHYE—*Review of Aijhatta-tattālo, The Spiritual Light, by Muni Nyayavijaya with translation in English and Introduction in Prakrit, Pp. 8 32 16 294 24. Jamnagar 1938 (N. I. A. vol. 2, 1939-40).*

A Prākṛit rūpāntara of the Sanskrit text of *Adhyātma-tattvālokaḥ*. A work on yoga essential details about meditation and concentration are explained. The work belongs to the category of *Jñānārṇava* of Śubhacandra and *Yogaśāstra* of Hemacandra.

2421

H. C. AVYANGAR—*Jainism in Kannada Literature*. (Pro. Tr. of the 9th A. I. O. C., Trivandrum, 1937, Trivandrum, 1940.

Pp. 1299—1302. Jain Literature in Kannada.

2422

H. R. KAPADIA—*Anekānta Jayapātaka of Haribhadra Suri*. Vol. I, Baroda, 1940 (Gaik. Ori. Ser. No. 88).

Critically edited with an Introduction Pp. XXXII & 404. History of Anekāntavāda. Survey of *Anekāntajayapātaka* and its commentaries, life and works of Haribhadra Sūri and those of Muncandra Sūri. Text.

2423

K. G. KUNDANGAR—*Bahubali story in Kannada Literature*. (Jain Ant. Vol. V; No. IV; Arrah; 1940, Pp. 144-146).

(1) In the published Kannada Literature the story of Bāhubali is first noticed in the *Ādipurāṇa* of Ādi-Pampa (about 941 A.D.).

(2) *Cavundarāya-purāṇa* of Cāvundarāya (about 978 A. D.).

(3) Shravana-Belgula inscription No. 234 of about 1180 A. D. composed by Boppana who had the little *Sujanottamsa*.

(4) *Bhujabali Carite* (about 1614 A. D.) by Pañcabana.

(5) *Gommatesvara Carite* of Ananta-kavi (about 1780 A. D.), *Rajavalikathe* of Devacandra (about 1838 A. D.), and the *Sthalapurāṇa* of Shravana-Belgoḷa are other works in Kannada giving the story more or less in the strain of *Bhujabali-Sataka* and *Bujabali-carite*. *Sthalapurāṇa* contains measurement of the image. Description of the image.

2424

A. C.—Review of the *Śilappadikāram* or *the Lay of the Anklet* (translated with an introduction and notes) by V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar. (Jain Ant. vol. VI; No. II; Arrah: 1940; Pp. 64-66).

Mr. DIKSHITAR bases his conclusion that Ilango, the author of *Śilappadikāram* could not have been a Jain by faith for he attended the fire sacrifice performed by the Chera king, his brother, who is assumed to be a Sanatanist Hindu by faith. In Tamil, the term *Velvi* is always used to denote 'fire ritual' while *Veda-vevi* is used to denote Vedic sacrifice involving animal slaughter. Fire ritual has never been condemned by Jains, while they were opposed to Vedic sacrifice on the ground of *Ahiṃsā*. Ilango was a Jain by faith.

2425

Hiralal JAIN—*Remnants of the 12th Jain Srutanga Diṭṭhivāda*. (Jain Ant. vol. VI; No. II; Arrah; 1940; Pp. 75-81).

(1) Tradition about the Angas; (2) How fragments of *Diṭṭhivāda* were saved from oblivion; (3) Period of restoration; (4) Commentaries on the restored texts; (5) Variations in the texts and dogmas and the language of the Sūtras; (6) Extent of *Diṭṭhivāda* and relation to it of the *Śaṭkhaṇḍāgama*.

It is noteworthy that the Śvetāmbara Jains have preserved versions of the first eleven Angas but they take the twelfth Anga to be entirely lost. The eleven Angas are disowned by the Digambara school which, however, has scrupulously preserved the above mentioned portions of the twelfth Anga unknown to the Śvetāmbaras. The two traditions thus inscrutably seem to complement each other.

2426

B. A. CHAUGULE—*Pauma-carīya* and *Padmapuran* (A. I. O. C. Session XI; 1941). P.

2427

N. C. Narasinha ĀCHARYA—*The Andhra Mahābhārat*. (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XXII, 1941). P. 98.

Reference to Jainism—There is no trace of the Buddhist and Jain *Bhāratas* now. Possibly Nannyabhaṭṭa's rendering in the Kāvya style was in answer to those that prevailed prior and upto his time which were conceived as Buddhist or Jain versions of the *Mahābhārata*.

2428

A. N. UPADHYE—*Review of Neelakeśi, the original text and the commentary of Samayadivakaramanamuni, edited and published by Prof. A. Chakravarti*. (Jain Ant. vol. VII; No. I; 1941; Pp. 49-52).

Neelakeśi, a well known Tamil classic. It expounds the doctrine of *Ahiṃsā*, in all its aspects and it critically examines other systems of Indian Thought. The commentator is identical with *Vāmanācārya*, the author of *Merumandarapurāṇam* of the 14th century A.D. The date of the text is yet to be ascertained. The Jains are known by the names of *Nirgrantha* and *Śramaṇa* in Tamil literature.

2429

H. R. KAPADIA—*A History of the Canonical Literature of the Jains*. Pp. XII, 972s. Surat, 1941.

History of the Śvetāmbara Jain canon.

2430

P. L. VAIDYA—*The Mahāpurāṇa or Tisaṭṭhi—Mahāpuruṣa-Cuṇḍaṃkara*. (A Jain Epic in Apabhraṃśa of the 10th century A.D. of Puṣpadanta, vol. III (English and Hindi introductions), Bombay, 1941—Pp. XXXII 314.

It contains a section of the work known separately under the title of *Harivamśa Purāṇa* and consists of Saṃdhis 81 to 92. The English introduction gives information about the critical apparatus, the poet and his works.

2431

D. L. NARASIMACHAR—*Vaḍaṃvāḍane* (Kannada text) (Jou. of the Kannada Literary Academy—Vol. 26, Part I; Pp. 67-88; Pt. II; Pp. 89-108. Bangalore, 1941.

Ancient Jain prose work. The 5th story is completed. Throws light on the development of the Kannada language and on many points of historical interest. In part four more stories are presented.

2432

N. V. VAIDYA—*Nayādharmakahāṇī*—sixth *Anga* of *S. Jain canon*. edited. (ABORI. Vol. XXII, 1941). P. 299.

2433

H. Shesh AYYANGAR—*Nemināth Purāṇam*. (Kannada text). Madras, 1941. Pp. 3 Lii 599.

Karnaparya (author) belonged to the 12th century and wrote his monumental work during the reign of Vijayāditya of Shilāhār line of Karahataka, i.e. modern Karhad in Satara Dist. *Neminātha Purāṇa* narrates the story of Kṛishṇa, altered and adopted to suit the Jain religious traditions.

2434

A. N. UPADHYE—*Tiloyapaṇṇatti of Jadivasaha*. (J. S. B., II ff., Arrah, 1936 onwards; also separately issued in a book form, Pp. 1-20, Arrah, 1941).

The *Tiloyapaṇṇatti* is an important text of the Karaṇānuyoga group of the pro-canon of the Jains. A thorough study of the text is likely to throw abundant light on many a link in the history of Jaina literature and on the growth of Prakṛits.

2435

A. CHAKRAVARTI—*Jaina Literature in Tamil*, Arrah, 1941, P. 80.

In this book the author has attempted to take a survey of Jaina contributions to Tamil literature. Contents—Cultural background of Jainism—Jains in the Tamil country—Three Sangamas and Jaina influence—*Tolkappiyam* and its commentaries—*Kural*, its authorship and date—*Nāladīyār*—Minor didactic works—*Kāvya* literature—*Śiṣyapāṭikāram*—*Jivakacintāmaṇi*—Minor kāvyas—*Taladhara Kāvya*—*Culāmaṇi*—*Nalākai*—*Perunkathai*—*Merumandarapurāṇam*—*Śrīpurāṇa*—works on Prosody and Grammar—Tamil lexicons—miscellaneous works—estimate of the Jaina influence—index.

2436

H. R. KAPADIA—*A History of the Canonical Literature of the Jains*. 1941.

Preface, Analysis, Genesis of the Jain scriptures, classifications of the *Āgamas*, Redaction of the Jain canon, The extinct *Āgamas* of the Jains, the extant *Āgamas* of the Jains, the canonical comparison and Evaluation.

2437

Mariappa M. BHAT—*Chandassaram of Guṇacandra*. (Kannada text) Annal of Ori. Res. The University, Madras, 1941-42.

Pp. 1-36. A short prosody by Guṇacandra (C. 1650 A.D.). Introduction and technical terms; *Matravṛttas* and metres *Ṣaṭpadis*; *Samavṛtta* and *Varnavṛttas*; Miscellaneous metres and *Talavṛttas*.

2438

A. N. UPADHYE—*Vaddaradhaneṃyambha Halegannada Gadya Grantha* (in Kannada, Prabuddha Karnataka, 24, 2, Pp. 99-109, Mysore, 1942).

The *Vaddaradhane* is an important Kannada Text which has evoked a good deal of discussion amongst Kannada scholars. In this paper are discussed the authorship, the title, the nature of the language and lastly the date of the work which needs to be assigned probably to the 11th century A. D.

2439

A. N. UPADHYE—*Harisena's Dharmaparikṣā in Apabhraṃśa*. Annals of the B.O.R.I., xxlll, Poona, 1942.

Pp. 592-608. Mahāvira. The man of Dauntless Engery. Aryan Path, xlll, Malabar Hill, Bombay, 1942, Pp. 97-99.

2440

A. N. UPADHYE—*Padmaprabha and his commentary on the Niyamasāra*. Journal of the University of Bombay, xl, ii, Bombay, 1942.

Pp. 100-110. *Niyamasāra* is one of the works of Kuṇḍakupḍa, an authority on Jaina dogmatics. The article is a critical study of Padmaprabha and his commentary on this work.

2441

H. L. JAIN—*Some recent finds of Apabhraṃśa literature*. Nagpur University Journal, No. i, Nagpur, 1942.

Pp. 81-82. *Pajjumaṇa Kaḥ, Suktamla cariu, Chhakkammovaesa, Anuvayaṇ rayanapau and Neminaḥacarū.*

2442

P. K. ACHARYA—*Mānasāra Vastuśāstra, the basic text on Architecture and sculpture.* Manuscripts in various scripts found, composed by some *Śilpin...* reference to the Jain sculptures; deities etc. [A.B.O.R.I. (S.J.V.) Vol. XXIII, 1917-42]. P. 2 and 14. IX. 2.

2443

K. Madhava Krishna SHARMA—*The Jivānuśāsana vṛtti of Devasūri.* (Jain Ant. vol. VIII; No. II; Arrah; 1942; Pp. 87-88).

Ms. of this work in the Anup Sanskrit Library, Bikaner. A Prākṛit text and a Sanskrit commentary by Devasuri dated Samvat 1162. Ms. was copied in Samvat 1561 (A.D. 1504). It consists of 39 sections given.

2444

A. N. UPADHYE & Hiralal JAIN—*Tiloyapaṇṇatti by Jadvasaha, Part I.* (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XXIV; 1943); P. 270. Review by R.D. VADEKAR.

2445

Nathuram PREMI—*Jain Sāhitya aur Itihās.* (ABORI. Vol. XXIV; 1943). P. 115. Reviewed by R.D. VADEKAR.

2446

H. D. VELANKAR—*Metres and Music.* (P.O. Vol. VIII; 1943).

P. 213. Vaitālyā metre—this metre is of a frequent occurrence in the holy literature of the Jainas—Vaitālika or māgadhiḥkā...we are at present unable to say how and when this metre was first composed. But it is significant that the literature where this metre frequently occurs was dominated by the deeply learned and educated Śādhus of Jainistic orders.

2447

H. R. KAPADIA—*A History of the Canonical Literature of the Jains*—review by R. D. VADEKAR—(A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XXIV; 1943); P. 114.

2448

K. Madhava Krishna SHARMA : *The Pramāṇa-sundara of Padma Sundara*. (Jain Ant. Vol. IX; No. I; Arrah; 1943; Pp. 30-31.

Author's three works known so far were—(1) *Rāyamallābhya*; (2) *Pāriva-nālikārya* and (3) *Akbarāhi Śṅgāradaṛpaṇa*. A fourth work of him, namely *Pramāṇasundara* recently found. Its description and the beginning and the end of the text given.

2449 (i)

A. N. UPADHYE—*Tiloyapaṇṇatti of Jadivasāha*. An Ancient Prākṛit Text dealing with Jaina Cosmography, Dogmatics etc. : Authentically edited for the first time (in collaboration with Prof. Hiralal Jain) with various readings etc. Part I, published by Jaina Samskriti Smaraksaka Samgha, Sholapur, Double Crown, Pp. 8, 38, 532, Sholapur, 1943.

2449 (ii)

A. N. UPADHYE—*Tiloyapaṇṇatti of Jadivasāha*. As above, Part II, with Indices, etc., Introduction, Double Crown, Pp. 116-540, Sholapur, 1951.

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Part II :

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2450

A. N. UPADHYE—*Bṛhat Kathakośa of Harisena* (A.D. 931-32) : A Thesaurus of 157 Tales in Sanskrit connected with the *Bhagavati Āradhana* of Sivārya. The Sanskrit Text authentically edited for the first time, with various readings, with a Critical Introduction (covering 122 pages), Notes, Index of Proper Names etc.

Published in the Singhi Jaina Series, No. 17, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavana, Bombay, Super Royal, Pp. 8, 20, 128, 406, Bombay, 1943.

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2451

V. RAGHAVAN—*Somadevasūri, Author of Nītivākyāmrta, Yasastilakacampu etc.*—A review in *New Indian Antiquary*, vol. VI, 1943-44, Bombay.

Pp. 67.69. The anonymous commentary with which Somadeva's *Nītivākyāmrta* has been published in the Manikyacandra Digambara Jaina granthamālā (No. 21) says that Somadeva produced this work at the instance of King Mahendra-pāla of Kānyakubja. Sri Nathuram Premi discounts this story in his introduction. It will be not unlikely if his *Nītivākyāmrta* was written for a Mahendrapāla of Kanauj, probably Mahendrapāla II.

The Lemulavada grant (edited in *Bharata Itihāsa Samsodhaka Patrika* (XIII. 3) and reproduced by Sri Premi in the chapter on Somadeva's *Nītivākyāmrta* in his Hindi book '*Jaina Sahitya Aur Itihāsa*' (Pp. 90-92). The Lemulavada grant mentions Somadeva's grand-preceptor as Yaśodeva of Gaudasangha. Sri Premi explains the '*Gauda*' here as referring perhaps to the name '*Golla*' occurring in

Śravaṇabhaṭṭa's inscriptions (p. 89 of his Hindi book). If Gaudasamgha cannot but mean a Samgha of Bengali provenance, is it possible to explain the reference in the grant to Somadeva as a student of the Gauda Samgha? It may be suggested that Somadeva a pupil of the Gaudasamgha in Gaudadesa and one probably patronised by the Bodhgayā Rāṣṭrakūṭas migrated to Lemulavada under the Rāṣṭrakūṭa feudatory. Chālukya Arikesarin and his successors, and either touched enroute Kanauj, the Cedi and the Rāṣṭrakūṭa courts or after having come to Lemulavada, had occasions to visit the above three courts.

2452

A. N. UPADHYE—*The Dhūrtākhyāna*—A Critical Study. This is a critical essay on the *Dhūrtākhyāna* (of Haribhadra) which is a unique satire in Indian literature. Included in Āchārya Jinavijayaji's edition, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavana, Bombay, Super Royal Pp. 1-54, Bombay, 1944.

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2453

Pandit RANJIT SITARAM—*Mudrā-Rakshas*, Bombay, 1944. (New Book Co. 188-90, Hornby Road).

P. 162. From Pataliputra spread Jainism, the earliest pacific creed in the world, to all parts of India including Afghanistan.

P. 163. In the Jaina records and literature Pāṭaliputra is also referred to as Kusum-pura or its synonym Pushpapura—the city of flowers—Pātali is the name of a flower.

P. 165. Jain council held in about 300 B. C. at Pataliputra to collect and revise the scriptures according to the Digambaras, it was compiled at a much later date by Jina Chandra at Valabhi (modern vala) in Kathiawad. The Jainas, pacifist from ancient times, have also used *sinha* as part of their names to symbolise the courage of non-violence.

P. 178. The Jainas—In the days of Viśakha-datta about 400 A.C. (*Mudrarakṣas*) Ujjain in Malwa and Valabhi in Kathiawad were important centres of the Jainas. Jain influence a factor in the social background of the drama. Chandragupta Maurya a Jain.

Pp. 184-185. According to Bana's *Harsha-charita*, in Divakara Mitra's retreat there assembled Jainas, Buddhists etc.

P. 188. Annual sacrifice was the main part of the Vedic religion opposed by the Buddhists and the Jainas who laid stress on *Ahimsā* or non-violence Brahmins from Kashmir to Bengal are meat-eaters while only in those parts where Buddhism or Jainism predominated for a long time, including the south, the Brahmins are now vegetarians. Non-violence or *Ahimsā*, is indeed, part of the ancient national religion of India, and as much an intrinsic part of its culture as the doctrine of Karma which, too, is accepted by the Buddhists and the Jains.

P. 201. Buddha and Mahāvira were pioneers of rationalism and their radical thought influenced the rulers in their respective countries.

P. 248. *Kṣhapaṇaka*—a Jain monk.

P. 257. *Kṣhapaṇaka*—the Jain monk of the Digambara order was nude. *Arhat*. Epithet of the founder of Jainism *Śrāvaka*—literally one who listens, a layman; in current use for the Jain laity, *Bhadanta*—designation of a Jain or Buddhist monk.

2454

A. N. UPADHYE—*Vrihatskathakośa of Acharya Harisen* edited for the first time—Singhi Jain Series—(A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XXV; 1944). P. 253. Review :

PHULCHANDRA Siddhānta Shastri, MAHENDRAKUMAR Nyāyacārya and KAILASH CHANDRA Siddhānta Shastri *Kaśāya-pāhuḍa of Guṇabhadra-cārya with the cūṛṇi sūtra of Yatośabbha-cārya and the commentary Jayadhavalā of Virasenacārya*. (Omrashi, Muttra). (Text edited with introduction and Hindi Trans.)

The work deals with the classification and detailed description of *Kaśāyas* (such as, *Krodh*, *Mān*, *Māyā* & *Lobh*) which are the fundamental Jain doctrines of Karma Philosophy.

Vol. I, 1944, Pp. 14 2 125 408 16.

Introduction—The contents of this edition—Dates (2nd cent. A.D.) of Kaśāya-pāhuḍa, Chūrṇi, (6th Cen. A.D.) and *Jayadhavalā* (894 A.D.)—gloses and commentaries on Kaśāyapāhuḍas. Language Prākṛit—Subject matter. So far 9 volumes have been published. The entire text of *Kaśāya pāhuḍa sūtra* along with the *Cūrṇisūtra* of Yativṛṣabhācārya together with Hindi translation by HIRALAL Siddhānta Sastri has been published in one volume from Calcutta.

2455

M. N. DESHPANDE—*Kṛṣṇa legend in the Jaina canonical literature*. (Jaina Ant. Vol. X; No. I; 1944; Arrah; Pp. 25-31).

The life history of Kṛṣṇa has been from ancient times a favourite subject for all writers on various topics ; religious, philosophical, didactic and mundane. The materials taken from the books represent the tradition before the beginning of the Christian era. Comparison with the *Mahābhārata*.

1. Kṛṣṇa's genealogy—(a) Kṛṣṇa's person—He was ten *Dhanus* in height.
2. Kṛṣṇa's sovereignty—(a) Samudravijaya ; (b) Baladeva leading the five *Mahāvīras* ; (c) Pajjuma ; (d) Samba ; (e) Virasena ; (f) Ugrasena leading warriors. Kṛṣṇa's wives.
3. Exploits of Kṛṣṇa. 4. Destruction of Dwarka and the death of Kṛṣṇa—(i) future births of Kṛṣṇa. 5. Kṛṣṇa and the Pāṇḍvas. (i) Pāṇḍu ; (ii) Drupada ; (a) Draupadi ; (b) *Swayāṃvara* of Draupadi ; (c) Draupadi's choice ; (iii) Nārada : (a) Nārada persuades Paumanabha of Avarakankā ; (b) Ganges episode.
6. The end of Pāṇḍavas.

2456

A. N. UPADHYE ; JINAVIJAYA—*Review Section—Dhūrtakhyāna of Haribhadra Śāri* edited by Jinavijaya Muni with a critical study by A. N. UPADHYE—(P.O. Vol. X; 1945). P. 124.

2457

B. R. KULKARNI—*Jain works on Astronomy referred to...* (A.I.O.C., Session XII; 1946) ; P. 154.

2458

A. N. UPADHYE—*Harisena's Dharmaparikṣa in Apabhraṃśa* (Silver Jubilee Number, Annals of the B.O.R.I., XXII, Pp. 592-608, Poona, 1942; in Hindi Anekanta, VIII, Pp. 48-53, 90-96, Saharanpur, 1946).

The following topics are discussed in this paper—(1) Various *Dharma-parikṣas* of Amitagati, of *Vṛttavilāsa*, of Padmasāgara, of Hariṣeṇa, Hariṣeṇa, his date and the composition of Dr., works of Hariṣeṇa, and Amitagati compared.

2459

A. N. UPADHYE—*The Prakrit Dhūrtakhyāna, a Unique Indian Satire*. (Proc. and Trans. of the A.I.O.C., XII, Pp. 464-67, Banaras, 1946).

The *Dhūrtakhyāna* of Haribhadra is evaluated as satire. Related tendencies of this type of literary form in Indian literature are discussed and Haribhadra's contribution is appraised.

2460

A. N. UPADHYE—*Śricandra and his Apabhraṃśa Kathakośa*. (Bharata Kaumudi, II, Pp. 1005-16. Allahabad, 1946).

The Apabhraṃśa *Kathakośa* of Śricandra is introduced here from a single MS. Śricandra gives his genealogy and mentions his contemporaries. It appears that he flourished in the last quarter of the 11th century A.D. The sources of this *Kathakośa* and its relation with Harisena's Sanskrit *Kathakośa* are discussed here.

2461

A. N. UPADHYE—*Prākṛit Literature*. (Encyclopaedia of Literature, I, Pp. 481-90, ed. J.T. Shipley, Philosophical Library, New York, 1946). Contents—

(1) Prākṛit Language : its growth, usage and dialects. (2) Prākṛit Inscriptions and Dramas. (3) The Jaina Canon, Pro-canon and Post-canonical works. (4) Lyrical Anthologies, Didactic works and Hymns. (5) Narrative Literature in Jaina Maharaṣṭri and Apabhraṃśa. (6) Classical Kāvyaś and Campuś. (7) Doctrinal Treatises. (8) Grammars. (9) Lexicons. (10) Works on Poetics and Metrics. (11) Astronomical and Medical Texts. (12) Conclusion.

2462

J. C. JAIN—*The Jain canons and their place in the study of Ancient Indian Culture*. (Jain Ant., Arrah, 1946).

Vol. XI, No. II, Pp. 17 to 24.

The Jain canons extending from 2nd century, B.C. to 7th century, through much light on various traditions historical or semi-historical presenting the political administrative, social economic and geographical conditions of Ancient India.

The Jain canons discussed under the following heads—the Redaction and the age of the Jain canon; their antiquity.

Vol. XII, No. I, Pp. 7 to 15.

Modifications in the Jain canons and their Authenticity ; their date, and their exegetical literature—(1) *Nijjuttī*; (2) *Bhāṣā*; (3) *Cūṇṇī*; (4) *Tīkā*.

2463

P. K. GODE—*Some notes on the Manuscripts of Medical works by Jain authors.* (Jain Ant., Vol. XIII, No. I), Arrah, 1947. Pp. 1 to 8.

The contribution of the Jainas to Indian medical literature with the help of the manuscripts mentioned will be of great value to students of Indian medical literature. Information about 26 mss. given.

2464

Sumeru Chandra DIWAKAR—*Mahābandha of Bhūtavali with Mahādḥavalā commentary* ed. by (Text. edited with introduction and Hindi translation).

The *Mahābandha*, popularly known as *Mahādḥavalā*, is the sixth part of the *Śaṭkhaṇḍāgama*. It deals with the Bandha category which is one of the Sauraseni Prākṛit.

Vol. I, Kāshi, 1947, Pp. 19 76 350.

Introduction—*Mahābandha* and its importance. Its date (1st century A. D.), commentary (9th century A. D.). Historical references—the subject matter (bondage of karma)—varieties of Karma—utility of study (completed in seven volumes : from volumes two to seven. ed. by PHOOL CHANDRA Siddhānta Shastri).

2465

Sushil Kumar DE—*Sanskrit Devotional Poetry and Hymnology.* (New Indian Antiquary. Vol. IX; Bombay, 1947).

P. 133. Mānatunga, author of *Bhaktāmara* in praise of Rābha in Sanskrit and the *Bhavahara* in Prākṛit. Jaina monastic records place him in the 3rd century A. D. and other Traditions bring him down between the 5th and the 9th century A. D.

P. 134. Siddhasena Divākara's *Kalyānamandira Stotra Pārvanātha*. Both these early Jaina hymns become the starting point of a large number of Jaina *stotras* of later times.

P. 139. *Nemi-bhaktāmara* of Bhavaprabha Sūri alludes to the legend of Neminātha and Rājamati. There are several *Āita-śānti-stava*, both in Sanskrit and Prākṛit e.g. by Nandisena (earlier than 9th century), Jinavallabha (12th century), Jayasēkhara and Santicandra Gani (16th century); which celebrate Ajita and Śānti Tīrthankaras. Vidyānandin wrote the *Pātrakesari-stotra* in praise of Mahāvira.

P. 140. Besides eulogies particular Jinas, there is quite a number of *stotras*, generally known as *Caturvīṃśati* or *Chaturvīṃśika*, in which all the 24 Jinas are extolled. Such *stotras* are composed by teachers such as Samantabhadra (c.a. in first half of the 8th century), Bappabhaṭṭi (C. 749-838), Śobhana (second half of the 10th century), Jinaprabha Sūri (beginning of the 14th century) and others. In his *Siddhipriya-stotra*, Devānandin, who is probably not identical with the old Pūjyapāda, employs *Antya-Tamaka* in the same order of syllables over nearly half the foot in two consecutive Vasantatilakā feet of each stanza. Sometimes the poems are what is called *Ṣaḍbhāṣā-nirmīta*, each stanza being written in a different language, the six language being Sanskrit, Mahārāṣṭri, Māgadhī, Sauraseni, Paisāci, and Apabhraṃśa. Such *stotras* are the *Pārśva-jina-stavana* by Dharmavardhana and the *Śāntinātha-stavana* by Jinapadma (first half of the 14th century). Some of the *stotras* have a distinctly instructive or philosophical colouring, such as *Ekibhava-stotra* and the *Jhāna-locana-stotra* of Vādirāja (about 1025 A.D.). The *Vitarāga-stotra* of Hemacandra is a poem in praise of Mahāvira but it is also a poetical manual of Jain doctrine.

2466

A. N. UPADHYE—*Sricandra and his Apabhraṃśa Kathakośa*. (Bharata-Kaumudi, Part ii, Allahabad, 1947).

Pp. 1005-1016. Earlier acquaintance; the author, his genealogy and contemporaries, his date; the apabhraṃśa *Kathakośa*, its source and basis; comparison with Harisena's *Kathakośa*. Śricandra composed this work in the last quarter of the 11th century A.D.

2467

Umākānt Permanand SHAH—*A Peep Into the Early History of Tantra In Jain Literature*, (Bhāratakaumudi, Part II, Allahabad, 1947).

Pp. 899-854. Tantrism has a hoary antiquity, belief in magic and witchcraft is primitive and the use of charms, amulets etc. was universal from very early times; worship of symbolical diagrams traced from Vedic terms; Mahāvīra believed in supernatural powers, which he called *Rddhi Labdhis*; Gods possess powers of transformation and supernatural cognition, powers of *āmarāśausadhi*, *vikriyā-labdhi*, *cārāṇa* saints can move in space; *Vidyānupravada-purāṇa* dealt with powerful *vidyās*; in the 2nd or 3rd century B.C. Jainism knew of both the pure and the impure form of *mantras* and *Vidyās*; evidence of the growth of the Jain Tantra in the early centuries of the Christian era supplied by the Panmacarium of Vimāla Sūri; before the 3rd or the 4th century of the Christian era, Jainism had a *Tantra* of its own based upon ancient traditions.

2468

B. C. LAW—*The Jaina Bhagavati Sūtra*. (Jain. Ant., vol. XIII, No. II), Arrah, 1948. Pp. 37 to 43.

The fifth Jain āṅga, popularly known as the *Bhagavatisūtra* is entitled *Viahapāṇaṇṇī*. The Standpoint of Jainism as presented in the *Bhagavati* is in no way different from that in other texts of the Jaina Āgama.

2469

K. K. HANDIQUI—*Yaśastilaka And Indian Culture* (Or Somadeva's Yasastilaka and Aspects of Jainism and Indian Thought and Culture in the Tenth Century), Pp. VIII 540. Sholapur, 1949.

Contents : Prefaces; Somadeva and his age; Synopsis of *Yaśastilaka*; the story of Yaśodhara and its Sources; *Yaśastilaka* as a Prose Romance—as a socio-political record—as a Religious Romance—as an Anthology of Sanskrit Verse; Philosophical Doctrines; schools of Thought; Jains Dogmatics and moral and spiritual discipline; the *Anuprekṣās* and Jaina Religious Poetry; a controversial dialogue; Jainism and other faiths; Jaina criticism of Vedic sacrifices; non-Jaina cults, customs and beliefs; Jaina religious and moral stories; myths and legends; quotations and references. Appendix : Somadeva and the Pratihāra Court of Kanauj; the verses in the courtesan's corpse and a Buddhist Legend; Śaiva temples and their Geographical Distribution; the Kālmukha sect. Index of Geographical names mentioned in *Yaśastilaka*. General index.

2470

H. R. KAPADIA—*Āgamonun Digdarśana*. (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XXX, 1949),

P. 366. Short account of the Śvetāmbara Jain canon—Ch. XXI, briefly refers to the Digambara view about these canonical texts—last Ch: mentions the critical literature about the *Āgamas*.

2471

Bimal Charan LAW—*Some Jaina Canonical Sūtras*, Bombay, 1949. P. XV. 203 in 8 (Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society Monograph No. 2). Reviewed by Louis Renou—(A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XXX, 1949) Pp. 353-354.

2472

A. N. UPADHYE—References to Earlier works in the *Tiloyapaṇṇatti* (Proc. and Trans. AIOC, XVth Session, Bombay, 1949). Pp. 292-93.

Cosmographical works—W. KIRFEL—*Die Kosmographie der Inder* (Kurt Schroder Bonn u. Leipzig, 1920) Yativṛṣabha—*Tiloya-Paṇṇatti* Jivarāja Jaina Granthamālā, Sholapur, 1943).

Aggayanti (Loyavinicchaya-m-Aggayanie IV, 1982.

Loyavinicchaya (Lokavinicchaya).

Loyavibhāga (Lokabhivaga). Logaini (Lokayam).

Dūtthivāda (*Dṛṣṭivāda*). Parikamma (Parikrama).

Mulāyāra (Mulacara).

2473

K. G. KUNDANGAR—*Contribution of Jains to Kannada Language and Literature*. (Jain. Ant., Vol. XIV, No. II), Arrah, 1949. Pp. 78 to 87.

Jains are the pioneers in the making of Kannada language and in the production of Kannada literature. A short account of the Jains in Kannada language and literature upto the beginning of the fourteenth century is given. Though the Cola princes in the Tamil country presented Jainism the ruling princes of Ganga, Cālukya, Rāṣṭrakūṭa, Kadamba, Hoysala and other dynasties in Kārṇāṭaka were sympathetic to all religions and therefore they could easily take root and grow. Examples of Kannada words grouped under three heads—*tatsama*, *tadbhava* and *Deśya* given. Jains gave to Kannada grammar, a tinge of Sanskrit form. *Tatvārthamaḥā-śāstra*'s commentary by Srivardhadeva, also called Tumbalurācārya (about 650 A.D.). Prabhrta in Kannada by Sam Kumdhācārya, a contemporary of Srivar-

dhadeva, Guṇavarma composed *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* and Śudraka verses, Nemicandra made his commentary on *Nītiśūkyāṃtam* of Somadeva in Kannada. The authors with their dates and works mentioned.

A literary revolution after the middle of the 12th century led by *Basava* who established Virāṣaiva faith and preached his philosophy in *Vachana* (sayings). Jain poets and writers attempting to bring round the public to put faith in Jainism with their works mentioned. Jain authors on scientific subjects with their dates and works mentioned. The Jains have supplied to the Kannada reading public classical poetry, fiction, short-story, works or philosophy, science and fine arts such as music, dancing, sculpture, architecture and painting.

2474

H. L. JAIN—*Dharmaparīkṣā of Śrutakṛti*. (Proc. and Trans. A.I.O.C., XVth Session, Bombay, 1949). Pp. 290-91.

Apabhraṃśa work of about 1500 A. D., the author being identified with the author of *Harivaṃśapurāṇa*. The line of teachers of the Nandi Saṃgha is given.

2475

K. M. MUNSHI—*Ancient Gurjaradeśa and its Literature*. (Presidential Address, Gujarati section, Proc. and Trans. A.I.O.C. XVth Session, Bombay, 1949).

P. 206 & 217. During the reign of Vatsarāja (c. 780 A.D.) Udyotana wrote his *Kuvalayamālā* at Jhalor and Jinasena wrote his *Harivaṃśa Purāṇa* at Wadhwan.

P. 212. About A.D. 500, Brahmanism and Buddhism dominated Saurashtra and Gujarat, but Valabhipura was hospitable enough to welcome the conference of *Sādhus* which redacted the Jaina canon, thereafter called the Valabhi Vēchanā. Jainism, an off shoot of the Aryan thought and religion. Mahāvīra and his disciples taught Aryan doctrine. Jaina *sādhus*, often drawn from the Brahmanical class. Vimala's *Paumachariyam* is an attempt to alter *Rāmāyaṇa* to suit the needs of the Jains. Works like *Nandisūtra* show that the religious and literary activities of Jaina *sādhus*, were influenced by the *Vedas*, *Mahābhārata*, *Rāmāyaṇa*, etc.

P. 217. In Gurjaradeśa around Bhillamala, Jainism acquired great influence and the Jaina *sādhus* were active in pursuit of literature in the 8th century. Udyotana's *Dharmakathā* embodies the cardinal sins through a succession of lives. Jaina *Dharmakathā* was losing, or had lost, touch with real life. Siddharshi (906 A.D.) wrote his *Upamittidhavaṇṇanāṭyāyaka*, an allegory on the world's worthlessness.

Śīlāchārya's *Chaupanna Mahāpuruṣa Carīyam* in Prākṛit, on which Hemacandra modelled his, *Trishasṭi-śalākāpuruṣa-charita*; *Bhuvana-Sundarikathā* by Vijayasimha (919); *Kalakāchārya Kathānaka* by Maheśvarasūri; *Bṛhatkathā-kōṣa* by Harishepa (931-2); *Yasastilaka campu* by Somadeva (959); *Tilakamahājari* by Dhanapala (973).

2476

C.S.K. JAIN—*Contribution of the Jainas to Hindi Literature*. (Jain. Ant., Vol. XVI; No. II), Arrah, 1950. Pp. 73-77.

The art of Tulsi owes much to Jain poet Swayambhu Dev (791 A.D.), the composer of the great epic *Paumchariu* (The Jain *Ramāyana*) in *Chaupias* and *Ghattas*. The romantic and mystic flavour of Sufi poets like Jayasi owes to Muni Naya Nandi 1100 A.D., through his composition *Sudarshan Chariu*. Some lines of Kabir resemble with those of Muni Ram Singh (near about 1100 A.D.). Composition of epics in Hindi literature owes its origin to the Jain poets, the most important of which known uptill now, are acquainted herewith along with their works. Banarasidas (1586) was one of the few early prose writers of Hindi. His *Ardhakathānak* (autobiography) is the only work of its kind in old Hindi. Pt. Daulatram Jain of Baswa (Madhya Pradesh) translated Jain *Padma Purāṇa* of Ravishenāchārya into Khari Boli in 1766 A.D.

2477

A. M. GHATAGE—*Kahāṇaya-Tigam*. Prākṛit reader. Kolhapur, 1951. Pp. vii 64 56 48 152.

Various readings, translation, vocabulary, notes and an introduction. Stories of—

- (i) Baravi-vinaso. (ii) Muladevo. (iii) Karakaṇḍu.

2478

N.A. GORE—*Selections from the Kumārāpāla-pratibodha—the stories of Nala and Varuṇa*. Poona. Pp. 18 122 51 5.

It contains an introduction and the two stories.

2479

I. B. HORNER—*The Book of the Discipline*. (Vinaya Pīṭaka), vol. IV (Mahāvagga), London, 1951.

P. 11. Gotama's utterance to Upaka, the naked Ascetic i.e. Ājīvika.

P. 110. Naked ascetics (Vin. iii 212).

Pp. 318-325. General Siha, a disciple of the Jains. Nātaputta the Jain (Mahāvira)-Vin. Texts ii 109 n. I Siha—His conversion by Gautam Buddha.

P. 88, 114. If a former member of another sect comes naked, he should be provided with a robe.

P. 436. Buddha said—nakedness an observance of members of other sect is not allowable.

2480 (i)

V. S. AGRAWALA—*A Review of the Śilappadhikāram translated into English by V. R. Ramchandra Dikshitar. (J. U. P. Hist. Vols. 24-35. 1951-52), Lucknow. Pp. 293-95.*

2480 (ii)

V. S. AGRAWALA—*A review of Mahāpurāṇa of Jinasenāchārya edited by Pannalal Jain. (J.U.P. Hist. Soc. Vols. 24-25, 1951-52) Lucknow.*

Pp. 287-288. *Mahāpurāṇa*, a work of Jinasena—close of the 9th centy. A.D. The *Purāṇa* literature of the Digambara Jainas—a list of 52 *Purāṇas* ranging from the 9th to the 17th century given by the editor.

2481

Fatehchand BELANY—*Prākṛit Sahitya. (J.U.P. Hist. Vols. 24-25, 1951-52), Lucknow. Pp. 265-276 in Hindi.*

Sources of the Prākṛit Literature, Redactions of the Āgamas. Commentaries on Āgamas; Sanskrit commentaries. *Aṅga* literature, *Upāṅga* literature, 4 original sūtras, 2 chūṭikas, 6 Chheda sūtras, 10 payaṇṇas; Kalpasūtra, Āvaśyaka sūtra, 20 Payaṇṇas, Āgamic literature, Karma Śāstras, Upadesha Charitra, Jyotiṣa, and Apabhraṃśa literature—the above with the names of works, the names of authors and their dates.

2482

Charlotte KRAUSE—*Ancient Jaina Hymns*. Scindia Oriental Institute, Ujjain, 1952, Pp. 2 ii iv 144.

Eight texts critically edited with Introduction, Discourses, Notes, Index and Bibliography.

1. Jñānasāgara sūri's *Munisuvratastavanam*.
2. Sarodaya Gani's *Devakuladinātha-stavanam*.
3. Hemavimala Sūri's *Varakāṇa-Pārśvanātha stavanam*.
4. Nayavimala's *Sankheśvara-Pārśvanātha-stavanam*.
5. *Tīrthamāla-caitya-vandanā*.
6. *Vīra-stuti*.
7. Jinapatisūri's *Mahāvīra-stuti*.
8. *Śimandhara-stavana*.

2483

Kalipada MITRA—*Some tales from the Nandisūtra and their parallels*. (Jain. Ant., Vol. XX, No. II), Arrah, 1954. Pp. 19 to 33.

Some 74 tales from the *Nandisūtra* under *autpattiki* cited with their parallels.

2484

Kalipada MITRA—*Some tales of the Bṛhatkathakośa, their originals and parallels*. (Jain. Ant., Vol. XX, No. I), Arrah, 1954, Pp. 4 to 21.

Some tales from the *Bṛhatkathakośa* (c. A.D. 931-32) with their originals and parallels given.

Śreṇika-kathānakam its parallels in tales, Indian, Arabian, Tibetan and European.

Motif of quasi-impossible task in Śreṇikakathānakam described. Motif intelligence test in bride choosing discussed.

2485

Jinasenāchārya and Guṇabhadraśāchārya—*Mahāpurāṇa* in three handy volumes, (Murtidevi Jain Granthamālā Sanskrit Series, Kasi), 1954.

The Sanskrit text, Hindi paraphrase, alphabetical Index of the verses and an Introduction in Hindi by Pannalal JAIN, Vol. III—preface in English by H.L. JAIN and A.N. UPADHYE.

The *Mahāpurāṇa* (MP) or the *Triṣaṣṭi-lakṣaṇa-mahāpurāṇa-saṃgraha* (TLMPS) is a great narrative of the ancient times, basically describing the lives of 63 *śalākā-purāṇas*, namely, 24 Tirthankaras, 12 Cakravartins, 6 Balabhadras, 9 Nārāyaṇas and 9 Pratinērāyaṇas recognised and honoured by Jainism. These biographies also cover their earlier births. These biographies embody in the work mythological, religious, dogmatical, sacramental and ritualistic details, and thus make the whole work almost an encyclopedia of Jainism. We get here a graphic description of the evolution of human society along the march of time and of what the great souls of the past did for man in the beginning. The MP. is a magnificent traditional history so far as the great heroes of Sramanic culture are concerned. This MP. has served as model to authors like Puṣpadanta, Hemacandra, Āśādhara, Cāmuṇḍarāja and the author of Tamil *Śrīpurāṇa*, etc. who composed their works in Apabhraṃśa, Sanskrit, Kannada and Tamil. The MP. consisting of 76 Purāṇas is divided into two parts—(1) *Adipurāṇa* in 47 Parvans and *Uttara-purāṇa* in 29 Parvans. The total Granthaṅga comes to about 20 thousand *ślokas* of the *Adipurāṇa*, 42 Parvans and three verses more were composed by Jinasena (about 12 thousand *ślokas*) and the remaining work by his pupil Guṇabhadra. The *Adipurāṇa* covers the biography of the first Tirthankara and first Cakravartin, and the *Uttarapurāṇa* deals with the lives of the remaining. Jinasena, the disciple of Virasena, whose *Jayadhavalā*, commentary he completed in 837 A.D., occupies a unique place in Indian literature by both the quantity and quality of his contributions. His disciple Guṇabhadra completed his *Mahāpurāṇa* posthumously some year before 897 A.D. He was a contemporary of Rāṣṭrakūṭa Amoghavarṣa. Sometime before 783 A.D., he completed the *Parivābhyudaya*, a Sanskrit Kāvya, which incorporates in every verse one or two lines of the *Meghadūta* of Kālidāsa in their serial order, the remaining lines being composed by himself.

2486

I. B. HORNER—*The Middle Length Sayings. (Majjhimanikāya)*, vol. I, London, 1954.

P. 39. *Anaṅgasuttu* (No blemishes)—The naked ascetic, Paṇḍu's son, who had formerly been the son of a Vehicle maker. Commentary on *Majjhima-nikāya* 1. 151 explains *ajīvaka* as *nagga samāna*.

Pp. 121-24. *Culadukkhakkhandhasutta* : Gotama's discussions with the Jains on the Black Rock on the slopes of (Mount) Isigili near Rajagaha and conversations.

Pp. 214-25. Gotama's meeting with Upaka, a naked Ascetic (*ājīvaka*).

Pp. 245-46. *Culasaropamasutta* : Pingalakoccha's conversation with Gotama about the Jain (Nigantha) Natha's son and others.

Pp. 280-291. No. 35—lesser discourse to Saccaka *Culasaccakasutta*, discourses addressed to a Jain-saccaka, a controversialist.

Pp. 291-305. *Mahasaccakasutta*—Greater discourse to Saccaka, a Jain controversialist.

P. 305-n. 2. Gotama saw that two hundred years after his parinibbana his teaching would be established in Ceylon—by saccaka, the Jain after his rebirth in Ceylon.

2487

A.N. UPADHYE—*On the Text of the Dhūrtakhyāna*. (Proc. and Trans. of the A.I.O.C., XVI, Pp. 173-76, Lucknow, 1955.

It is shown in this paper that some passage quoted in the Sanskrit commentary of Abhayadeva (of the 2nd half of the 11th century A.D.) on the *Praśnavyākaraṇaṅga* have a close agreement with the text of the *Dhūrtakhyāna*, though he does not specify the source.

2488

V.M. KULKARNI—*Anādi Vimśikā—a critical study* (Jain. Ant., Vol. XXI, No. II); Arrah, 1955 ; Pp. 35 to 42.

Vimśati Vimśikā of Haribhadra—score of Twenties, is a manual of Jainism. His *Anādivimśikā* is also of the same type. Contents with critical remarks and translation.

Vv. 1-5. The Jain view of universe.

Vv. 6-12. Refutation of the theory of creation and the true nature of God.

Vv. 13-17. The principle of Bondage.

Vv. 18-19. Refutation of the Upaniṣadic views of the beginning of the universe.

V. 20 The universe is devoid of beginning.

A. CHAKRAVARTI—*Jivaka Chintamani Muktiambakam*—Chapter of Liberation. (Jain Ant., vol. XXI, No. I); Arrah, 1955.

Pp. 1 to 12 ; No. II, Pp. 15 to 34. The *Jivaka Chintamani*, one of the five *Mahakavyas* in Tamil dealing with the Puranic story of Jivaka is probably later than the 8th century A.D.

Section I—Vijaya Devi's renunciation—The facts relate to the period of Jivaka's reign.

Section II—Water sports.

Section III—Enjoying the seasons.

Section IV—Birth of sons.

Section V—Enjoying in the royal pleasure garden.

Section VI—Worshipping the Omniscient.

Section VII—The rare acquisition.

Section VIII—Its nature is impermanent.

Section IX—The misery of life in hell.

Section X—The life of animals is also misery.

Section XI—Misery of Human life.

Section XII—Life of Devas in *Svarga* is also miserable.

Section XIII—Right Belief.

Section XIV—Moral Discipline.

Section XV—Gift.

Section XVI—Fruits resulting from Gift.

Section XVII—The fruit of moral discipline and right belief,

Section XVIII—Attaining *Moksha*,

2490

A. N. UPADHYE—*The Śāntinātha-carita in Apabhraṃśa* (Proc. and Trans. A.I.O.C., XVIIIth Session, 1955); Annamalainagar, 1958. Pp. 244-249.

Some important aspects of the Ms. of the *Śāntinātha-carita* discussed. The work was completed in 1587. V.S. Mahimdu (Skt. Mahicaundra) composed this work.

2491

S. Arumuga MUDALIYAR—*Śaiva Siddhānta works (Sattiram and Tottiram) in Tamil in the days of the Vijayalaya line of Cholas (9th to 13th centuries A.D.)*. (Proc. and Trans. A.I.O.C., XVIIIth Session, 1955). Annamalainagar, 1958.

P. 595. Arul Nandi Sivacharyar's work *Sivagnanasattiyar*, a Śaiva Siddhānta work, contains a comprehensive statement of the doctrine (Supakkam) preceded by a critical discussion of rival systems (*Para Pakkam*) including two schools of Jainism.

2492

H. L. JAIN—*Parallelism of Ideas between Apabhraṃśa and Western Literature*. (Proc. and Trans. A.I.O.C., XVIIIth Session, 1955); Annamalainagar, 1958, Pp. 270-273.

The basic framework of Apabhraṃśa (*Sugandh-daśami-kathā*), French (*Cabinet des Fees*), English (*the little glass slipper*), and German (*Ashputtel*) is the same.

2493

A. Chidambaranātha CHETTIAR—*An early Tamil Epic*. (Proc. and Trans. A.I.O.C., XVIIIth Session, 1955). Annamalainagar, 1958, Pp. 361-365.

Containing a wide sweep of history, philosophy, relationship between the Chola, the Pāṇḍya and the Chera kings of the Tamil country. Ilanko's *Cilappadikaram* celebrates the great achievements of Kannaki. It has an unparalleled variety of appeal and deserves to hold a high place not only in Tamil literature but also in world literature. In later periods, poets like Tiruttakadevar, Sekklar and Kambar attempted to copy it and even rival it.

2494

A. N. UPADHYE—*Bhāratakhyana in the Nīlukaṇṭhi*. (Submitted to the A.I.O.C., XVII; revised and published in the Acarya Sri Vijayavallabhasūri Smaraka Grantha; Pp. 143-51; Bombay, 1956).

The *Dhātākhyāna* found in the *Nīlācārya* is introduced here with a summary of the contents, which are compared and contrasted with those in the work of Haribhadra who, it is concluded, is indebted to the *Cūrṇi*. The Appendix gives the text as found in the *Cūrṇi*.

2495

A. N. UPADHYE—*The Saminātha-cariu in Apabhramśa* (J. of the University of Poona, 5, Pp. 144-65, Poona, 1956).

This is an unpublished Apabhramśa text. The following topics are discussed here : (1) Ms. material. (2) Age of the work. (3) Evidence on the Authorship of Mahimdu, Mahadu and Bambhajjuna. (4) Sādhāraṇa, the Patron. (5) Contents and Form.

2496

A. N. UPADHYE—*The Literature and Philosophy of the Jains*. (The Indo-Asian Culture, IV, 4, Pp. 440-49, Delhi, 1956).

Here are presented broad outlines of the Jaina literature and Philosophy in a non-technical manner.

2497

Muni PUNYAVIJAYA—*Āṅgavijā* (Science of Divination through Physical Signs and Symbols), Banaras, 1957. Pp. viii 94, 372.

(Text critically edited with Hindi and English introduction).

It is a Prākṛit work of c. 4th century A.D., in 60 chapters, ascribed to Śānti-sūri thārapadragaccha, on astrological deductions from the linear marks and signs on the body. It supplies also a good deal of culture—historical material relating to the age of the Kuṣāṇas and the Guptas. It may be regarded as a supplement to Varahamihira's *Bṛhatsaṃhitā*.

Pp. 35-55. English Introduction by Dr. MOTICHANDRA. Summarises the chapterwise contents of the text. {It contains valuable lists of textiles, containers and utensils, seats and furniture, ornaments and jewellery, gods and goddesses, conveyances and boats, government officers, articles of food and drink, arms and weapons, birds and animals, personal names of men and women, architectural terms etc.}.

Pp. 87-94. Coin names in the *Aśgoviya* by V.S. AGRAWALA. Here the author has recorded the numismatic data incorporated in this text in the form of lists of coins constituting the wealth during that period, which served as the basis of foretelling the fortune of a person. 22 names of the coin are given and discussed.

2498

A. N. UPADHYE—*The Śāntinātha-cariu in Apabhraṃśa* (Pr. & Tr. A.I.O.C., 18th Ses., 1955, Annamalainagar, 1958).

Pp. 244-249. *Śāntinātha-cariu* in Apabhraṃśa, composed by Mahimdu (Mahadu) (Skt. Mahichandra) who could finish only seven Sandhis and a half and the remaining five and a half Sandhis were composed by Bambhajjuna, the elder brother of Mahadu. It was completed in 1530 A.D. It contains the life of Śāntinātha, the 16th Tirthankara.

2499

H. L. JAIN—*Parallelism of Tales Between Apabhraṃśa and Western Literature*. (Pr. & Tr. A.I.O.C., 18th Sess., 1955. Annamalainagar, 1958).

Pp. 270-273. Numerous stories found in Pāli and Sanskrit literature, have in the past, travelled from India to the West. The *Sugandha-daśami-kathā* in Apabhraṃśa: It narrates the life of a rich man's daughter whose mother died while she was young. The father married again and had another daughter from his second wife. The step daughter was ill-treated and married to a cowherd, who ultimately turned out to be the king. The unfortunate daughter suddenly became a queen. Its two counter-parts in French and German. The German story (*Ashputtel*) was collected by J.L. KARL GRIMM—(1785-1863), while the time of French (story in *Cabinet des Fees*), writer Charles PARRAULT was from 1628 to 1703 A.D. The English version's title is *Cinderella* or *The Little Glass Slipper*. The date of the Apabhraṃśa story is uncertain but its manuscripts are dated earlier than the 17th century. Another is that of Srutaśāgara, who lived about 1500 A.D. Thus the Indian story is the earliest of the versions mentioned above.

2500

K. C. HAZRA—*Studies in the Upapurāṇas*, Vol. I; Calcutta, 1958.

P. 100 n. 149. Round about Jodhpur there is a class of Śākadvīpa Brahmanas known as Sevakas, who are religious dependants of the Ośval Śrāvakas. (Ep. Ind. IX ; p. 279).

P. 112. As both the Pañcarātras and the Bhāgavatas believed deeply in the doctrine of *ahiṃsā* (non-killing), their ideas became the subject matter of many of the Purāṇic works, which were meant for saving the Vedic religion specially from the onslaught of Buddhism, Jainism and other non-Vedic and anti-Vedic religious systems. With the rise and spread of Buddhism, Jainism and other non-Vedic and anti-Vedic religious faiths, the protagonists of the Vedic way of life must have been actively busy in devising ways and means for creating a favourable field for the *Vedas* in popular mind. As a matter of fact, during the few centuries preceding and following the beginning of the Christian era, the Smārta adherents compiled a number of works entitled '*Viṣṇudharma*', '*Śivadharmā*', '*Saundaryadharma*', and so on, prescribing religious and other duties to the respective sectaries.

P. 149. *Viṣṇudharma* in Chap. 105, gives a dismal picture of *Kali* age—'While other wicked *Śūdras* will turn *Śākyas*, *Srāvakas*, *Nirgranthas* and *Siddhaputras* in the *Kali* age'.

Pp. 292-93. In his *smṛti-candrikā*, I, Pp. 18-23. Devanabhaṭṭa quotes from the earliest *Ādi-purāṇa* fifteen verses on the selection of a habitable tract of land. *Dharma-deśa* and *adharmā-deśa*—the latter was to be shunned. A person born in *Āryāvarta* was not allowed to go beyond the rivers *Narmadā* (in the south), *Sindhu* (in the north and west) and *Karatoya* (in the east). The people of *Kanchi*, *Kosala*, *Saurashtra* and *Devarashtra*, of the two countries known by the name *Kaccha*, and of *Sauvira* and *Konkana* were very much condemned; not to reside permanently in those tracts of land which were watered by the 'five rivers' and were known by the names *Āraṭṭa*. People who went beyond the *Narmadā*, *Sindhu* and *Kāśī* (river *Kośī*) and to the western side of *Padmā* and lived there for a period longer than that required for visiting the holy places, were sure to visit the hells after death. No marriage or funeral ceremony, nor any sacrifice was to be performed in *Anga*, *Vaṅga*, *Kalinga*, *Vindhya* and *Malavaka*, in the countries lying on the south of the *Narmadā*, on the north of the *Sindhu*, and in *Paundra*, *Saurashtra*, *Cāidya*, *Kerala* and *Magadha*. If a twice-born man chanced to go, out of his own accord and not for visiting holy places to *Saurashtra*, *Sindhu*, *Sauvira*, *Avantya*, *Dakṣiṇāpatha*, *Kalinga* or other bordering countries, he was ex-communicated and was to be purified by sacraments.

2501

Satya Ranjan BANERJEE—A Note on the remarks of *Piscel* on the *Illustrative Gāthas* of *Hemachandra's* *Devināmāṇā*. (Pr. & Tr. A.I.O.C., 18th Sess. 1955. Annamalainagar, 1958).

Pp. 274-279. Interpretation of some verses of Hemachandra's *Deśināmālā* in which Pischel finds no meaning at all. A careful perusal of the illustrative Gathas of Hemachandra shows how unjust Pischel's remarks regarding some of the gathas have been. 5 examples given.

2502

A. Chidambaranātha CHETTIAR—*An early Tamil Epic.*¹ (Pr. & Tr. A. I. O. C., 18th Ser., 1955, Annamalainagar, 1958).

Pp. 361-365. *Cilappadikaram* consists of not more than 5,000 lines of poetry and celebrates the great achievements of Kannaki (the heroine of the poem) and of a Pāṇḍya and a Chera king, who are to be regarded as the other heroes of the poem. Kannaki stands pre-eminent. Her essential nobility shines throughout the book. The poet, Ilanko, expresses the significance of human achievements. At the time of composition of the epic, the second century A.D. the Tamils had become a well-settled race.

The Pāṇḍyan king deserves to be regarded as a hero of the epic. Senkuttuvan, the Chera king, has the valour of Achilles; his victory in many battles mentioned.

Ilanko had a rich supply of stories which can be detached and enjoyed by themselves. He avoided stock phrases and embellished his poem by fashioning his words with care and artistry. Many are the ways in which he describes familiar things in his book which show a pleasing variety in language. Ilanko's characters speak with variety. His style is ornate in places.

Cilappadikaram contains a wide sweep of history, philosophy, religion and ethics. It contains accounts of the relationship between the Chola, the Pāṇḍya and the Chera kings. Philosophy is conveyed through the characters. Ilanko thought that poetry was intended not merely to beguile one's leisure but it should inspire and instruct. All in all, Ilanko has achieved unqualified success as a poet and takes a high rank among the epic poets of the world.

2503

Sarabhai Manilal NAWAB—*The Collection of Kālaka story.* (Srikālaka-kathā-Samgraha), Ahmedabad, 1959.

IX. 2. The book is in two parts :—

Part I. English version, History, Legends and Miniature paintings with 88 illustrations (in colour 19 and 69 monochrome). Contents :

1. Editorial data and literary accomplishments of story writers.
2. Different thread bares of the stories.
3. Comparative study of different stories.
4. The descriptions of the plates.
5. Some dancing postures.

Part II. Texts, recensions and variations by Pandit Ambalal Premchand SHAN, 1949.

Contents : 30 stories in Sanskrit, Prākṛit and old Gujarātī.

2504

Bhavarlal NAHATA—*Important Cūrṇis on Jaina Canonical Works*. (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XXth Session, 1959); Bhuvaneswar, 1959.

P. 89. The *Niryuktis*, the *Bhāṣyas* and the *Cūrṇis* are the three categories of ancient Jaina canonical texts. Originating in the sixth century A.D., the *Cūrṇis* explain the meaning of the original in a very clear way. The paper enumerates all available *Cūrṇis*.

2505

Agarchand NAHATA—*Cultural Study of the Aupapātika Sūtra, a Jaina Canonical Text*. (Summaries of papers, A.I.O.C., XXth Session, 1959). Bhuvaneswar, 1959.

P. 88. The paper cites a few cultural references from the *Aupapātika Sūtra*.

2506

S.A. JAIN—*Reality* (English translation of *Pūjyapāda's Sarvārthasiddhi*). Calcutta, 1960, Pp. viii 300. (Text in Devanagari with transliteration, English translation and exhaustive notes).

It is the oldest extant commentary on the *Tattvārthadhigama Sūtra* of Umāsvāmi. It is a compendium of all aspects of Jaina religion and philosophy. Contents : I. Faith and knowledge; II. The category of the living; III. The lower world and the middle world; IV. The celestial beings; V. The category of the non-living; VI. Influx of *karma*; VII. The five vōws; VIII. Bondage of *karma*; IX. Stoppage and shedding of *karma*; X. Liberation. Index.

2507

F.W. THOMAS—*The Flower-spray of the Quodammodo Doctrins, or the Syādvādamanjari of Sri Mallisenasūri*, translated and annotated with index etc. Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin Institut für Orientforschung, Veröffentlichung Nr. 46. 21 x 30 cms. Pp. 1-176. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, 1960.

This is an authoritative and systematic English translation with annotations in foot-notes of the *Syādvādamanjari* (of Mallisena-sūri) which is a learned and concise Sanskrit commentary on the *Ahyagavyavacchedikā* of Hemacandra. After the sad demise of the author it is seen through the press by Edward CONZE who observes thus in his Prefatory Note: 'It not only throws much light on the philosophical views of the Jains themselves but also on the philosophical debates so popular in the Indian Middle Ages. Prof. THOMAS planned this work as a sequel and complement to the *Pravacanasāra*, published by the Jain Literary Society in Cambridge in 1935, and he devoted so much of his time to it because he had a high opinion about the intrinsic value of the Jain position, which in his view compared favourably with the so much better known tenets of the Vedānta and Mādhyaṃakas'.

2508

J. P. THAKER—*Cultural Gleanings from Hemacandra's Triṣaṣṭiśalākāpuruṣacarita I*. (Proc. and Trans. A.I.O.C., XXth Session, 1959); Poona, 1961. Vol. II, Part I, Pp. 121-130.

The author collects and discusses the data on castes and stages of life; occupation; family life; position of women; costumes; decoration; pastimes; jokes; mode of journey; eatables; flesh-eating; diseases and their remedies; social customs; beliefs and superstitions; arts of sculpture; music; dramaturgy, and painting; and vices.

2509

Jitendra S. JETLY—*Tarkabhāṣa-Vārtikā of Śubhaviṣaya Gaṇi*. (17th century A.D.). (Proc. and Trans. A.I.O.C., XXth Session, 1959); Poona, 1961. Vol. II, Part-I, Pp. 153-155.

It is a rare work available only in Ms. form. Information on this work is supplied in the paper. Introduction—the date of Śubhaviṣaya Gaṇi—main characteristics of the work,

2510

S. D. PAREKH—*Some works on the folk-tale of Panchadashakshata by Jain authors*, (Proc. and Trans. A.I.O.C., XXth Session, 1959); Poona, 1961, Vol. II, Part I; Pp. 139-140.

The author traces about twelve Jain works and seven non-Jain works on this folk-tale. The five magic wands are the basic motifs around which the whole folk tale is woven. The folk-tale preserves some ancient traditions, beliefs and customs.

2511

Oscar BOTTO—*Il Nīlōkyaṃṛta Di Somadeva Śūri*. Turin, 1962. P.227.

The monograph consists of a translation in Italian of the whole work, (*Nīlōkyaṃṛta*) with introduction and notes.

2512

Hiralal JAIN—*Mayana-Parājaya-carita of Haridasa with Hindi translation, introduction and appendices*, ed. by Kashi, 1962, Pp. 4,36,84,90.

The struggle of the Jina to attain liberation and the hindrances of sex-passions therein are symbolised in this Apabhramśa work. Contents—Critical Apparatus—symbolism and Sanskrit plays—allegorical tales in Jain literature—Kama in Kārya tradition—contents of the text about the author—Doctrinal setting of the work—source of the plot—its language and figures of speech.

2514

H. C. BHAYANI—*Presidential Address—Prākṛit and Jainism Section*, (Proc. and Trans., A.I.O.C., XVIIIth Session, 1955); Annamalainagar, 1958. Pp. 49-57.

A survey of research work done in Prākṛit and Jainism in two years. Details of various Prākṛit works edited and published: *Jinadattākhyāna-dvaya* edited by A.M. BHOGJA giving the story of Jinadatta, one by Sumati and another anonymous (Bombay, 1953). The *Sūtagama* edited by PUPPHABHIKKHU (Gurgaon, 1954). The *Uttarādhyayana* edited by R.D. VADEKAR and N.V. VAIDYA. Sumati's commentary on the *DAŚAVATĀLAYA* (Surat, 1955). Gujarati rendering of the *Śālistambasūtra* by Dilipk MALVANIA (Gujarat Vidyapeeth, 1955). Volumes 10, 11 and 12 of the *Śālistambasūtra* edited by Hiralal JAIN. Volumes second and third of the *Māhātmya* of the *Maṇḍanavāla* by PHOTI CHANDRA (Benaras, 1953-1954). Third volume of the *Kaṭhapāṇḍa* of Gundhara with the *Cārṇāṭra* of Yativṛabha and

the *Jayadhavalā* of Virasena by PHOOL CHANDRA in collaboration with KAILASH CHANDRA (Mathura, 1955). Akalanka's *Rājavārtika*, a commentary on the *Tattvārthasūtra* edited by Mahendrakumar JAIN (Banaras, 1953).

Rājyapāda's commentary on *Tattvārtha* edited by PHOOL CHANDRA (Banaras, 1955). Vadirāja's commentary (*Vivaraṇa*) on Akalanka's *Nyāya-Vinīścaya*, part-2, edited by Mahendrakumar JAIN (Banaras, 1954). *Car Tivhankara* (Rābha, Nemi, Vardhamāna and Pāriva) by Sukhlal SANGHVI (Banaras, 1953). *Jain Philosophy* by A. CHAKRAVARTY (the History of Philosophy : Ministry of Education, 1953). An account of Jainism by L. RENON (Lectures on Religions of Ancient India, university of London, 1953). *The Outlines of Jaina Philosophy* by Mohanlal MENTA (Bangalore, 1954).

Aspects of Jainism by Nathmal TATIA, A. CHAKRAVARTY, P.R. JAIN, Indukala JHAVERI and I.C. SHASTRI (Bangalore, 1955).

Religious didactic and devotional literature. The *Somādhitantra aur Iṣṭopadeśa* by Jugalkishor MUKHTAR with commentaries of Prabhācandra and Āśādhara (Delhi, 1954). Samantabhadra's *Samīcīna Dharmasāstra* by Jugalkishor MUKHTAR (Delhi, 1955). *Ratnakaraṇḍasrāvakācāra* with the *Vaṇanika* of Sadāsukha (Sholapur, 1954).

Āśādhara's *Jinasahasraṇāma* with his own commentary and also that of Śruta sāgara edited by Hiralal SHASTRI (Banaras, 1954). Arhuddasa's *Bhavyajāntakābhāṣaṇa* translated by KAILASH CHANDRA (Sholapur). Mythological literature—Second volume of the *Mahāpurāṇa* by Pannalal JAIN (Banaras, 1954) ed. two volumes of *Paumacariya* ed. by H.C. BHAYANI (1953). Subhacandra's *Pāṇḍava purāṇa* edited by J.P. SHASTRI (1954). Dāmanandin's *Purāṇasārasaṅgraha* ed. and trans. by Gulabchandra JAIN (Banaras vol. I, 1954, vol. II, 1955). The *Dharmasarmābhyaṇḍaya* trans. by Pannalal JAIN (Banaras). Hemacandra's *Triṣaṣṭikālakāpurāṇa carita*, Eng. trans. by H. M. JOHNSON (Baroda). The *Coupannamahāpurisacariya* of Śīlacārya by BRÜHN (Germany). The *Coupannamahāpurisacariya* by V. M. KULKARNI (A.B.O.R.I. 36, 1955).

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Rajasthan ke Jain Śāstrabhaṇḍāraṇ ki Grantha śūci (in Hindi), vol. II, by K. C. KASLIWAL (Jaipur, 1954).

2515

B. J. SANDESARA—*Presidential Address, Prākṛit and Jainism section*, (Proc. and Pres. Addresses, A.I.O.C., XXth Session, Bhuvaneswar, 1959), Poona, 1962. Pp. 87-131.

Dr. WEBER, the first scholar to give a detailed account of the canonical literature of the Jainas. (Eng. Trans. I.A., vols. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21). According to Dr. JACOB, Jainism is an independent system (Intro. of the *Kalpasūtra*, Leipzig, 1879 and Intro. of some Jain canonical works, S.B.E. No. 22, 45).

Niryuktis Bhāṣyas and *cūrṇis* all in Prākṛit are the earliest exegetical literature on the canons among the Jainas. Prākṛit, the language of the people. Mahāvīra preached in that language—Reason for the canonical literature being in Prākṛit. *Ajgavijnyā*, an interesting work on omens and augury (Pra. Tex. Soc. 1957).

New Research Institutions : Institute for Research in Prākṛit, Jainology and Ahimsā, Vaiśālī. Bhāratiya Samskr̥ti Vidyā, Mandala, Ahmedabad. Second Council for the redaction of Jain Canon was convened by Ārya Nāgārjuna at Valabhi in Saurashtra in the 9th century A.D. M. BLOOMFIELD, the first scholar to draw attention to the importance of the study of Jain Sanskrit in his paper 'Some aspects of Jain Sanskrit.' Festschrift Jacob Wackernagel, Pp. 220-230, Gottingen, 1923. Dr. HERTEL—*Purnabhadra's Pañcākhyāna* (1199 A.D.) words peculiar to Jain Sanskrit (Harv. Orien. Ser., Pp. 291-295).

Dr. UPADHYE—Intro. to *Harisena's Bṛhatkathakośa* (10th century A.D.)—words peculiar to Jain Sanskrit (Sin. Jain Ser. Pp. 101-110).

Mr. Mohanlal D. DESAI—*Jaina Garjara Kāvya*, {Pt. I, Intro., Pp. 227-234—Words and expressions peculiar to Jain Sanskrit from Merutunga's *Prabandhaśeṣa-maṇi* (1305 A.D.). B. J. SANDESARA and J. P. THAKER—*Lexicographical studies in Jain Sanskrit* (J.O.I., Baroda, 1938). Prākṛit-Hindi Dictionary (*Prākṛit-śabdā Maṇḍaṇa*) by Pt. Hargovinddas SMITH.

Andhavadanti Dictionary by Muni RAṬNAGRANĀJĪ.

Abhidhāna-Rajendra by VIJAYA RAJENDRA SUREL. All towns with the Jain population in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Malwa possess a Jaina Bhāndāra. The aggregate number of manuscripts in Jaina Bhāndāras in these parts of the country is not less than a million.

A survey of the work done in Prakṛits and Jainism in two years. Canonical literature—The *Sūtrakṛtāṅga Sūtra* along with its *Niryukti* and *Cūrṇi*, edited by Muni Sri PUNYAVIJAYAJĪ. The *Daśavakṛtīka Sūtra* with a *Cūrṇi* by Agastyaśimhasūri edited by Muni Sri PUNYAVIJAYAJĪ. *Ācārāṅga Sūtra*, *Nandisūtra*, *Anuyogadvāra Sūtra*, *Samavayāṅga Sūtra*, *Cheda sūtra*, *Bṛhat Keśha Sūtra* and *Vyavahāra Sūtra* being prepared by PRA. TEX. Soc. *Oghaniryukti* with the commentary of Droṇācārya ed. by Muni MANAVYAYAJĪ (Surat, 1957) *Niṣṭha Sūtra* with the *Niryukti*, *Bhāṣya* and *Cūrṇi* ed. by Upadhyaya AMARA MUNI and Muni Sri KANAIYALALJĪ (Sammati Jñānapīṭha, Agra, Vol. I-II, 1957; Vol. III, 1958; and Vol. IV).

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L. ALSDORF—*A critical study of Itihāsaśāstra*. (Indo-Iranian Journal II, 4, 1958).

V.S. AGARWALA—*A study of the coins mentioned in the Aṅgavijjā* (Uttara Bhārati, Agra University, IV, 1957). VIJAYENDRASŪRI—*Indra in the Jaina canon*. (Kisvajpti, vii, ii, 1959).

U.P. SHAH—*Coins in ancient Jaina literature*. (Rajendrasūri Smaraka Grantha, Khudala, 1957).

Muni PUNYAVIJAYAJĪ—*Prathamānuyoga*. (Vijaya Vallabhasūri Smaraka Grantha, Bombay, 1956).

AGARWALA NARENDRA—*The Jaina system of computation of time*. (Khudala, 1957). NARENDRA KUMAR BHANAVAT—*The Uparakadāśaṅga Sūtra*. (Khudala, 1957).

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Vimalasūri's *Paṇḍmācārya*, a Jain version of the *Rāmāyaṇa* by Shantilal SHAH.

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Dharmakathās—Udyotanasūri's *Kṛvālayamālā* edited by Dr. A.N. UPADHYE. (Sin. Jain Series, Bombay, 1959).

Kathākośas—Nemicandra's *Ākhyānakmaṇikośa* with its commentary by Āmradeva. (1134 A.D.), edited by Muni PUṆYAVIJAYAJI (Pra. Tex. Soc.).

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S. C. DIWAKAR—*A Jain scripture of the 6th century B. C.* (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XXII Session, Gauhati, 1965) Pp. 89-90.

A Digambara Jain book (*Pratikramaṇ Granth-trayī* by Gautama Swāmi, disciple of Lord Mahāvīra (557 B.C.) In Prākṛit language the book deals with a form of internal Penance, a reference of 'Nalanda, the name of the 23rd chapter of *Sātrabhisāga*, the second aṅga of the 'Dvādashāṅga'. The Sanskrit commentator of the book Achārya Prabhāchandra of 9th century A. D. explains Nālandā as Jyotiṛloka.

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Pp. 99-100. Part I. Section 7. Influence of the Epics on Indian life and literature by : Nilamadhava SEN.—The influence of the *Rāmāyaṇa* on Jain literature. Jains adopted many popular epic stories and episodes including *Rāmāyaṇa* and *Mahābhārata* but with wide deviation from the original in favour of Jainism. The earliest Jain *Rāmāyaṇa* epic is *Paumacariya* by Vimala Sūri (in about the 3rd or 4th century A.D.) written in pure Mahārāstri Prakrit. Other notable works in Sanskrit are *Padmapurāṇa* by Raviṣeṇa and *Triṣaṣṭi-śalākāpuruṣa-charita* by Hemachandra.

Pp. 102-103. The earliest Kannada *Rāmāyaṇa* (*Ramachandra-charita-purāṇa*) written by Nagachandra (c. 1100 A.D.) gives a Jain version of the Rāma story and differs considerably from the original works. Other Jain versions of *Rāmāyaṇa* in Kannada are the *Kumudendu Rāmāyaṇa* (c. 1275 A.D.), the *Rama-Katha-Valāra* (c. 1297 A.D.) by Devachandra and the *Rama-Vijaya-Charita* by Devappa (16th century A.D.)

Pp. 109-110. The influence of the *Mahābhārata* in Jain literature.—The Jain version of the *Mahābhārata* is termed *Harivaṃśa*, where Kṛṣṇa is the major, Balakṛma is the second important figure, and the arch-enemy (Prati-vāsudeva) is Jarāsandha. The fight between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas is almost omitted in the śvetāmbara version, while the Digambaras closely follow the Brahmanical version. All the stories get mixed up with the life of Ariṣṭanemi, a cousin of Vāsudeva. Almost all the characters are converted to Jainism.

The following are the Jain versions of the *Mahābhārata* and its stories—

1. *Harivaṃśa Purāṇa* of the Digambara sect by Jinasena in 60 chapters completed in 783 A.D.

2. *Uttarapurāṇa* of Guṇabhadra (9th century A.D.)—a part of *Mahapurāṇa*.

3. *Pāṇḍava Purāṇa* of Śubhachandra (written in A.D. 1501).

4. *Śatruñjaya Mahātmya*'s tenth to twelfth sargas deal with the *Mahābhārata* story.

5. *Pāṇḍava-charita* of Maladharin Devaprabha Śūri (c. A.D. 1200) in 18 sargas.

8. *Pāṇḍava-Purāṇa* by Asaga (11th century A.D.) is a Digambara version of the *Mahābhārata* in Sanskrit.

7. *Guṇas-Mahāpurāṇa* of Śīlācārya (written in A.D. 868).

8. Puṣpadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa* in Apabhraṃśa (A.D. 965).

9. The sixteenth chapter of the *Nāya-dharmakāṇḍa* given the story of Dvāpadi (Draupadi).

10. The last book of the *Katha-Kośa* gives the story of Nala and Davaṇṭī (Draupadi).

11. The *Kumārāpala-pratibodha* of Somaprabha gives the story of Nala as a warning against gambling.

12. *Pañcasatī-prabodha-samabandha* of Śubhaśīla Gaṇin (written in A.D. 1464) deals with the stories of Draupadi and Kuntī.

13. Śubhaśīla's *Bharatādi-kathā*.

14. Amitagati's (11th century A.D.) cites many legends and sagas from the *Rāmāyaṇa* and the *Mahābhārata* stories.

15. *Vāsudeva-hiṇḍī* of Sanghaḍāsa Gaṇin and Jinadāsa (c. 6th or 7th century A.D.), a Prākṛit work, deals with the story of Vāsudeva-Kṛṣṇa.

16. The *Aṣṭagaḍasāḥ* gives a completed Jain version of the Kṛṣṇa legend where the story of the downfall of the city of Dvārāvati and the death of Kṛṣṇa is told. Jains incorporated Kṛṣṇa cult into their religion and subsequently Kṛṣṇa is made into a pious Jina.

P. 113. Pampa I (c. A.D. 902) the celebrated author of the Kannada *Mahābhārata* gives the Jain version of the story. Kaṇṇapārya (c. A.D. 1140) introduced the stories of Kṛṣṇa, the Pāṇḍava and the Mahābhārata wars in his *Neminātha Purāṇa*.

P. 248. Part III. Section 16. The Purāṇas by Rajendra Chandra HARRA.

Early Jain texts carry evidences of large number of heretical doctrines defying Brahmanical doctrines. Of the teachers of anti-Vedic system, the name of Vardhamāna Mahāvīra is a prominent one.

Pp. 462-63. Part V. Section 27. A General Survey of the Literature of Arthasāstra and Nitisāstra by U.N. GHOSAL.

Somadeva's *Nīṭikāyaṃtem* (A.D. 959), a treatise on statecraft based on the *Arthasāstra* of Kauṭilya—taking more interest in moral maxims than in administration and military matters. His romance *Yatatīlaka* testifies his knowledge of political science.

P. 473. Part V. Section 28. Political Organisation: The Monarchical States by U. N. GHOSAL.

Among the dynasties that arose on the ruins of the Maurya empire the Chetas of Kalinga (Southern part of Orissa and northern part of Andhra) has a predominant position. The most prominent ruler of the dynasty was Kharavela who aspired to become a Chakravartin (overlord) of the surrounding territory.

Pp. 490-92. Part V. Section 30. The State in relation to religion in ancient India by Nilakantha SASTRI.

Jainism found its votaries and patrons in many a monarch, with the exception of Khāravela of Kalinga, generally ruled in western India and Mysore. The structural temple is a common feature of Hinduism and Jainism. In public disputations, the Jains and Buddhists were worsted by Śaiva saints who flourished in the Tamil country from 7th to 9th centuries A.D. Ellora exhibits rows of Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain caves and temples. One of the divisions of Kānchīpuram was named after Jina.

P. 582-84. Part V. Section 36. Monasticism in India by Sukumar DATTA.

Information regarding the institution of Sanyāsis in the sixth century B.C. may be found in the scriptures of Buddhism and Jainism. *Yati* is the name for religious homeless for the Jainas. In Jainism there exists no specific rules for the *Yatis* except the *pajjāsana* (staying somewhere during the rainy season).

P. 591. In Jainism, there is nothing corresponding to the Buddhist *Vinaya* rules, although the homeless *yatis* adhered to the faith of Mahāvira observed as well the bhikkus the customary rain retreat.

P. 625. Part V. Section 39. Foreign Elements in Indian Population by Devala MITRA.

According to a Jain tradition Toramana, the Hun chief, became a Jain convert and lived at Pavvaiya on the Chandrabhāga.

2517

A. N. UPADHYE—*Lohacārya's Ārādhanā, A missing work.* (Jain Ant., vol. XXII, No. I); Arrah, 1963. Pp. 1 to 4.

Prabhācandra, in his *Kathakola* (close of the 11th century A.D.), believed that there was a bigger *Ārādhanā* of Lohacārya. Very lately a Ms. of a Prākṛit commentary on the *Pancasāṅgraha* has come to light. The opening sections of it, which is more or less *matigala* discussion, formed a part of some *Ārādhanā* text and mentions Lohacārya as the first author of the *Ārādhanā*. This evidence is a pointer to the existence of a Ms. of the *Ārādhanā* by Lohacārya and it goes to confirm the observation of Prabhācandra. Any Ms. of it is traceable or not in any of the Bhandaras is a point.

2518

L. C. JAIN—*Gaṇita-sāra-saṅgraha of Mahāvīrachārya.* Sholapur, 1963. Pp. 34, 281, 86.

(Text authentically edited with a Hindi translation and introduction).

This is an ancient treatise on Mathematics in Sanskrit written by Mahāvīracārya in c. 850 A.D.

In the introduction a brief survey of the contents of the book is given. Its first edition with English translation by M. RANGACHARYA was published in 1912 with an introduction by David Eugene SMITH.

2519

P. K. GODS—*The Bhagavadgītā in the Pre-Śāṅkarācārya Jain sources.* (A.B. O. R. I. Poona; XX; Pp. 188-194).

Some verses from *Gītā* are found quoted in the Jain *Padmapurāṇa* and in Hari-bhadra Sūri's *Śāstravārtā sammuccaya* and *Loka tatvavimaya*; these works are earlier than the *Gītābhāṣya* of Śāṅkarācārya, the quotations in them will be helpful in the clarification of the problem whether there were different recensions of the *Gītā* current before Śāṅkarācārya, who is regarded by some to have established the vulgate text.

2520

Dr. M. KULSHARNI—*The towns of Harappan civilisation.* (Summaries of Papers of the 26th International Congress of Orientalists, New Delhi, 1964).

Pp. 147-149. The principal sources of Hemachandra *Kavyānūśāsa* are given, such as, Bharata's *Nāṭyaśāstra*, Anand's *Dhvanyaloka* etc.

2521

A. N. UPADHYE—*The Problem of Pūrvas : their relics traced* (Summaries of Papers of the 26th International Congress of Orientalists, New Delhi, 1964).

P. 258. The Pūrvas included in the 12th Aṅga as *Dṛṣṭānta* said to have been lost, but it is shown that the *Saṭkhaṇḍagana* and *Kaṣāyapāṇujas* are the relics of the 2nd and 5th Pūrvas.

2522

B. C. CHHABRA and S. SANKARANARAYANAN—*Bhojacharita of Shri Rajavallabha*, Banaras, 1964. Pp. I to XXIII; 191.

Paramāra Bhoja (c. 999-1054 A.D.), a conqueror, a poet, a builder of architecture, a great king, deserves a high place among the sovereigns of ancient India. Though a Śaiva to the core he had tolerance and leniency towards Jainism as is known from the Prabandhas and Charitas of the Jaināchāryas. He had many panegyrists and admirers.

Pathaka Rajavallabh (in middle of the 15th century) is the Jaina author of the *Bhojacharita*. Contents :

I. Introduction :— (i) Bhoja, (ii) the critical apparatus, (iii) Rajavallabha, (iv) The Bhojacharita—an estimate, (v) Summary, (vi) Analysis of Historical facts.

II. Text. III. Explanatory notes. IV. Index to Proper names occurring in the text. V. Index to Introduction. VI. Additions and corrections.

2523

Hiralal JAIN—*Karakanda-carita of Muni Kanakamara*, Banaras, 1964; Pp. 2 98,8.

An Apabhraṃśa work (c. 965 A.D.) on the life of Karakaṇḍu recognised as a saint or *pratyekabuddha* by the Jaines as well as Buddhists critically edited with

Hindi and English introductions and translations, appendices, notes, glossary and indices of personal and geographical names. Also Terapur and its cave—temples discussed.

2524

S. Shankar RAJU—*Jivakacintamani and Padmavat*—A comparative study. (Summaries of Papers ; A.I.O.C., XXII Session, Gauhati, 1965. P. 78.

2525

Jai Dev VIDYALANKAR—*Kṣṇamitra's indebtedness to Mahendravikramavarman's Mattavilāsa*. (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XXII Session, Gauhati, 1965). P. 74.

Act III of Prabodhacandrodaya ridicules the tenets of Jainism.

2526

P. V. BAPAT—*Vimati-Vinodanī : A Vinaya commentary and Kuṇḍalakesi—Vaṭthu : A Tamil Poem*. (Summary of papers, A.I.O.C., XXII Session, Gauhati, 1965). Pp. 141-142.

The commentary details some of the heterodox views propounded in the poem. Similar views ascribed to the Buddhists of Kuṇḍalakesi's pursuance by a Jain follower, Neelakesi, in the Tamil poem *Neelakesi*, which is a refutation of *Kuṇḍalakesi-vaṭthu*, one of the five Tamil poems called *Sirupaṇṇakāvya*m.

Section X

GENERAL WORKS

2527

C. MACKENZIE—*Account of the Jains*. (Asiatic Researches, vol. IX, Pp. 244-286). Calcutta, 1809.

I. Account collected from a priest at Mudgere. Legends relating to the Jainism—The Tirthakaras, the Cakravartins and the Vāsudevas.—The castes.—the religious ceremonies.—The different classes of priests—Principles of the Jainism—Customs and observances of the Jains.

II. Notices of the Jains, from Cārukīrti Acārya at Belligola in Mysore.—The time and the different periods according to the Jains.—The Manus.—Vṛsabha—the Tirthakaras of the past time and those of the future age.

III. Historical and legendary account of Belligola.—Śravaṇa Belgoḷa and the colossal statue of Gomateśvara.—The minister Cāmuṇḍarāya and his favours towards the Jains.—List of Jaina masters of Śravaṇa Belgoḷa.—History of the Jainism at Śravaṇa Belgoḷa—Concise description of the temples.—Translation of an inscription. One plate out of text reproduces the statue of Gomateśvara.

IV. Extracts of a journal by Major C. MACKENZIE. Review on a temple and a Jaina statue at Mudgere. Two plates reproduce some Jaina statues, some fragments of carved stones and an inscription.

V. Particulars of the Jains, extracted from a journal by Dr. F. BACHANAN.—The Arhats or Jains : their origin The Gods and their diverse categories — the earth, the heavens and the hells.—The Jaina *gurus* and the cult in general.—The two kinds of Jaina temples : *basti* and *biṭṭu*. The statues of the Siddhas.

2528

A. BURNES—*Notice of a remarkable Hospital for animals at Surat*. (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. (Old Series), vol. I, Pp. 97-98)—London, 1834.

Description of the hospital for animals called Pinjrapol, founded at Surat by the Jains.

Notes on the establishments of the same kind, which are found in the west of India and specially on a hospital of rats at Anjār in the Kacch.

2529

H. T. COLEBROOKE—*Miscellaneous Essays*. 2 volumes.—London, 1837.

Vol. I, Pp. 380-390. On the philosophy of the Hindus. Part V. On Indian Sectaries—Sect of Jina. (Article Original: Translation of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I. Pp. 551-558).

General indications on the Jains. The two principal categories :

1. Jiva. 2. Ajiva.

The five secondary categories :

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Ārava. | 2. Saṁvara. |
| 3. Nirjarā. | 4. Bandha. |
| 5. Mokṣa. | |

The eight Karms :

First class—1. Jñānāvaraṇīya. 2. Darśnāvaraṇīya.

3. Mohaṇīya. 4. Antarāya.

Second class—1. Vedanīya. 2. Nāmika.

3. Gotrika. 4. Āyuṣka.

Other classification of the categories :

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Jivāstikāya. | 2. Pudgalāstikāya. |
| 3. Dharmāstikāya. | 4. Adharmāstikāya. |
| 5. Ākāśastikāya. | |

The six substances :

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Jiva ; | 2. dharma. |
| 3. adharma. | 4. pudgala, |
| 5. kāla, | 6. ākāśa, |

The seven logical relations.

Controversy of the Vedāntists against the Jains.

Vol. II ; Pp. 191-224. Observations on the Sect of Jains. (Article original : Asiatic Researches, vol. IX., Pp. 287-322).

General Characteristics of the Jains. Principles of their philosophy—Religious organisation : *śrāvakas* and *yatis*. Age of the Jainism. Analysis of the *Abhidhānacintāmaṇi* of Hemacandra. Concise review on each of the 24 Tirthakaras. The time according to the Jaina doctrines. The cakravartins, the Vāsudevas, the Baladevas and the Prativāsudevas—the Jaina geography and cosmology

Vol. II, Pp. 315-320. On Inscriptions in South Bihari, (Article original : Translations of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland ; vol. I, Pp. 520-523).

The immediate disciples of Mahāvira. Two among them outlined the master. The one, Indrabhūti, or Gautamasvāmin, should have founded the Buddhism, the other, Sudharman, the Jainism. Study of an inscription of Nakur, dated samvat 1686, and recalling a homage to Gautamasvāmin by the care of Jinarājasūri, Pontiff of the sect Bṛhatkharatara.

2530

J. STEVENSON--*On the Intermixture of Buddhism with Brahmanism in the religion of the Hindus of the Dekkan.* (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland (Old series), Vol. VII, Pp. 1-8) ; London, 1843.

The Viṭhobā and Rakhami divinities, who form part of the Hinduist pantheon and are the object of a special cult at Pandharpur, would be some transformed Jaina divinities.

2531

R. Spence HARDY--*Eastern Monachism.* London, 1860.

P. 65. Custom of the Jaina priests to carry a veil on the mouth and to clear the road where they pass, in order to avoid the killing of the lowest animals.

P. 338. There are no more Buddhists in India. One meets only some Jains who profess a modified Buddhism or some doctrines derived from the same source as the Buddhism.

P. 375. Curious account of the missionary RHENIUS, according to whom the grand Jaina priests are elected from the common majority.

2532

BHAU DAJI—*On the Sanscrit Poet, Kalidāsa*. (Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. VI, Pp. 19-30 et 207-230). Bombay, 1862.

P. 24. Review on Mānatungastīri.

Pp. 24-25 and 19. Vikrama according to the Jaina works.

2533

ANDERSON, T.—*On the flora of Bihar and the mountain Parasnāth with a list of the species collected by Messrs. HOOKER, EDGEWORTH, THOMAS and ANDERSON*. (Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 32, 198-218). Calcutta, 1863.

2534

L. BOWRING—*Traces of Jains in Mysore*. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. XXXIII, Pp. 208-209 ; Calcutta, 1865.

Note on the king Viṣṇuvarḍhana of the Hoysala dynasty, who abandoned the Jaina faith and was converted to the Viṣṇuism. The Jains at Śravaṇa Belgola and the colossal statue of Gomateśvara.

2535

G. BÜHLER—*Pushpamitra or Pushyamitra?* Indian Antiquary, vol. II, Pp. 362-363. Bombay, 1873.

Text and translation of three *gāthās*, respectively of Merutuṅga, Dharmasāgara and Jayaviṣṇu, relating to the Jaina chronology, and according to which 470 years would have passed between the death of Mahāvira and the advent of Vikrama.

2536

S. J. WARREN—*Over de godsdienstige en wijsgeerige Begrippen der Jaina's*. Zwolle, 1875.

Introduction. Generalities. Sources referred to for the explanation of the Jaina ideas : the *Kalpasūtra*, the *Śatruṅjayamāhātmya*, the *Sūryaprajñapti*, the *Abhidhāna-cintāmaṇi*, the *Bhagvati*, Chronological resemblance between the Buddhism and the Jainism. Ch. I. The Jaina monks and their doctrine in general—characteristics of the Jaina monks. The Jaina dogmatics in general. Theory of the knowledge. Moral. The five fundamental precepts. Ch. II. Metaphysic. Ontology. Abhidharma. The substances and their different classifications. The diverse kind of jīvas.

Ch. III. The legend of Skandaka, grammatical considerations on the text of this narrative.

Ch. IV. The sin and the final liberation. The sin in general. List of sins after Jinadatta and after Hemacandra. The action. The asceticism. The deliverance.

Ch. V. Cosmology. Brief and general considerations on the Universe and its elements according to the Jaina doctrines.

2537

A. WEBER—*Akademische Vorlesungen über Indische Literaturgeschichte*. Zweite Auflage. Berlin, 1876.

P. 316. Note on the Jaina Sect, which WEBER considers as sprung from the Buddhism. Rapid indications on the canonical treatise and the language of the Jains. Bibliographical survey.

2538

G. BÜHLER—*The Digambara Jains*. (Indian Antiquary, vol. VII, Pp. 28-29). Bombay, 1878.

Reference of visit to Delhi and to Jaipur, and some talks of the author with the Digambara Jainas of these two towns. The Digambaras are scattered in the eastern Rajputana, the Punjab, the north-western provinces, the Central India Agency and Guzerat. Their places of teaching (*Vidyasthāna*) are the following towns: Jaipur, Delhi, Gwalior, Ajmer, Nāgor in the Rājputānā. Rāmpur—Bhānpur near Indore, Karangi and Surat. The Digambaras have the claim of representing the first Jaina church so they call their community the '*Mūlasangha*'.

They are divided into ascetics and laic adepts. The ascetics comprise the *Bhaṭṭarakas* or grand priests, and the *paṇḍits* or ordinary ascetics. They constitute four sects; the Nandigaccha, the Sarasvati gaccha, the Bhārati gaccha and the Syena gaccha. They remain no more today in the state of nudity; they cover themselves with a *chadar*, which they leave moreover at the time of meal.

The laic adepts form three classes; the Khandarwāls, the Agarwāls and the Bahirwāls. The literature of the Digambaras is divided into four Vedas :

1. The *Prathamānyoga* comprising historical and legendary works : the 24 *Purāṇas*, the *Uttarapurāṇa*, the *Harivaṃśa Purāṇa*, etc.

2. The *Karaṇḍamūyoga*, together with cosmological works, such as the *Trilokasāra*, the *Sūryaprajñapti* etc.

3. The *Dravyamūyoga*, which explains the philosophical doctrines and includes, among other books, the *Pravacanasāra*, the *Aṣṭasahasri*, the *Rājavārtika*, etc.

4. The *Caraṇamūyoga*, which deals with the customs, the cult etc.; to this division belongs the *Trivarnācāra*, the *Mūlācāra* etc.

The Digambaras admit the authority of several Śvetāmbara canonical treatises, but reject a great number of them.

2539

E. THOMAS—*Jainism*. (I.A., Vol. VIII, Pp. 30-31), Bombay, 1879.

Note on the priority of the Jainism in comparison to the Buddhism.

The Jainas, Śvetāmbaras and Digambaras all together, place the date of Mahāvira in 526-527 B.C. This date is confirmed by several dynastic lists. Besides, the date of the death of Buddha is very disputed. That which is accepted most generally is 543 B.C. But this determination enfolds more than one error. In 1854, CUMMINGHAM proposed 477 B.C. Then, being rallied to the hypothesis of COLEBROOKE who makes Buddha a disciple of Mahāvira, he rectified this date to 478 B.C. Since then the hypothesis of COLEBROOKE has been confirmed by several important proofs, among others a passage of the '*Bhagavati*'. The same note is also inserted in the proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1879, Pp. 1-4.

2540

H. JACOBI—*On Mahāvira and his Predecessors*. (I.A., Vol. IX, Pp. 158-163). Bombay, 1880.

The identification between Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta and Mahāvira is legitimate. The forms of the words Nigaṇṭha and Nātaputta in the language of the Jains and that of the Buddhists. It results from this linguistic investigation that Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta must have played a role in the most ancient Buddhistic tradition. The doctrines of Nātaputta and of the Nigaṇṭhas in general according to the Buddhists. These doctrines are analogous to those of the Jainism. The opinions of the other Tīrthakaras. At the time of Mahāvira, the Jaina ideas were current in India. The Nigaṇṭhas existed long time before him. Mahāvira appeared thus as the reformer of a sect already existing. The founder of this sect was probably Pāriva. Among the Tīrthakaras, he alone, indeed, appeared to have been a historical personage; the others were of the domain of the fable and fiction.

2541

J. BURGESS—*Supārā, Sūrpāraka, Eorhapa*. (I.A., vol. XI, Pp. 236-237). Bombay, 1882.

According to the Jaina literature, a sūri of the name of Vairasena (towards 60-80 A.D.) converted at Sopārā the four sons of Jinadatta, who founded afterwards four schools.

2542

MAX MÜLLER—*India, what can it teach us ?* London, 1883.

P. 79. The language of the sacred Buddhistic and Jaina writings is borrowed from the popular dialects.

P. 290. Sidhasenasūri lived in 544 A.D.

P. 291. Mānatuṅgasūri composed the *Bhaktāmarastotra* towards 610-650 A.D.

P. 307. Mānatuṅga, while belonging to the Jaina religion, was admitted to the court of Harṣavardhana of Thaneśwara.

Pp. 330-331. Legend of Mānatuṅga, still called Mātāṅga : loaded with 44 chains, he would free himself in composing the 44 stanzas of his *Bhaktāmarastotra*. He lived in the 7th century at the court of Harṣavardhana.

Pp. 335-338. Chronological ideas furnished by the Jaina writings. 'The exact date of the death of Mahāvira would be 460 and not 526 B.C. Devardhigaṇi, who, according to the tradition, should have fixed the Jaina canon, lived 980 years after the death of Mahāvira, that is to say, in 454 or rather in 520 A.D. At the same period (980 years after the death of Mahāvira), the *Kalpasūtra* of Bhadrabāhu was revised and read before Dhruvasena Ist (of the dynasty of Valabhi), in order to console him for the death of his son.

Sidhasenasūri must have been the adviser of Vikramāditya and would have altered the Samvat era. The date which is assigned to him, is 470 after the death of Mahāvira. The date attributed to Mānatuṅga (before 454 or 520 A.D.) lacks historical foundations.

P 362. Philosophical systems mentioned in the Jaina writings, in particular in the *Kalpasūtra*, the *Annyogadvārasūtra*, the *Śaḍdarśanasamuccaya*, and at last in the *Śaḍdarśanavicāra* of Merutuṅga.

E. LEUMANN—*Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen*, vol. XXVII, Pp. 285-291.

Recension : This review contains some chronological ideas relating to the era of Vikrama and extracts from the paṭṭāvalis of the sects Kharatara and Tapā at the same time as from the paṭṭāvali of Merutunga studied by BHĀU DAJĪ.

2543

J. F. FLEET—*Nīśīdhi and Guḍḍa*. (I.A. Vol., XII, Pp. 99-102); Bombay, 1883.

Definition of the words 'nīśīdhi' and 'guḍḍa'. *Nīśīdhi*, after K.B. PATHAK, is still employed by the oldest members of the Jain community and denotes 'a tomb raised on the remains of a Jain ascetic'. As for 'guḍḍa', it signified 'disciple, partisan, follower'. Study of 6 inscriptions in order to illustrate and confirm these definitions.

1. Inscription of Kaḍakol, Śaka 1168.
2. -do- Śaka 1201.
3. -do- 12th or 13th century.
4. -do- Śaka 1189.
5. Inscription of Śiggāṃve (Dhārwaḍ); XIIth to XIVth Century.
6. Inscription of Honnūr; towards Śaka 1030.

2544

H. JACOBI—*Ueber die Entstehung der Cvetāmbara und Digambara Sekten* (*Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, vol. XXXVIII, Pp. 1-42). Leipzig, 1884.

- I. The Digambara sources on the origin of the Śvetāmbaras :
 1. The *Rājavalīkathā*, studied by M. Lewis RICE;
 2. The '*Bhadrabāhusarita*' of Ratnandin.
- II. The Śvetāmbara sources on the origin of the Digambaras ;
 1. The '*Kupakṣakautikāditya*' of Dharmasāgara;
 2. An account reported by Devendragaṇi in his commentary on the '*Uttarādhyāyanaśūtra*'.
- III. Text and translation of the report of Devendra. The order of the Digambaras (sect Boṭika) must have been founded by Śivabhūti, 609 years after the death of Mahāvira.

Historical and critical notes on this narrative which appeared invented in all its details.

IV. The *Bhadrabāhucarita*. This work dates from the end of the 15th century or from the commencement of the 16th. The author is Ratnanandin, disciple of Anantakīrti.

The language of the work : Detailed analysis of the four *paricchēdas*. According to this work, the Śvetāmbaras drew their origin from the Ardhamāhāyaka sect. Critical remarks.

V. Conclusions : 1. A party of the Jaina monks made their way towards the South India, under the guidance of Bhadrabāhu, towards 350 B.C. These monks were submitted to some ascetic rules more rigid than their colleagues living in the country of origin.

2. The difference of moral and of doctrine between the church of the South and that of the North, already manifest in the ancient time, led towards the commencement of the Christian era to antagonism that is ascertained today between the Digambaras and the Śvetāmbaras.

3. The two sects neither represent the primitive Jainism; they each have modified it on their side.

VI. Text of the Bhadrabāhucarita.

2545

M. KUNTE—*Niroḍḍa*. (Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. VII, Pp. 163-180). Colombo, 1884.

Some generalities on the Jainism, principally in the Paragraph VII : The Jainas or conservative rationalists.

2546

K. B. PATHAK—*The Explanation of the Term Palidhvaja*. (I.A., vol. XIV, Pp. 104-105). Bombay, 1885.

Text and translation of a passage of the *Ādipurāṇa*, XXII, 219-238, in order to fix the sense of the word of Pālidhvaja or Pāliketana.

2547

L. de MILLOUE et W. Senathi RAJA—*Essai sur le Jainisme par un Jain* (Actes du VI. Congrès international des Orientalistes, III Partie, Section II, Pp. 565-581).—Leide, 1885.

Short summary of the Jaina doctrines, translated from the tamoul after the preface of Śindamaṇi. The supreme god and his attributes ; The universe ; The

worlds; The earth and its regions; The time; The 14 Manus; The 24 Tirthakaras, The two great sects; Śvetāmbaras and Digambaras; Doctrines and moral observances of the Jaina; The principal Jaina sanctuaries in the South of India; The sacred books.

2548

E. LEUMANN—*Die alten Berichte von den Schismen der Jaina*. (Indische Studien, Vol. XVII, Pp. 91-135). Leipzig, 1885.

Indication of the texts relating to the seven (or eight) schisms of the Jaina church, namely:

Sthāṇḍakasūtra III, 7 (cf. XVI, 275).

Bhagavati V, 9, 33;

Āvaśyaka VIII, 56-100.

Special study of the last text. Special review on each of the seven schisms according to the commentary of Haribhadra on the *Āvaśyaka*, and that of Śāntisūri on the *Uttarādhyayana*, with reference to the *Bhagavati*. Remarks on the eighth schism. Complementary notes on the passage of the *Āvaśyaka* pointed out as higher. Appendix concerning the five schisms of the Digambaras.

2549

R. S. COPLESTON—*Papers on the first fifty Jalakas*. (Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. VIII, Pp. 193-296). Colombo, 1885.

Pp. 212-221. The Jaina dialectics—Resemblances of the Jains with the Brāhmanas and the Buddhists. The Śvetāmbaras and the Digambaras. Jaina customs. The sermons of the priests; they are composed of two parts: 1st enunciation of a moral principle. 2nd corresponding recital. The four sections of the Digambara writings. Some chronological data.

2550

H. JACOB—*Zusätzliches zu meiner Abhandlung: Ueber die Entstehung der Svetāmbara und Digambara Sekten* (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. XL, Pp. 92-98). Leipzig, 1886.

Origin of the Boṭika sect according to the commentary of Haribhadra on the *Āvalokasūtra* (9th century). Comparison of this narrative with that of Devendraganī,

Respective age of the two reports. Origin of the Boṭika sect according to the *niryukti* of the 'Āvaśyakasūtra'. This sect has nothing to do with the Digambaras. Proof drawn from the *Parīṣiṣṭaparvan* of Hemacandra.

2551

H. JACOBI—*Miscellen* (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft, vol. XL, Pp. 99-101); Leipzig, 1886.

Three reviews collected here, the last is devoted to the play upon words in the *Sūtrakṛtāṅga*.

2552

L. de MILLOUE—*Etude sur le mythe de Vriṣabha*, (Annales du Musée Guimet, vol. X, Pp. 413-443). Paris, 1887.

The Tirthakaras in general—Vriṣabha according to the Jaina ideas and according to the brāhmanical documents, identity of the two personages. Explanation of the myth of Vriṣabha; survival of the vedic myth of Agni. Description of a fragment of bas-relief in limestone representing Vriṣabha and of a group in cast iron the principal personage of which is Mahāvira. These two images are reproduced in two plates besides text. Pl. XVII and XVIII.

2553

G.M. MURRAY-AYNSLEY—Discursive contributions towards the study of Asiatic Symbolism, X (I.A., vol. XVI, Pp. 8-15). Bombay, 1887.

P. 13. Review on the incensing, of which some Jaina pilgrims on the mount Ābū were the object. The ceremony had taken place on the porch of one of the temples. It was performed by a priest, with the help of an incenser similar to that which the Catholic liturgy made use.

2554

L. von SCHROEDER—*Indians Literatur und Cultur in historischer Entwicklung*—Leipzig, 1887.

P. 259. Brief review on the Jains (*Nirgranthas*) and on Mahāvira (Nātaputta, Jñātaputra).

P. 763. The architectural style of the Jains.

P. 769. The grottos of Elura.

P. 770. The Jaina temples in general.

P. 773. Historical and geographical summary on the Jaina art.

2555

Dr. G. Le Bon—*Les Civilisations de l'Inde*. Paris, 1887.

P. 508. Improprity of the qualificative 'Jaina' applied to the architectural style of several monuments of India.

Pp. 508-512. The temples of Khajurāho and of the Mount Ābū.

Pp. 620-624. General sketch of the Jainism. Numerous figures adorn this work and make, so to say, all the worth. One finds the table of them on p. 725 and following.

2556

G. BÜHLER—*Über die indische Secte der Jaina*. Wien, 1887.

General sketch all together historical and dogmatic of the Jaina religion; however, the historical point of view is predominant. The Jains are especially numerous in the provinces of the west and of the north-west of India, as well as in the southern Dravidian districts. The two principal sects: The Digambaras and the Śvetāmbaras—they were already separated before the first century of the Christian era. Organisation: the ascetics and the adepts. The doctrine in general; the deliverance and the paths of three Jewels:

1. The real faith: the Jinas.

2. The real knowledge: the nine truths: cosmology and dogmatics.

3. The real guidance: moral: the five oaths; the ascetic discipline and the rules of guidance of the laic adepts. Cult of the Jains. The cloisters and the development of the Jainism. Wording of the doctrine: the Āngas. The Jainism is independant of the Buddhism. The resemblances between the two religions are explained by the fact that they are born in the same period and from the same movement of reaction against the Brāhmanism.

Historical review on Mahāvira. The ideas of the Buddhistic canon of Ceylon on Mahāvira and the Jainism. Historical ideas after the edicts of Asoka, the inscriptions of the king Khāravēla (2nd century B.C.) and those of Mathurā. Comparison of these references with the contents of the *Kalpasūtra*. Conclusion : The Jainism and the Buddhism are developed in a way parallel in the same period and in the same country. This account is followed by nine pages of complementary notes in which one finds the most precious historical, epigraphical and bibliographical informations.

2557

L. FEER—*Nātaputta et les Niganthas*. (Journal Asiatique. VIII Serie, Tome XII, Pp. 209-252). Paris, 1888.

Study complementary to two memoirs of the same author on the *Upāṇiṣṭa*, namely:

1. The sūtra of Upāli.
2. The commentary of the *Upāli Suttam*.

Summary of the paragraphs :

1. The person of Nātaputta—His name. His polemics. His residence. His death. His role.
2. The school—Nigantha—signification of the name. Bearing of the Niganthas. Composition of the Nigantha school. Destiny of the Nigantha school.
3. Nigantha doctrine—The four abstentions. Prohibition of cold water. Suppression of the suffering. The danda. Nigantha pantheon. Tripartite division of the ten forbidden actions.
4. The role of the intention in the actions. The intention according to Gautama, the intention according to Nātaputta.
5. Niganthas and Jains. Nātaputta and Mahāvira.
6. Resemblances of Gautama and of Nātaputta. Conclusion : 'There are great probabilities in order that Gautama may have been during an undecided duration the disciple of Nātaputta, and that the Buddhism may be a rebellious and independent offshoot of the Nigantha school as the Jainism is the faithful and legitimate offshoot of it, the real representative.'

2558

M. Monier WILLIAMS (Remarks on the Jains)—*Journal of the R.A.S. of Great Britain and Ireland, New Series, vol. XX, Pp. 277-288*. London, 1888.

Origin and age of the Jainism: it is probably a little anterior to the Buddhism. Chief idea of the doctrine: the deliverance by the mortification of the body and the fight against the passions. Mahāvira and the question of nudity. Origin of the Digambaras and of the Śvetāmbaras—Differences between the two sects. Jaina doctrine. The Tīrthakaras. The individual souls. The moral. The metaphysical principles. The formula of worship. Observations of M. RANGA LAL.

Conservative tendencies of the Jains. Actual number of the Jains. Account of the dedication of a Jaina temple at Delhi. The fraternity and the mutuality among the Jains. The formula of worship. Religious customs. The pilgrimages and the sanctuaries. The Jainism and the question of the castes. The respect for the life even in its lowest manifestations.

Note of M. W. DAVIES. The resemblances between the Jains and the Visquites at Delhi.

2559

H. JACOBI—*On Bharavi and Magha*. (*Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, vol. III, Pp. 121-145*) ; Wien, 1889.

The paragraph of this account is consecrated to Harichandra and to his poem, the *Dharmaśarmabhyudaya*. Harichandra is the imitator of Māgha and of Vākpati. He must then be younger than this last, who lived towards the middle of the 8th century.

2560

H. JACOBI—*Ueber den Jainismus und die Verehrung Krishna's* (*Berichte des VII, internationalen Orientalisten-Congresses, Pp. 75-77*). Wien 1889.

The Jaina cult. The Tīrthakaras and other saints. Among the 63 personages of the Jaina mythology 27 are in harmony with the cult of Kṛiṣṇa. This resemblance is strict with regard to the 24th Tīrthakara. Neminātha. Origin of the cult of Kṛiṣṇa in the Jain religion. When the Jains spread out upto Guzerat towards the 3rd century of the Christian era, they met in this country the cult of Kṛiṣṇa, that they adopted willingly in order to ascertain more easily some laic adepts. A summary of this communication is given in the I.A., vol. XVI, Pp. 163-164.

2561

C. F. OLDHAM—*Serpent-worship in India*. (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland for 1891, Pp. 361-392). London, 1891.

Pp. 384-386. The cult of the serpent and the Jaina religion. Historical and legendary reconciliation. The Nāgas in the Jaina art.

2562

L. de MILLOUE—*Introduction au catalogue du Musée Guimet. Aperçu sommaire de l'Histoire des religions des anciens—peuples civilisés*. Paris, 1891.

Pp. 48-51. The Jainism. Origin of the Jainism. Resemblances and differences with the Buddhism. The principal dogmas. The doctrine of the time. The Gods. The deliverance. The Tirthakaras. The priests and the laity—Śvetāmbaras and Digambaras. Account of Vṛṣabha, Pārśvanātha and Mahāvīra. The sacred books of the Jains.

2563

E. LAMAIRESSE—*L'Inde après le Bouddha*. Paris, 1892.

Pp. 257-268. General chapter relating to the Jains, after the works of M. de MILLOUE.

2564

E. LEUMANN—*Billige Jains-Drucke*. (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft, vol. XLVI, Pp. 146-147). Leipzig, 1892.

Review on the reduction of prices of the indigenous editions of Jaina texts in India.

2565

K. B. PATHAK—*The position of Kumārila in Digambara Jaina Literature* (transactions of the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists, vol. I, Pp. 186-214). London, 1893.

Study on the controversy of Kumārila against the Digambara Jaina Akalanka-deva. In this treatise are studied the following Jaina texts : The *Devāgamaśāstra* or *Āpatamīmāṃsā* of Samantabhadra (on the omniscience of an Arhat); Commentary of Vidyānanda on this passage, in the *Aṣṭasāhī* or *Āptamīmāṃsāśāstra*;

The *Āptaparikṣā* of the same Vidyānanda; and the commentary on this work; The *Aṣṭaśālī*, commentary of Akalaṅkadeva on the *Āpatanāmāṃsā* of Samantabhadra; the *Parikṣāmukha* of Manikyanandin; The *Jainalokavṛtika* of Vidyānanda. Summary of the controversy; Notes on the date of Akalaṅkadeva (end of the 8th century).

2566

J. BURGESS—*Notes on Hindu Astronomy and the History of our knowledge of it.* (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland for 1893, pp. 717-761). London, 1893.

Pp. 752-753. Review on the *Sūryaprajñapati*. The works of WEBER and of M.G. THIBAUT on this work.

2567

K. B. PATHAK—*Bhartrihari and Kumārīla*. (Journal of the Bombay Branch of the R.A.S., vol. XVIII, Pp. 213-238). Bombay, 1894.

Pp. 218-228. Review on the different Digambara authors, namely : Samantabhadra, author of the *Āpatanāmāṃsā*, commented by Akalaṅka and Vidyānanda; Mānikyanandin, who composed the *Parikṣāmukha*; Prabhācandra, commentator of Mānikyanandin; Jinasena, who must have written his *Harivaṃśa* in Saka 705, the *Pāriṣabhyudaya* at the beginning of the reign of Amoghavarṣa Ist and the *Ādipurāṇa* in Saka 760.

2568

K. T. TELANG—*Subandha and Kumārīla*. (Journal of the Bombay Branch of Bombay Branch of the R.A.S., vol. XVIII, Pp. 147-167). Bombay, 1894.

Notes on the role of Kumārīla in the persecution of the Jains and of the Buddhists.

2569

GULAL CHAND—*Jainism. 28 Labdhees*—Miraculous powers possessed only by Yogis and Yatis (except three) (Journal of the Mahabodhi Society, vol. III, P. 8.) Calcutta, 1894.

Simple list of these miraculous powers, copied, the author says, from a very old Jain manuscript, which he does not designate otherwise. These wonderful faculties consist, among others, of curing all sorts of diseases, of knowing the thoughts of others, of multiplying some objects, of moving in the space etc, at last to become an Arhat.

2570

H. OLDENBERG—*Noch einmal der vedische Kalender und das Alter des Veda* (Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandischen Gesellschaft, vol. XLIX, Pp. 470-480) Leipzig, 1895.

P. 480. Review on Pārśvanātha. The Jains regard Pārśvanātha as a predecessor of Mahāvira and place his *nirvāṇa* 250 years before the death of the latter. Pārśvanātha can be considered as a historical personage. He was undoubtedly a man, whose moral and religious tendencies charmed Mahāvira. There would not be any difficulty to admit that such a man had lived during the period of the Brāhmanas or at the end of this period.

2571

J. DAHLMANN—*Das Mahābhārata als Epos und Rechtsbuch*. Berlin, 1895.

Pp. 134-136. The legend of Draupadi and of the Pāṇḍavas in the *Jñātadharma-kathā*—Resemblance with the *Mahābhārata*. Arguments of M. E. LEUMANN in favour of the high antiquity of the Jaina editing. Criticism of these arguments. The *Mahābhārata*, in its actual state may have served as model to the Buddhist and Jaina recensions.

Pp. 172-173. The *Mahābhārata* points out some religious constructions (*chaitiyas* and *stūpas* in particular), the origin of which would be Brāhmanical and would go back to a very remote period. Evidence borrowed, according to BÜHLER, from the Buddhist and Jaina architecture.

P. 174. Similarly, the Jaina and Buddhist sculpture derive from a very distant source, to which the *Mahābhārata* makes occasional allusion.

P. 223. Comparison of the Jaina legend of Paesi with some analogous passages of the *Mahābhārata*.

2572

M. WINTERITZ—*Nejamesha, Naigamesha, Nemesa* (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland for 1895, Pp. 149-155). London, 1895.

Study on the resemblances between the Vedic Nejamesha, the Naigamesha of Sūtrata and the Naigameya of the *Mahābhārata* on the one hand, and the Hari-negamesi or the Nemesa of the Jains, on the other hand.

2573

A. P. W.—*Modern Jain Antipathy to Brāhmins*. (I.A. vol. XXV, p. 316). Bombay, 1896.

Account of a custom in practice with the Sarāogi Baniyās, and which consists, on the occasion of a marriage, in throwing the arrows on a dummy representing a Brāhman.

2574

H. KERN—*Manual of Indian Buddhism*. (Grundriss der indo-arischen Philologie und Altertumskunde, Band III, Heft 8). Strassburg, 1896.

P. 32. Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta (Mahāvīra), one of the chiefs of the six heretical sects in comparison with Buddha.

P. 74. Seniority of the order of the Nigranthas (Jains).

P. 93. At Sāranāth, near Benares, rises today a Jaina temple on the ruins of the celebrated Buddhist Vihāra.

P. 112. Asoka, in his edicts, testifies good sentiments towards the Jains.

P. 114 n4. Allusion to the cruelty of which Aśoka should have given testimony with regard to the Jains at the end of his reign.

2575

J. DAHLMANN.—*Buddha*. Berlin, 1898.

The second part of this work, and principally the chapter devoted to the materialistic and sceptical doctrines, contains several extracts from the Jaina sūtras.

2576

Y.S. VANIKAR—*Some Remarks on the Svastika*. (Indian Antiquary, vol. XXVII, P. 196). Bombay, 1898.

The Jains give to the *Svastika* the first place among their eight symbols. It is for them the emblematical figure of a Siddha. Indeed, the central point (bindu) represent the life (jīva), and the four branches the four conditions of the future life (to become god ; to go to the hell ; to be born again in human form ; to be born again in the body of an inferior animal). But in the swastika these four branches are bent back and like closed, for the Siddha is freed from all new birth.

2577

T. W. RHYS DAVIDS—*Indian Sects or Schools in the time of the Buddha*: (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland for 1898, Pp. 197-198), London, 1898.

List of ten religious sects according to the *Aṅguttaranikāya*. The first sect pointed out is that of the Ājivikas ; the second is that of the Nigaṇṭhas. A third, that of the Muṇḍa-sāvako is assimilated to the second by Buddhaghosa who defined it in the following manner. '*Muṇḍa-sāvako ti Nigaṇṭha-sāvako*'.

2578

Mis de La MAZELIERE—*Moines et ascètes indiens*. Paris, 1898.

Pp. 50-51. Short notice on the Jainism. The mythology and the Jaina art.

2579

G. THIBAUT—*Astronomie, Astrologie und Mathematik*. (Grundriss der indo-arischen Philologie und Altertumskunde, Band III, Heft 9). Strassburg, 1899.

Pp. 19-20. The Jaina astronomy according to the *Sūryaprajñapti*.

2580

J. BURGESS—*Note on Jaina Mythology*. (I.A., vol. XXX, Pp. 27-28). Bombay, 1901.

Concise analysis of the second volume of the *Ratnasāra* (Bombay, Samvat 1923) which contains some information about the Jaina Mythology.

List of the 24 Tirthakaras of the past, actual and future time.

Nine other lists, each containing 24 Jinas ; they are the Jinas of the Dhātukikhandā, of the Puṣkaradvīpa and of the part Airāvata of the Jambūdvīpa. List of the 24 Tirthakaras of the present time with their distinctive characters.

Note on the Yakṣas and Yakṣiṇīs in the Jaina mythology. Classification of the gods.

2581

C. BENDALL—*Ancient Indian Sects and Orders mentioned by Buddhist Writers.* (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland for 1901, Pp. 122-127). London, 1901.

Notes on two passages borrowed, the one from the Ratnolādhāraṇī (according to the Śikṣāsamuccaya), the second from the Mahāvastu, III, 412, 7-10. In the first of these passages there is a talk of the disciples of the 'guru' naked and undressed 'nagna ocella guru'. BENDALL identifies this master with GORAL. Perhaps the question is rather of Mahāvira.

2582

L. de MILLOUR—*Conferences au Musee Guimet, 1898-1899.* (Annales du Musee Guimet. Bibliotheque de vulgarisation, vol. XII). Paris, 1902.

Pp. 45-46. Theory of the soul and of the transmigration of souls in the Jaina religion.

Pp. 73-74. Jaina cosmology. The principles. The period. The continents.

P. 141. The symbolism of the *swastika* to the Jains.

P. 143. The symbolism of the Vardhamāna (trident).

P. 163. Jaina moral. Dharma and Karman.

Pp. 169-170. The hell according to the Jaina doctrines.

2583

L. de MILLOUR—*Conferences au Musee Guimet, 1899-1900. et 1900-1901.* (Annales du Musee Guimet. Bibliotheque de vulgarisation, vol. XIV). Paris, 1903.

Pp. 47-48. The condition of the women at the house of the Jains.

P. 153. Funeral customs of the Jains.

2584

Mis de LA MAZELIERE—*Essai sur l' evolution de la civilisation indienne.* 2 volumes. Paris, 1903.

Volume II

Pp. 204-205. Review on the extension of the Jainism from the 11th to the 15th century. The Jaina art. In note, some rapid information about the follow-

ing points : Origin of the Jainism ; the Jinas ; the monks and the laic adepts ; the Śvetāmbaras and the Digambaras ; Mahāvira ; the temples of the mount Ābū ; general sketch of the more ancient of these temples.

Volume II.

Pp. 200-201. The Jainism in the actual period.

2585

G. BÜHLER—*On the Indian sect of the Jainas*. Translated (and) edited by J. BURGESS. London, 1903.

This work contains three parts :

I. The Indian sect of the Jainas, translation of the memoir of G. BÜHLER.

II. Appendix : Epigraphic testimony to the continuity of the Jaina tradition. A note, moreover enough extensive of the memoir of BÜHLER (Note 35) has been combined by M. BURGESS with another work of BÜHLER (on the authenticity of the Jaina tradition) in a unique article which proves, after the harmonious testimony of the inscriptions and of *Kalpasūtra*, the continuity of the tradition in the Jaina church in a period relatively remote (1st century of the Christian era).

III. Jaina mythology. This sketch, due to M. BURGESS himself, deals with the following points : The Tirthankaras in general. Lists of the 24 Tirthankaras with distinctive signs of each of them. Enumeration and classification of the gods. The hells. A list of the 84 Jaina *gacchas* terminate the work.

2586

H. OLDENBERG—*Buddha, sein Leben, seine Lehre, seine Gemeinde*. Vierte Auflage. Stuttgart. Berlin, 1903.

<u>Pages.</u>		<u>Information relating to the Jains.</u>
<u>German edition</u>	<u>French edition</u>	
76. N.2	66.N. 2	General resemblance of the Buddhism and of the Jainism. It is possible that Pārśva, precursor of Mahāvira about 250 years may have been a historical personage.
92-93	79-80	Authenticity of the Jaina tradition. Testimony of the Buddhistic writings.

German edition	French edition	
103 N.I.	89. N.I.	The tree of the science. Comparison of the Buddhist and the Jaina narrations.
108	93	Comparison of the Buddhistic and of the Jaina tradition. Analogy and differences between the biographies of Buddha and of Mahāvīra.
111, 113, 118, 127	96, 98 102,	
N. 3. 129.	111 N. 2 113.	Some of these analogies and differences.
199-201	173-175.	Reproach of the Buddhists directed to the Jains. The mortifications as means of arriving at deliverance in the Jaina doctrine. Ironical criticism of the Buddhists by the Jains in this subject.
309 N. 2	267 N I	The Nirvāṇa according to the Jaina doctrine (<i>Uttarādhyayana</i>).
234 N. 3	287 N I	The first four moral precepts of the Buddhists are found also formulated by the Jains.
382 N. 1	328 N I	Dependance of the Buddhistic and Jaina monastic rules in comparison with the Brāhmanical rules.
408 N. I	350 N 2	Rigidity of the Jaina monastic rules.
433 N. I	372 N 2	The laic adepts were in more close relations with the monks to the Jains than to the Buddhists.
434 N. 2.		These relations, as M. HOERNLE has shown it, explain in a large measure the persistence of the Jainism in India, when the Buddhism has succumbed.

2587

J. KIRSTE—*Haṃsākhyaṇika* (Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, vol. XVIII, Pp. 130-131). Wien, 1904.

Quotation of two passages relating to the fable of the 'learned swan' and borrowed, one from the *Samyaktvaakumudī*, and the other from a commentary on the *Uttarādhyayanāsūtra*.

2588

W. F. WARREN—*Problems still unsolved in Indo-Aryan Cosmology*. (Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. XXVI, Pp. 84-92). New Haven, 1: 05.

Pp. 91-92 Problems relating to the Jaina cosmology. What are the resemblances of this cosmology with that which explains the epical and the purāṇical texts, on the one hand, and with the modern Brāhmanical and Buddhistic theories, on the other hand? Other special problems.

2589

L. SUALI—*Il Lokatattvanirṇaya di Haribhadra*. (Giornale della Società asiatica italiana, vol. XVIII, Pp. 263-318). Firenze, 1905.

Introduction. Indigenous editions and manuscripts of the *Lokatattvanirṇaya*. Analysis of the work :

- I. Generalities of religious and mythological order.
- II. Concise explanation of the non-Jain philosophical doctrines.
- III. Criticism, from the Jaina point of view, of these philosophical systems.

Text and Italian translation of the *Lokatattvanirṇaya*.

2590

CASSE de MARTINENGO CESARESCO—*The Jaina precept of non-killing* (Actes du XIV, Congrès international des Orientalistes, Ire Partie, Pp. 132-138). Paris, 1906.

The prescription of the 'Ahimsā' to the Jains and the Buddhists. Some Jaina anecdotes on this subject.

2591

J. T. JENKINS—*Fishes from Parsināth Hills*, W. Bengal (Rec. Ind. Mus. 5, 128-129). 1910.

2592

BAMFYLDE FULLER—*Studies of Indian Life and Sentiment*. London, 1910.

P. 140. Jaina movement of religious reform; Shown keen appreciation of natural beauties.

P. 110. Jaina community devotes to trade and money lending pursuits that are not harmful to animal life.

P. 111. Amongst them men can earn title of honour by the profuse celebration of religious ceremony. His triumph is commemorated by the grant of title. There are three of these titles; the cost of the lowest exceeds £ 3,000.

2593

R. E. ENTHOVEN—*The Folklore of Guzerat with Introduction*. (IA, V. xl, 1911, Appendix, Pp. 1-36, see No. 407). Jains and Svastikas.

2594

Donald A. MACKENZIE—*Indian Myth and Legend*, London, 1912.

P. 120. Jainism as social revolt.

P. 124. Vishnu prominent before rise of Jainism.

P. 133. Jainism—a revolt against Brahmanic orthodoxy, influenced in its origin by the *Upanishads*, emancipation by rigid austerities.

2595

W. J. WILKINS—*Hindu Mythology*. Cal. & Simla, 1913 (3rd Edi.).

Pp. 503-506. The Jain Deities : The origin of the Jain sect obscure; tenets closely resemble those of Buddhism; social and religious equality of man, a number of saints raised to the dignity of deities; Buddhism and Jainism, though strikingly similar, have distinct separate origins; Jain saints past, present and future—24 in number; Vrishabha—bull his characteristic mark. Pārivanātha—a snake to distinguish him. Mahāvira, the last Tirthankara, his symbol a lion. His parents were Brahmans.

2596

W. J. WILKINS—*Hindu Mythology*. Calcutta & Simla, 1913.

Pp. 503-6. Jaina deities, i.e. the twenty-four Tirthankaras.

2597

M. C. MAZUMDAR—*The Hindu Wills Act*, Calcutta, 1916.

Pp. 38-39. Jains—a sect of Hindus differing in some tenets but following some observances. Jainism older than Buddhism—Buddhist and Jains not only

independent but directly opposed to one another. In philosophy the Jainas are the most thorough going supporters of the old animistic position.

2598

J. L. JAINI—*Jaina Law*. Arrah, 1916.

A translation of the chapters on Inheritance and Partition in the *Bhadrabāhu Saṃhitā* with an appendix containing the text of the *Indranandi Saṃhitā*.

2599

R. E. ENTHOVEN—*Folklore of Gujarat*. (IA, xlv, 1917, Suppl., Pp. 125-135, See No. 381).

P. 132. At the time of admitting a Jain to the ascetic order of the religion, the hairs of his head are pulled out one by one until the head is completely bald.

2600

Radhakumud MOOKERJI—*Local Government in ancient India*. Oxford, 1919.

P. 33. Jaina terminology—uses of the terms *gaṇa*, *Kula* and *Śākha* in *Kalpasūtra* and Jaina inscriptions of Mathura of the reign of Kaṇiṣka.

P. 75. One Ukkal inscription mentions villages of Jainas in the Chola Tondai and Pāṇḍya countries (No. 9, Hultzsch S. I. Inscr. vol. III, P. 15)—an example of village planning.

P. 100. In Southern India, religion benefactions of guilds were mostly for Hinduism rather than for Jainism or Buddhism.

2601

W. KIRFEL—*Die Kosmographie der Inder nach den Quellen dargestellt*. Leipzig, 1920.

Pp. 208-329. Abschnitt Die Kosmographie der Jaina. Jambūdvīpa, Lavaṇoda-Ocean, Dhātākikhaṇḍa Kāloda-Ocean, Puṣkaradvīpa, Puṣkarodd, Bhavana-vāsin, Vyantara, Jyotiṣa, Vaimāṇik, Plates 18. *Das Kosmographische System der Jaina*.

2602

C. V. RAJWADE—*The Burning of Mūhila*. (A.I.O.C., Session I, 1920).

P. xxxi—Points : 8 points given, out of them see 6th point—The Buddhist and Jain versions seem to have tried to bring together all isolated factors in the stories current about king Janaka. 7th point—The Jains seem to have substituted the name of *Nimi* for that of Janaka.

2603

Satis Chandra VIDYABHUSANA—*Nāgārjuna*. (A.I.O.C., Session I, 1920).

P. xxxv. The council of Kaṇiṣka inaugurated the renaissance of Sanskrit learning—the teachings of Mahāvīr as contained in the Jain Agamas were codified in writing by Devardhi Gaṇi Kṣamā-Śramaṇa at Balabhi in 453 A.D.

2604

J. S. KUDALKAR—*The Jain Manuscript Bhandars at Pātan*. (A.I.O.C., Session I, 1920).

F. cvii—A final word on their search.

2605

P. D. GUNE—*Pradyota, Udayana and Sreṇika—a Jain legend*. (A.B.O.R.I. vol. II, 1920-21, Pp. 1—21).

(f. n. The legend is found in *Kumārāpal-pratibodha*, which is being edited by Muni JINAVIJAYAJI in the Gaekwad's Oriental Series, The *Triṣaṣṭīśālākāpuruṣacarita* of Hemachandra gives the same legend in Skt. in a more detailed form. It corroborates the Jain Prākṛit version which later is chosen for its brevity).

2606

E. W. BURLINGAME—*Buddhist Legends* (translated from the original Pālī text of the *Dhammapada commentary*). Three parts : Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1921.

Part I. (Harvard Oriental Series, Vol. 28).

P. 18. The Jains taught the Doctrine of Non-Injury, that it is a wicked thing to injure man, animal or plant. But this doctrine, noble as it is, they carried to what was perhaps a logical, but for all that, quite absurd extreme. The Buddha also taught, but confined it within reasonable limits.

P. 93. Book IV. 6. Pāthika, the Naked Ascetic. A naked ascetic seeks to prevent the wife of a certain householder from hearing the Buddha.

P. 95. Book IV. 12. Sirigutta and Garahadinna : At Sāvatti live two friends, Sirigutta, a disciple of the Buddha, and Garahadinna, a disciple of the Naked Ascetics of the Jain Order. The latter reproaches the former for visiting Gotama. Trial in a stratagem; Garahadinna converted to Buddhism.

Pp. 98-99. Book V. IIb. Jambuka the Naked Ascetic :

Do. Do. Part 2. (H.O.S. Vol. 29).

Pp. 54-56. Book 4. 6. Pāthika the naked ascetic : Full story given.

Pp. 70ff. 8. Marriage of Visākhā : Treasurer Migara invites five hundred naked ascetics for feast on the occasion of his son's marriage. Full story given.

Pp. 92-99. Book 4. 12 Sirigutta and Garahadinna; The naked ascetics, the Niganthas. Full story given.

Pp. 130-137. Book 5. 11 Jambuka the naked ascetic. Full story given.

Pp. 233-34. Book 8. 5. Sāriputta's uncle, who used to give alms to the naked ascetics to gain the world of Brahma, converted to Buddhism.

P. 305. Book 10. 7. Death of Moggallāna the Great : Plot of the heretics to kill Moggallāna with the help of thieves ; and king Ajātasatru burnt 500 naked ascetics with 500 thieves.

Do. Do. Part 3. (H.O.S. Vol. 30).

P. 36. Book 14. 2. The Twin Miracle. Sandalwood bowl suspended in the air by a cord from a series of bamboos, sixty cubits from the ground; any Arhat can take it by flying through the air. The six heretics including the naked ascetic Nāthaputta, strived for six days but they did not succeed in obtaining the bowl.

P. 138. Book 18. 10f. Treasurer Ram : Activity of Souls—Jain doctrine; they do not see their own fault, great though it be; though the faults of others exist not, they talk of them as though they did exist.

P. 185. Book 21. 8. Culla Subhaddā the virtuous : Subhaddā could not bear to look upon the naked ascetics who were invited by her father-in-law on holidays.

P. 196. Book 22. 8 Degrees of nakedness : Niganthas are to be to the Acelakas, who go entirely-naked, for these ascetics at least wear a covering in front. The Niganthas said : even dust and dirt are endowed with the principle of life, and so for fear they may fall into our alms-dishes, we wear a covering. Naked ascetics of the Jain Order, Niganthas.

2607

K. V. LAKSHMAN RAO—*Did Pāṇini know Buddhist Nuns?* (Ind. Ant. vol. L—1921, Bombay).

P. 82. A Sūtra in Pāṇini, in the second Ashtaka is "*Kumāra Śramaṇādibhiḥ*" (II-1-70) the Śramaṇādigaṇa consists of the words Śramaṇa, Tapa etc.

Jainendra Vyākaraṇa which cannot be later than the 5th century A.D. has a Sūtra similar to that of Pāṇini. The illustrations generally given under this aphorism are *Kumāra Śramaṇa Kumaraśramaṇa* means a *sanyāsini*. *Sanyāsini* who has joined the order as a *brahmachārinī*.

P. 83. Who could they be except the Buddhist nuns? Hinduism does not recognise *sanyāsa* to women and *śūdras*. The word *śramaṇa* even in its masculine form has been monopolized by Buddhists and it now practically means a Buddhist monk.

2608

R. SHAMASHASTRY—*The Home of the Ancient Hindus and their policy of Racial fusion*—(A.I.O.C. Session II; 1922).

Pp. 135 & 138. Brahmanic and Jain accounts of the cosmos. It must be noted that Bhaṭṭākalanka, the celebrated Jain poet and philosopher, who lived in eighth century A.D. is the author of the *Rajavārtika*, a brief commentary in Sūtra style on the *Tatvārthasūtra* of Umāsvāti. Coming from such a learned scholar, acquainted with such older works as the *Jambuprajñapti* and other treatises on the geography of the world then known, the *Vārtikas* cannot be regarded as poetic imaginations.

2609

Anagarika DHARMAPAL—*Buddhist Section : Address.* (A.I.O.C., Session II; 1922).

Pp. 525-6. The *Vishṇu Purāṇa* (18th Adhyāya) speaks of the *avatāra* who in the form of Vishṇu, appeared in the form of a Digambara to the *asuras*—preached them to give up the following of the *Vedamārga*. The *Padma Purāṇa* speaks of the

Prachhanna Bauddhas and the writer evidently being ignorant of the Arya Dharma, speaks of the 'Baudhas' as being naked or clad in blue garments, the writer had in his mind the Digambar Jainas.

2610

HARA PRASAD SHASTRY—*Presidential Address ; Sk. & Prt. Section.* (A.I.O.C., Session II; 1922).

Pp. 175-176. An upheaval of the Indian mind in the 8th and 7th centuries B.C. produced Buddhism and Jainism.

P. 179. Jain Prākritis are Prākritis—Prākrit is a very vague word.

2611

R. SHAMASAstry—*Vyasti—or the Vedic New Year's Day.* (A.I.O.C. Session II, 1922).

P. 35. It is known that both Mahāvīr and Kauṭilya lived somewhere in Videha country, modern Bihar...

P. 43. The ancient Jaina also began their year, on the summer solstice, as repeatedly stated in their Sūryaprajñapti.

2612

T. N. SUBRAMANIAM—*Tolakapya's Religion.* (Q.J.M.S. Vol. XII, No. 2.) Bangalore, 1922.

P. 207. A reply to the criticism of Mr. K. G. Sankara's note regarding Tolakapya's religion, proving that Tolakapya was not a Jain.

2613

RADHAKUMUD MOOKERJI—*Men and Thoughts in ancient India.* London, 1924.

P. 40. According to some Jain works, there were 363 different systems of erroneous doctrines.

Pp. 118, 123, 138. Asoka's toleration of the Jains as described in Pillar Edict VII.

P. 166. There were many Jains in the assembly of king Harsha.

P. 178. Yuan Chuang refers to Nirgranthas and Digambaras. Bāna refers to Jaina monks.

P. 183. During the reign of Harsha, the Buddhist saint Divākaramitra admitted Jaina monks as his disciples.

2614

D. B. Ramachandra MUDALIAR—*Indian Music*. (Q.J.M.S., xiv, 1924, Pp. 165-183).

P. 168. Destruction of works written during the period of the Pāṇḍya kings by the Buddhists and Jains owing to the religious animosity.

2615

Kumar Gangananda SINHA—*Practice of begging before 6th century B.C. according to Haerle, in practice outside of the order of the Jains*. (A.I.O.C. Session III, 1924), P. 539.

2616

C. R. JAIN—*Discourse Divine*. Hardvi, 1925. P. 46.

It is an English translation of the Sanskrit work *Iṣṭopadeśa* of Pūjyapāda (4th century A.D.).

The *Iṣṭopadeśa* is a sort of direct appeal to the experience of self-realization rather than a metaphysical study of the soul-nature through the intellectual faculty.

2617

S. K. MAITRA—*Ethics of the Hindus*. Calcutta, 1925.

Pp. 151-59. Vidyānandin in the *Aṣṭasahasri* enters into an acute analysis of the meaning of *Niyoga* or command from the Mīmāṃsaka standpoint with special reference to these two functions of objective presumptions (*Kāryatva*) and subjective impulsion (*Preyakatva*).

P. 159. According to Jains, *Niyoga* is a personal prescription of a superior to an inferior being, while according to Pūrvamīmāṃsakas it is an impersonal law without a law giver.

P. 160. According to Jainas and the Buddhas, however, the law is the declaration of the *Āptas* or Seers of the Transcendental plane-persons who by acquiring personal experience of matters of Spiritual significance are competent judges of what is really right or wrong.

P. 161. Buddhas and Jainas being atheists do not admit any eternally perfect being. In place of such a being they assume an endless series of perfected persons who acquire perfection in course of time.

Pp. 226-30. Jaina classification of *Pāpa* and *puṇya*.

P. 261. Creation and re-absorption are not accepted by the Pūrvamīmāṃsakas, Jainas and the Buddhas according to whom there is no *Īśvara* or Lord of the world as a creator or destroyer.

Pp. 265-66. The Jainas do not accept the negative conception of *mokṣa* as the cessation of experience. Mallisena's criticism of the Nyāya view in the *Syādvādamāñ-jari* deserves notice.

P. 297. The negative conception of the ideal life as essentially a state of quiescence, the Hindu ideal furnishes a contrast to the Jaina ideal of eternal progress.

P. 298. The heterodox Jaina system, however, preaches a doctrine of endless upper motion (*ananta-gati*) from *loka*, empirical condition, to *Aloka*, transcendental condition-motion which becomes infinite (*ananta*) after *mukti*.

P. 320. In *Ātmānuśāsana* of Guṇabhadra an attempt is made to remove the defect in the ascetic view without, however, encouraging indiscriminate pleasure-seeking as the Hedonists do.

P. 321. The theory of morality as enunciated by Samantabhadra in the *Jainakārika* and all elaborated by Vidyānandin in his commentary thereon called the *Aṣṭasaḥasrī*.

P. 325. According to the Jainas and Buddhas, it is not the prescriptions of the king but the injunctions and prohibitions of *Arhats* and *Buddhas* that constitute right and wrong.

P. 329. *Īśvara*, *Brahmā* or Lord is distinguished from the spiritual expert or *Āpta-puruṣa* of Jainism and Buddhism.

2618

A. YUSUF ALI—*The making of India*. London, 1925.

P. 21. Jainism—an older religion than Buddhism sharply contrasted with Sanātan Dharma of the Hindus.

P. 22. Jains—inclusion within the fold of Hinduism (Hindu Mahāsamādhya Benares resolution, 1923).

P. 32. Jains—having extraordinary tenderness to animals.

P. 33. Jains—classed as a phase of Hindu religion.

2619

S. N. TADPATRIKAR—*Was Garga a Jaina ?* (J.B.B.R.A.S., 1925, vol. I. P. 138).

9. A discussion of the question of the religion of Garga, the author of *Paśukevali*.

2620

R. RAMADAS—*Tiritinga and Kulingah*. (I.A. vol. LIV. 1925, Bombay).

P. 225. Kalinga is declared to be formed of *Kalin* (in strife) *nga* (to go), i.e. because it had been a country where there was always strife, it is so named. This explanation is quite against what history tells us. The edicts of Ashoka state that the Kalinga was peaceful and flourishing; the Hāthigumphā cave inscription of Khāravela does not speak of any strife in the country. Had it been a country where people had quarreled amongst themselves, it would not have been populous and wealthy. The origin given by the Sanskrit Grammarians appears unsatisfactory and unfounded.

2621

B. M. BARUA—*Inscriptional Excursions*. (I.H.Q. vol.II, 1926).

Pp. 90-92. Contradictory meaning of the *Ājvikas* and *Brāhmanas* in Asoka's edicts—fully discussed.

2622

H. S. GOUR—*The Law of Transfer in British India*. Calcutta, 1926.

P. 33. Jains—dissenters from Hinduism.

2623

C. R. JAIN—*The Jaina Law*. Madras, 1926. P. 285.

This book deals with the Jaina jurisprudence with the following topics—

Part I. Adoption and sonship; marriage; property, inheritance, *stridhana*, maintenance, guardianship and custom.

Part II. Original texts and translation of *Bhadrabāhu Samhitā*, *Vardhamāna nīti*, *Indranandī Jina Samhitā*, *Arhan nīti* and *Trivarnikācāra*.

Part III. Appendix.

2624

S. M. EDWARDES—*Kannada Poets*. (I.A. vol. LV, 1926); Bombay.

P. 72. Memoir No.13 of the Archaeological Survey of India published in the *Kanarese Language* (Kannada poets mentioned in inscription) a precis of the information is given. The original name of Dharmapur was Tagaḍur—a town which gave shelter to both Jains and Shaiva Hindus.

P. 74. *Indrakīrti Circa—A.D. 1055.*

In front of a Jain temple at Kogali in Bellary Dist. an inscription dated S.977 of the reign of Trailokyamalla, records that the temple was constructed in former days by a Ganga ruler named Durvinīta, and that at the date of the inscription gifts were made to the temple by a Jain *ācārya* named Indrakīrti. Indrakīrti was an excellent poet.

Pp. 77-78. Lakshmidhara and Madhura A.D. 1410. One Madhura was the author of several works, including *Dharmanātha Purāṇa* and *Gummaṭashataka*. He was a Jain of Vaji family of the Bharadvāja gotra; he is styled 'Crest Jewel of the Court of Bhunātha'.

2625

Sylvain LÉVI—*Pihunda, Pithuda, Pitundra* : (Ind. Ant., Vol. LV, 1926, Bombay).
Translated from the French by S.M. Edwardes.

Pp. 145-147. The Jain *Uttarādhyayana Sūtra* (XXI, 1-4, translated in sacred books of the East) relates the story of a merchant named Pālita, who departs from Champā, on a journey by boat to the city of Pihunḍa. The Hāthigumphā inscription of Khāravela mentions Pithuḍa which may be read as Pithuḥḍa, which would become Pihunḍa in Prākṛit. Ptolemy mentions Pitundra and places it between the deltas of the Godāvari and Mahānadi. We must look for the city between Chicacola, and Kaling-apatam, if Ptolemy's information approximates to the truth. The name of Pithumda connected with the name of a people—Tuhunḍa.

2626

J. JOLLY—*Kauṭilya and Caṇakya*—(A.I.O.C., Session IV; 1926).

P. 109. One of the Jain canonical books, the *Nandi*, mentions the *Kodillayam*, i.e., *Kauṭilyam* as forbidden book but another Jain canonical book, the *Anuyogadvārasūtram*, quotes the *Koḍallayam*, i.e. *Kauṭilyam* instead (A. Weber's Cat. II, 677-697).

2627

A. A. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR—*The Mathematics of Āryabhata*. (Q.J.M.S., vol. 16, No. 3, 1926, Bangalore).

P. 163. Rules for finding the square-root and the cube-root. It is rather curious to observe that Mahāvīrācārya in South India and Śrīdhara, Bhāskara and Brahmagupta give more or less identical rules for the extraction of the square and the cube-root, while no method of extracting the cube-root is given by any early Greek Writer.

2628

B. M. BARUA—*Ājīvika* : (A.B.O.R.I. ; Vol. VIII, 1927), Pp. 183-188.

(1) Three classifications : (a) naked ascetics, (b) class of recluses, (c) recluses with a profession of mendicancy.

(2) Known in Vedic hymns, the Brāhmanas, Āranyakas—pre-Jain period... Digambara Jains—(vide art. *Ājīvikas* by A.F.R. HOERNLE in ERE).

2629

D. M. ROY—*The culture of mathematics among the Jains of Southern India in the ninth century A.D.* (A.B.O.R.I., Vol. VIII, 1927, Pp. 145-147).

2630

S. M. EDWARDS—*The Jaina Gazette*, vol. XXI, No. 6, 1925. Book Notice. (I.A. vol. LVI, 1927); Bombay.

P. 235. An article on the Vrātyas by Prof. A. CHAKRAVARTI; a rapid survey of existing information and theories about the Vrātyas, who deprecated in sacrificial cult of the Vedas and preached the doctrine of *ahimsā*.

2631

Kumarswami SHASTRI (Officiating Chief Justice of the Madras High Court)—*Antiquity of Jainism*. (A.I.R.A., 1927, Madras, 228).

"Were the matter *res-integra*, I would be inclined to hold that modern research has shown that jains are not Hindu dissenters but that Jainism has an origin and history long anterior to the *Smritis* and commentaries which are the recognised authorities on Hindu Law and Usage. In fact Mahāvira, the last of the Jain Teerthankaras, was a contemporary of Buddha, and died about 527 B.C. The Jain religion refers to a number of previous Teerthaukaras, and there can be little doubt that Jainism as a distinct religion was flourishing several centuries before Christ. In fact Jainism rejects the authorities of the Vedas which form the bedrock of Hinduism and denies the efficacy of various ceremonies which Hindus consider essential."

(The Jaina Gazette, vol. XXVIII. No. 7. July, 1941. P. 111, Lucknow).

2632

Gray Lous HERBERT—*The Mythology of all races*. Vol. VI. Boston, 1927.

Pp. 220-9. Jain mythology :—Similarity of Jain and Buddhist mythology—the real Jain gods are the Tirthankaras of the present *avasarpini* period—ten worlds and 720 Tirthankaras invented—the Mythological tales of Mahāvira, Pārivanātha, Neminātha and Rṣabha—minor deities, Bhaumeyikas, Vyantaras, Jyotiṣkas and Vaimānikas, and their various subdivisions—heavens and hells according to Jain mythology—great importance to sphere of thought corresponding to belief in fairies, ghosts etc. Similarity of Jain and Brahmanic mythology.

2633

SOUVENIOR—*The Indian Empire*. Calcutta, 1927.

P. 174. Mention of 5 Jain temples at Ellora (700-1200 A.D.).—Presence of Jain and Hindu style of architecture in the temples of Khajurāho between Jhansi and Allahabad.

2634

UDAYA VIR SHASTRI—*Antiquity of the Sāṃkhya Sūtras*. (A.I.O.C., Session V; 1928).

P. 855. references to Jainism in the sūtras shown in this article.

P. 856. The sūtras contain the views of Jainas. *Kalpasūtra*—1st chapter.

2635

HARAPRASAD SHASTRI—*Sanskrit Culture : Presidential Address*. (A.I.O.C., Session V; 1928).

P. 92. Reference to Haribhadra, the reputed author of 1400 treatises on Jain culture, religion, etc.

P. 101. Jain Bhaṇḍāras.

2636

W. N. BROWN—*The Indian and Christian Miracle of Walking on the water*. Chicago and London, 1928.

Pp. 12-13. The Jains also know of crossing water by means an Act of Truth. The story of Pārśvanātha by Bhāvadevasūri (14th cent. A.D.).

Pp. 15-16. The Jains as well know such supernatural powers and have technical names for them (*Labhi, Śakti Riddhi*) vide Hemachandra's *Triṣaṣṭiśalaka-puruṣa-carita* I, 843-880 and *Jaina Jātakas* by Amulyacharan and Banarsidās Jain, Pp. 89ff. and BLOOMFIELD's : the life and stories of the Jaina Savior Pārśvanātha. Pp. 80ff.

2637

G. PAI—*Why are the Bahubali Colossi called Gommatas?* (I.H.Q. Vol. IV, 1928.)

P. 270(n). Sravaṇa Belgoḷa image (57 ft. high) in Mysore, Kārkālā in south Kanara (41½ ft. high) and Venur in south Kanara (35 ft. high) belong to Digambaras and known universally as Gomāṭa, Gomāṭṭa, Gummāṭa or Gommāṭa. Gommāṭeśvara images not of Bāhubali but of some other perfected being of Jaina mythology.

Contradictory criticisms of the above Gommāṭa name cited.

Pp. 272-278. Cāmuṇḍa Rāya, the builder of the image, had another name Gommāṭo or Gommāṭa Rāya. Different sources whencefrom the story of Cāmuṇḍa Rāya's installation of the image narrated.

P. 278. Ajitasena officiated for Cāmuṇḍa Rāya at the installation of the Śrvaṇa Belgoḷa image.

P. 279. The word Gommāṭa's meaning in Kanarese sources discussed.

Pp. 281-285. The word Gommāṭa as depicted in the inscriptions Nos. 242 (1175 A.C.), 333(1206 A.C.), 345(1159 A.C.), 349(1159 A.C.) and 397(1129 A.C.) discussed. Other sources implying the Gommāṭa meaning fully discussed.

2638

S. DESIKAR—*Nambi Āṇḍar Nambi*. (I.H.Q., vol. IV., 1928).

P. 446. The strenuous fight contributed by Saint Tiruṇḍāsambandar and saint Tirunavukkarasu—contributed to the downfall of Jainism and Buddhism in south India.

2639

Mrs. RHYS DAVIDS—*Golama the Man*. London, 1928.

P. 25. Nigaṇṭhas—now called Jains—a class of thinkers in Vesālī.

P. 28. Mention of a Jain society at Vesālī.

P. 32. Jains - paying little respect to musing (*Jhāṇa*) or to other worlds.

P. 40. Jains used the word 'Way' *mārga* - just a worthy word for Karma, for action.

P. 62. Jains - worsened the doctrine of man-in-men.

P. 133. The notion of the 'man' the man-in-man an independent unaffected entity, inner world contemplator according to Jains.

P. 137. Jains giving heed to the mind but chiefly to show man as managing it.

2640

Proceedings of the 3rd Indian Philosophical Congress, Bombay. Calcutta, 1929.

Pp. 129-136. From the speech of Harisatya BHATTACARYYA (The Indian doctrine of non-soul). Position of nihilism in Jainism—explained, compared with Buddhistic and Vedāntic schools—*Ajiva* explained a group of real substances according to Jainas. Mention of five non-psychical substances of the Jaina viz. *Pudgala*, *Dharma*, *Adharma*, *Ākāśa*, *Kāla*. The conceptions of *Dik* and *Ākāśa* explained—*Manas* regarded by Jainas as the internal sense and not an independent reality.

P. 137. From the speech of B.L. ATREYA—(A few short-comings of Jainism as a system of philosophy). Jaina Logic of *Anekāntavāda*—criticism—mention of five kinds of knowledge *mati*, *shruti*, *avaśhi*, *manahpariyaya*, *Kevala Jñāna*.

2641

H. S. GOUR—*The Hindu Code*. Calcutta, 1929.

P. 211. Application of Hindu Laws to Jains : Jains held to be Vaishya caste.

P. 212. Jainism compared with Buddhism.

Pp. 477-78. Principles and ceremonies attending Jain methods of adoption discussed. *Bhadrabāhu Samhitā*, a digest of the Jain Law.

P. 1281. Widow's rights of inheritance discussed.

2642

B. B. DUTTA—*The scope and development of Hindu Gaṇita*; (I.H.Q., Vol. V., 1929).

P. 481. *Ganitānyaya* or the exposition of the principles of mathematics a necessary feature of Jainism. The knowledge of *Saṃkhyāna* (the science of numbers) and *jyotiṣa* (astronomy)—principal accomplishments of Jaina priests.

2643

F. A. STEEL—*India*. (London, 1929).

P. 22. Jainism—most tender hearted of faiths.

P. 82. Jaina religion—extreme antiquity—one of the oldest faiths of the world—use of *Swastika* alone would make one hesitate to place Jainism a century or

so before Christ, *Swastika*—oldest known symbol of the world—still the sign par excellence with the Jains.

P. 83. 'The sky clad' is the most ancient of the two sections of the Jains opulent people—Jains the richest community of India.

P. 84. Jain architecture finest in India. Mt. Ābu the most perfect specimen of Jain art.

2644

A. K. COOMARSWAMY—*Picture showmen*. (I.H.Q., vol. V., 1929).

Pp. 182-87. Term *maṅkha* designates a picture showman in Jaina Prakrit texts. Exhibition of paintings referred to in the Jain work *Triṣaṣṭikalākāpuruṣa* (1057-1173 A.D.).

2645

Bibhutibhusan DATTA—*The Jaina School of Mathematics* in the *Bell*. Cal. Malf. Soc. vol. xxi, 1929, Pp. 115-45.

2646

P. NATH—*A study in the Economic Condition of Ancient India*. 1929.

P. 27. *Grāma* defined in *Abhidhāna Rajendra* by VIJAYACANDRA.

P. 59. Conditions of the people after the rule of Mahāvīra described in Haribhadra Sūri's *Kalpa Sūtra*.

2647

C. R. JAIN—*Faith, Knowledge and Conduct*. Allahabad, 1929. Pp. viii and 112 (2nd ed. 1940).

It deals with 'The way, the truth and the life' from the point of view of comparative religion ; an intelligible and systematic exposition of the subject of Salvation in short compass.

Contents :

Book I. The way.

Book II—The Truth : Part I. The method of Investigation (*Nikshapa*, *Nayanāda*, *Anekāntavāda*, *Syādvāda*, Categories and Divisions).

Part II. 'Metaphysics and Psychology' (the soul, 'knowledge, omniscience, *Jñānāvaranīya* cover, the will, passions, intellect, attention, instincts, the subconscious, the mind, memory and recollection, association of ideas, dreams and visions, recognition, thought, inhibition, motor mechanisms, pleasure and pain, sensation, material parallelism, ethics, forces of the body *Lelyas*, faith and free will. Book III. The life.

2648

Richard TEMPLE—*Hindu and Non-Hindu Elements in the Kāthā-sarit-Sāgara*. (Ind. Anti. vol. LVII ; 1929, Bombay).

P. 11. Nudity—The story of *Phalabhūti*. On this Penzer (Pp. 117 ff) has a long note on nudity in magic ritual all the world over. In Somadevas time it was a common observation of the ways of *Yogis* who went about habitually naked; and among the Jains it was the sect custom, going back to very early days. The naked Jain ascetics were called *Digambara*, sky-clad.

2649

P. C. NAHAR—*A note on the Svetāmbara and Digambara Sect*. (I.A. vol. LVIII.e 1929, Bombay).

Pp. 167-168. The Jain ascetics of the period of *Pārśvanātha* and those of predecessor's times used to wear clothes. Fashion of discarding clothes during the regime of *Mahāvira*, due to the prevalence of extreme asceticism at the time.

The word *Nigraṇṭha*, did not literally mean without any clothes or naked, but did mean without any bond, or free from bondage of *Karma*. Among the *Digambaras* nudity has survived even to the present day. The ancient images of *Tirthankaras* consecrated before the division cannot properly be said to belong to any particular sect; rather they belong to the Jains as a whole. Seating images without any signs of nudity, which can be assigned almost with certainty to early times before the division. Denying woman the possibility of full spiritual emancipation led to the schism.

Mahāvira established order of the *Śrī-saṅgha* or *Caturvidha-saṅgha*, composed of *sādhus* and *sadhvīs*, *brāhmanas* and *brāhmanīs*, with equal share in the order. The *Digambaras* advocate most conservatives; they discarded the then existing Jain canons, which are respected and recognised by the *Śvetāmbaras*. The *Digambaras* place the origin of the *Śvetāmbaras* at a very late period. The story of *Devanandā* and *Harinegāmesī* (SMITH's *Jain stūpa and other Antiquities of Mathura* ; p. 25) discarded

by Digambar; the different *Gaṇas*, *Kulas*, *Śakhas* and *Gacchas* found inscribed on the relics of Mathura, are identical with those mentioned in the *Kalpasūtra*, while these names do not occur in any of the Digambara work.

2650

D. N. SÉN—*Who built New Rājgir?* *Miscellanea* (I.A. vol. LVIII. 1929, Bombay).

Pp. 176-77. Did Bimbisāra build it? Bimbisāra lived and died within the old walled city. Did Ajātasātru build New Rājgir? Ajātasātru also lived in the royal city in the valley. The Chinese pilgrims' accounts of New Rājagraha are conflicting. According to Hiuen Tsiang, it was built by Bimbisāra whereas Fa-hien says that Ajātasātru built it. Both mistaken in their theories. Reference given.

2651

C. KRAUSE—*The Kaleidoscope of Indian Wisdom*. Madras, 1929. (Shri Yashovijaya Jain Granthamālā, Bhavanagar).

P. 16. Vedānta—Like in Jainism, the liberated souls stay in a definite place, which is situated at the top of the Universe.

Pp. 21-24. II. Non-Vedic Systems : Jaina and Buddha systems are prominent for their metaphysical depth and grand ethics, their historical importance and the influence they exercised on Indian civilization, by their humane and peaceful spirit, which greatly contributed to the abolition of bloody sacrifices and other horrible practices of ancient, indigenous ritualism.

Sanjaya Belatthiputta : he promulgated independent agnostic-relativistic speculations, before the time of Buddha—the existence or non-existence of a thing can be expressed from 7 different stand-points. These same 7 modes are also in Jain Logic—'*Saptabhangi-Vāda*' or '*Syādvāda*'. Closely akin to Jain Philosophy is the system of the *Ājīvikas* which flourished at the time of Mahāvira and Gautama Buddha. They were also called *Arhelakas*, i.e. the unclothed ones, from the nakedness of their monks; the souls are divided into 6 categories of different 'colour', which seems to correspond to the 6 *leśyās* of Jain Dogmatic. They believe everything to depend on *Niyati*, the necessity resulting from *Karma*.

Pp. 28-37. Jainism claims eternity—*Utsarpiṇis* (periods of rising development) and *Avasarpiṇis* (periods of decline). Jainism older than Buddhism. The Śvētāmbaras and the Digambaras described. The Calvinistic *Sthānakvāsī* and *Terāpanthī* sects, probably influenced by Mohammadan ideas—opposed to idol-worship. *Jīvas* or *souls* in various stages of development, from the senseless and irrational *Nigodas*

upto the *Siddhas* of highest perfection. The Universe, its shape of a standing man, is crowned by the umbrella-shaped region of the *Siddhas* (*Siddhabhāṇa*). The soul ; the Karmas ; *puṇya* and *pāpa* ; the *Siddhas* ; the *Kevalis* or Omniscient ; *Ahiṃsā* for monks and laymen (*Śrāvakas*). Under the mild and humane reign of devoted Jain kings whole countr' enjoyed a Golden Age. Due to the humane influence of Jainism alone, if today, vast areas of India, such as pious Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch and Marwar are, in fact, humanist countries of the world.

2652

Rai Bahadur HIRALAL—*Presidential Address*. A.I.O.C., Session VI ; 1930.

Pp. 8-11. Jain Literature in Prākṛit, Kannaḍa and Tamil referred to. Jain literature presents a connecting link between old and modern languages.

Umāsvāti—1st century A.D. and so on. Separately published vol. VI, see pages xxxviii.

2653

V. R. R. DIKSHITAR—*Dr. Hoernle's Presidential Address*, 1898, before the Asiatic Society of Bengal, A.B.O.R.I, Vol. X; 1930.

P. 170. From the very first the lay adherent formed an integral part of the Jaina organisation, but this was not so in the case of Buddhist order.

2654

Dakshina Ranjana SHASTRI—The Skull-less Kāpālikas became more refined and gave up wine and meat, which was in all probability due to the influence of the Jains. (A.I.O.C., Session VI ; 1930.) P. 295.

2655

Nagendranath VASU—*Presidential Address*. Bengali Section. (A. I. O. C., Session VI; 1930.)

P. 255. The rise of Jainism is the direct outcome of the ascendancy of Kṣhat-riyas...We find Mahāvīr deeply read in the four Vedas and the old sacred literature ...Because of Kṣhatriya influence, Jains declared themselves to be superior to Brahmins.

2656

S. N. TADAPATAIKAR—*The Krishna Problem*. (A.B.O.R.I ; vol. X ; 1930).

Pp. 276, 278, 279. Jain *Harivamśa Purāṇa*—The Jainas also have adopted the Indian epic.

2657

Kamta Prasad JAIN—*A further Note on the Śvetāmbara and Digambara Sects.* (I. A. vol. LIX, 1930, Bombay).

Pp. 151-154. Refuting P. C. NAHAR's article published in I. A., vol. LXI, 1930 LVIII, 1929; regarding nudity.

P. 151. Antiquity of the Śvetāmbara sect—points ; points examined ; nudity in Vedic period. The wind-girdled Bachhantes', the *Munayo Vatavaśanās* (Rik-Samhitā, X, 136-2) ; Gymnosophists (Ind. A. vol. XXX, P. 280).

P. 152. In almost all the Brahmanical Sanskrit literature (list given), Jain monks are designated as naked recluses. *Nigaṇṭhas* are naked monks, according to the Buddhist literature (references given).

P. 153. Ancient Jain images are nude.

2658

B. DATTA—*Geometry in the Jaina Cosmography. Quellen Und Studien Zur Geschichte der Mathematik* Band I, heft 3, Berlin, 1930).

Pp. 245-254. Applications of certain geometrical or mensuration formulae in the Jain cosmography—theory of proportional triangles and the area of the segment of a circle.

2659

K. G. KUNDANAGAR—*Development of the Kannada Drama.* (J.B.B.R.A.S, vol. VI, 1930), London & Bombay, 1930.

P. 314. Bhaṭṭakalkadeva, a Kannada grammarian of 17th century.

2660

Arthur OSBURN—*Must England Lose India?* London, 1930.

P. 42. In addition to the main two religions Brahmanist and Mohammedan, there are considerable number of Buddhist, Parsees, Christians or Jains and other less definite or more primitive religious persuasions.

2661

K. P. JAIN—*A further note on the Śvetāmbara and Digambara Sects of Jaines.* (I.H.Q., vol. VI, 1930).

P. 379. Nudity of the monks treated with reverence before Mahāvira as also in the Vedic period. Mention of Jain muni in *Padma Purāṇa* of the time of Rāj Vepa of the Vedic period. Jainas (Niganthas) described as naked monks in the Buddhist literature.

P. 380. Nakedness of the Jain monk—an original practice and not a subsequent innovation started by Mahāvira—Digambara tradition holding Rṣabha to be the first introducer of nudity in Jainism.

P. 381. Jain images of pre-Christian are found at Mathura and Khandagiri-Udayagiri are nude figures—Jain images of Mathura, which name the gacchas, gaṇas etc., as found in the Svetāmbara '*Kalpasūtra*', are also nude like those found in the Digambara Jain temples of that place.

P. 381 (n). Many a Digambara Jain temple abound with naked images assigned to early or pre-Christian eras—mention of an image of Rṣabhadeva at Kunthalgiri which bears the date Samvat 1919 and another of Pārśvanātha at Patna of Samvat 184. Kampilla, Pabhosa and other Jain temples possess naked images of Pre-Christian era.

P. 382. 'The language of the Jain canon (Svetāmbara Jain Aṅgas) is far later than the time of the Nandas': A. B. KEITH.

P. 383. The installations of naked images, as found in Hāthigumphā inscriptions of 2nd century B. C., proves the antiquity of Digambaras over Svetambaras. Mention of Digambara Jain priests having audience with Alauddin and Aurangzeb and preaching Jain doctrines to them.

2662

C. MUKERJI—*A modern Hindu view of life*. Calcutta, 1930.

P. 11. Mention of Kumārīl Bhatta cutting down the heads of a number of Buddhists and Jains, men, women and children and severed heads crushed to pieces after obtaining permission from the reigning Hindu king.

2663

C. R. JAIN—*Essays and Addresses*. Allahabad, 1930.

Jainism—Jaina *Siddhānta*—the power of Jainism to stop human warfare—a comparative study of Jainism and other religions—religion and science—knowledge and its nature *vyākhyāta*, the safeguards which maintains consistency in metaphysical thought—origin of Jainism and the doctrine of suicide—veil of Karma—immortality and joy—Ahimsa—spirit and matter—instinct.

2664

Charlotte KRAUSE—*The Heritage of the last Ashat*, Bhavanagar, 1930.

A lecture on Jaina philosophy.

2665

K. B. PATHAK—*Śaṅkarācārya attacked by Vidyānand*. (A.B.O.I. vol. XII; 1930-31). P. 84.

2666

K. B. PATHAK—*Kumārila's verses attacking the Jain and Buddhist notions of an omniscient Being*. (A.B.O.R.I. vol. XII. 1930-31). Pp. 123 131.

2667

A. C. SEN—*Schools and sects in Jain literature*. Calcutta, 1931.

The five elements and soul—four great schools, *kriyāvāda*, *akriyāvāda*, *Ajñānavād* and *Vinayavāda*, and their subdivisions—various minor sects.

2668

C. R. JAIN—*The nudity of Jaina saints*—Delhi, 1931. Pp. 3 and 23.

Nudity is the mark of saintship and a sign of world—renunciation—practised from time immemorial.

2669

D. F. MULLA—*Principles of Hindu Law*. Calcutta, 1932.

P. 619. Chap. XXI. Jains, Jain tenets and Jain Law.

P. 619. They reject the scriptural character of the Vedas and repudiate the Brahmanical doctrine relating to obsecural ceremonies, the performance of *Śrādhā*, and the offering of oblations for the salvation of the soul of the deceased. Amongst them there is no belief that a son, either by birth or adoption, confers spiritual benefit on the father.

P. 622. The Agrawāla Jains do not believe that a son whether by birth or adoption, confers any spiritual benefit on the father ; the adoption, therefore, is entirely secular in character.

2670

SRIAL PRASAD Brahmachari—*A comparative study of Jainism and Buddhism*. Madras, 1932. Pp. xxiii 304.

Contents—

Ch. I. Nirvāṇa, moksha or liberation.

Ch. II. Existence of the soul.

Ch. III. The path of Nirvāṇa or liberation.

Ch. IV. *Karmas* and their fruits.

Ch. V. *Ahiṃsā*.

Ch. VI. Why Jainism and Buddhism are the same.

2671

J. N. MANKER—*Animal Sacrifice and Commandments of God*. Bombay, 1932. Pp. viii 44.

Contents : (i) Animal sacrifice and commandments of God (by L. H. AJWANI); (ii) All-India Pandits against Animal sacrifice (by J.N. Manker); (iii) Some Scriptural Extracts ; (iv) Some heartless specimen of bigoted Hinduism (by J. N. MANKER).

P. 16. The Jains even more than other Hindus accept the doctrine of *Ahiṃsā* as an essential doctrine in religion.

2672

Puran Chand NAHAR—*Antiquity of the Jain Sects*. (I. A. vol. LXI, 1932, Bombay); Pp. 121-126

Pp. 121-126. Nudity was not practised by all Jain monks even in the days of Mahāvīra ; Gosāla Makhaliṣṭha, a naked Śramaṇa, gets beaten when he defended nakedness. Jain canons—Digambaras during Muhammadan rule.

2673

A. N. UPADHYE—*Authorship of the Śvaṃpā-sambodhana*. (Annals of the B. O. R. I., XIII, 1, Pp. 88-91. Poona, 1932).

Tradition accepts Akalaṅka as the author of the *Svarūpasambodhana*; and even Vimāla, the author of the *Saptabhaṅgitarāṅgi* has adopted this tradition. It is shown in this note that this tradition is questioned by a Kannāḍa commentary on it and by Padmaprabha's commentary on *Niyamasāra*, which state that Mahasena is the author. Then a modest attempt is made to settle the period of Mahasena by distinguishing him from three other Mahasenas.

2674

A. N. UPADHYE—*Asaga, his works and Date*. (Karnatak Historical Quarterly, II, Pp. 42-7, Dharwar, 1932).

Asaga is repeatedly praised by Kannāḍa authors like Ponna, Nayasena and Ācanna, but as yet no Kannāḍa work of Asaga has come to light. Two Sanskrit works of Asaga are known; *Varahamānasa* and *Śāntipurāṇa*. The various details about Asaga from the *prastāva* of these two works are put together. The doubt is cleared that Asaga mentioned Samvat era and he flourished in the middle of the 9th century A. D.

2675

S. R. DAS—*The Jaina School of Astronomy*. (I. H. Q. Vol. VIII. 1932).

P. 31. The conception of Mount Meru and Jambudvīpa in Jain astronomy discussed.

P. 33. The philosophy of earth consisting of continents in concentric circles separated by seas forming rings between them explained. Jambudvīpa, Sudarsa Meru, Dhātaki-dvīpa, Puṣkara dvīpa and *Manasottara parvata* in Jain astronomy explained. Planets in Jain astronomy fully discussed.

P. 34. Jain astronomy belongs to 5th century B.C.—Critically examined.

P. 35. Place of Astronomy in Jainism—discussed.

P. 35 (n). Knowledge of astronomy considered necessary for the Jaina priest—as opposed to Buddhist monks.

Pp. 36-37. Mahāvīra, a great mathematician and astronomer, referred to in *Gaṇita-sāra-Saṃgraha*.

Sūryaprajñapti—Jain astronomical work—authorship attributed to Mahāvīra.

... *Condaprajñapti* and *Bhadrabāhu Samhitā* of Bhadrabāhu Jain astronomical works, Jain astronomers mentioned in Varahamihira's *Pañcasiddhāntikā* (6th century A.D.), Brahmagupta (598 A.C.) refuting the theories of Jains once in his *Sphuṭasiddhānta*, Jain astronomy mentioned in Śrīpati's works (A.C. 1040). Bhaskarācāry's criticism of Jain astronomical doctrines mentioned,

Pp. 38-39. Bhadrabāhu VI *Samhitā*—written by Bhadrabāhu. Date of Bhadrabāhu critically examined. Bhadrabāhu the last of Śrutakevalin; Śrutakevalins mean those who could produce from memory the whole of the voluminous canonical literature of the Jains. The authenticity of Bhadrabāhu VI *Samhitā* discussed. Kusumpura (mod. Patna) in Magadhā first residence of Bhadrabāhu.

Siddhasena—Jain astronomer referred to in *Bṛhat Samhitā* of Varahamihira. *Jambudvīpaprājñapti* (c. 500 A.C.) gives the cosmography of the Jains.

Pp. 40-42. The Jain conception of two suns theory fully discussed. Jain theory of matter Yuga, *Nakṣatras* discussed. Lunar system of the Jains fully explained.

2676

A. B. DHURBA—*The Veda and its Interpretations*. (Malaviya Commemoration Volume, Benares, 1932, Pp. 447-458).

P. 447. Allegiance of Jains to the Vedas—Jains appealed to the Vedas as their authority and propagating Jainism argued that the Vedas of the Brahmins were not the original Veda (*Uttarādhyayana*, Sect. XXV).

2677

O. C. GANGOLY—*Bala-Gopala-stuti*. (Malaviya Commemoration Volume, Benares, 1932, Pp. 285-9).

P. 288. 'Southern Rajasthani' or 'Gujrati' school of painting not identical with the 'Jaina school'—a large volume of Jain canonical literature illustrated in Southern Rajasthani style—yet Jaina Mss. have a canonical application of a general vocabulary of the medieval patois of Indian painting current in Southern Rajputana and which had its sectarian and non-sectarian uses.

2678

S. R. DAS—*Jaina School of Astronomy*. (I. H. Q. Vol. VIII. 1932.)

P. 565. Theory of two suns in Jaina astronomy as explained in Mahāvīra's *Sūryaprajñapti* fully explained.

P. 568. The motion of the sun in Jain astronomy discussed.

2679

Bibhutibhusan DATTA—*The Science of Śulba—A study in Early Hindu-Geometry*. Calcutta, 1932.

P. 7. Advent of the Jaina sect 500-300 B.C.

Pp. 201-202. Employment of the term *Vīṣa* (a little over) in the same connection as in the Śulba, in *Sūryaprajñapti* (c. 500 B.C.) in *Jambudīpaprājñapti* (c. 300 B.C.), Nemicaṇḍra (c. 975 A.D.). Early canonical works of the Jainas belong to a period not much separated from that of the Śulba; the irrationality of $\sqrt{2}$ was known to the ancient Hindus.

2680

J. J. MODI—*Oriental Conference Papers*; Bombay, 1932.

P. 225. According to Prof. K. B. PATHAK in his paper 'New Light on Gupta Era and Mihir Kula', Mihirkula of the Indian inscriptions, the Mihirkula of Chinese writer Hieuntsang is the same person as Chaturmukha-Kalkin, Kalkin or Kalkirāja (472-542 A.C.) of the Jain writers'. Jināsena mentions Mihirkulas reign to be of 42 years and two other Jain 40 years. Jain writers speak of Kalkirāja as a 'Paramount sovereign...foremost among wicked men, a perpetrator of sinful deeds'.

2681

S. SRIKANTAYA—*Heavenly Mansions of the Hindus* (Q.J.M S, vol. 23, No. 1, 1932, Bangalore).

P. 98. Lunar Mansions : All save the Jaina texts assumed that the winter solstice fell at the beginning of the *Nakṣatra Dhaniṣṭha*, but the datum is quite insufficient to enable us to fix in any way the date of the works.

2682

H. R. KAPADIA—*Reference to the Baudhas and their Philosophy in Umāsvatī's Tatvārthabhāṣya and Siddhasena Gani's Commentary to it*. (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XIV; 1932-33). P. 142.

2683

A. N. UPADHYE—*The Lasya Doctrine—Views of Leumann, Jacobi & Baruahezami-*
med—(A.I.O.C. Session VII; 1933). Pp. 391-998.

2684

A. N. UPADHYE—*Tāpanīya Saṅgha—A Jaina Sect. (The J.U.B., 1, 4, Pp. 224-31,*
Bombay, May, 1933).

The Jaina church was subjected to many schismatic divisions almost from the days of Mahāvīra.

Even in the main divisions of Śvetāmbara and Digambara there have been many subdivisions which are noted in this paper. Here are discussed many details about the *Tāpanīya Saṅgha* which is often mentioned in epigraphic records. The traditional origin of this sect, is narrated; and it is shown how this was criticised by both Śvetāmbaras and Digambaras.

Epigraphic references show that the monks of the *Tāpanīya Saṅgh* lived in Karnataka and its bordering districts from the 5th to the 14th century A.D. It is concluded that the *Tāpanīyas* were absorbed among the Digambaras in the South. Sākaṭāyana, the Sanskrit grammarian, belonged to this Saṅgha. In order to facilitate further studies the teachers of this Saṅgha are listed alphabetically.

2685

A. N. UPADHYE—*A Mss. of Varāṅgacarita. (Annals of the B.O.R.I., XIV, 1-2,*
Pp. 61-79, Poona, 1933).

It was stated some twenty years back that Raviṣeṇa (A.D. 677) had composed a *Varāṅgacarita* besides his *Padmācarita*. This interpretation of the verse in question was wrong; and it is shown with fresh evidence that Jaṭila was the author of the *Varāṅgacarita*. Jaṭila, Jaṭācārya and Jaṭāsīmha nandi are the names of one and the same author who can be put in the 7th century A.D. at the latest. It is shown that Jināsena has taken much material from the *Varāṅgacarita* for his *Mahāpurāṇa*; and that this is perhaps one of the earliest epic Kāvya of the Jains. From the Koppala inscription, it is clear that Jaṭācārya belonged to that part of South India. There is one more *Varāṅgacarita* in Sanskrit by Vardhamāna (13th century A.D.); and there is also a Kannaḍa *Varāṅgacarita* by Dharani P. ṇḍita (16th century A.D.).

2686

F. W. THOMAS—*Presidential Address*— p. 401. (A.I.O.C. Vith Session, 1933).

In south India and Ceylon the early infusion of Aryanism may not have penetrated very far before the Buddhist and Jain propaganda reached those countries in superior force.

2687

M. R. BALAKRISHNA WARRIER—*The Buddha and Jain Viharas and Chaityas were transformed into Hindu Temples*. P. 1005; (A.I.O.C. VIIth Session, 1933).

2688

C. S. SRINIVASAGHARI—*Further light on Pañchamahāsabda*. (A. I. O. C. Session VII; 1933).

P. 654. Reference to Jain author Revākotyacharya.

2689

H. R. KAPADIA—*Women in Jainism*. (A.I.O.C., Session VII, 1933).

P. 259. Liberation possible for women—knowledge—their position in Jain community etc.

2690

H. R. KAPADIA—*Women in Jainism*. (A.I.O.C., Session VII, 1933). P. 31.

2691

FR. ZACHARIAS—*Jainist Eschatology*; (520 B.C.) (A.I.O.C. VIIth Session, 1933).

P. 637. Jains form an important sect of dissenters from Hinduism. Though founded in 520 B.C. they did not rise in importance till 8th and 9th century A.D.

2692

N. P. CHAKRAVARTI—*Presidential Address—Prakrits, Jainism and Buddhism*. (A.I.O.C. VII Session, 1933), P. 659.

2683

Editorial—*The cult of nudity.* (Q.J.M.S., vol. 24, No. 4, 1934, Bangalore).

P. 376. The earliest man went about naked; clothing the body was probably devised for warmth and convenience. We have an article on the subject in the Journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay (XV-3), in which Mr. R. P. MASANI discusses the subject as it relates to India where the nude Jain ascetics are adored and nudity plays an important part.

2694

Karata Prosad JAIN—*The significance of the term 'Nirgrantha'.* (J.UP.H.S. Vol. 2, 1934); Allahabad.

Pp. 52-58. *Nirgrantha* means 'non' (-nir)—'possession' (-grantha) and it denotes an ascetic of the Jain faith; void of all the outer possessions—even having no care for his body, passing his days in the attire of Nature and keeping his mind aloof from the worldly attachment and avarice.

Buddhists describe the *Nirgrantha* as a recluse free from bonds (Dialogues of the Buddha, vol. II, Pp. 74-75). *Nirgranth*-in Upaniṣadas; *Padma-Purāṇa*, *Vāyu-Purāṇa*; in *Piṣaka* and works; in the seventh pillar edict of Aśoka, in the copper-plate of the Kadamba King Śiva Mrageśa Varma (5th cent. A.D.); in the sculptures—*Āyāgapajja* (Q 2) two naked Jain saints: flying above on both sides of the stūpa—*Chārāṇa* Munis; the Paharapur copper plate of 479 A.D. records a donation to the *Nirgrantha* ascetics. Hicun Tsang's descriptions of the *Nir-grantha*—'Leaving their bodies naked, and pulling out their hair.' The Gwalior inscription of 1104 A.D. mentions *nirgranthanāth*.

2685

K. SAUNDERS—*A. Pageant of Asia.* London, 1934.

P. 18. Leaders of Buddhism and Jainism—saviours to show men reality.

P. 139. Pāṇḍyas—largely influenced by Jainism.

P. 146. Jains reared monuments of their founder in Sānci and Amarāvati.

P. 425. Pacifists of Japan compared to European quakers and Indian Jains.

2696

A. S. ALTEKAR—*Education in Ancient India*. Benares, 1934.

P. 59. Jain teachers were all *Sanyāsins*, who had renounced the world.

P. 129. During c. 1000 B.C. and C. 1. A. D. Vedic religion, characterised by sacrifices, was becoming unpopular, as a result of Upanishadic, Buddhist and Jain movements.

Pp. 131-2. Influence of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism over one another the result of theological controversies between the followers of these religions.

P. 139. Followers of Makkhali Gosāla and Śvetāmbara and Digambara Jainism studied under Divākarasena (Bāṇa, *Harshacharit*, Uchchhvāsa VIII).

P. 143. With the beginning of Christian era, there was a revival of Sanskrit, and Jains began to compose their sacred works in Sanskrit.

P. 244. Jaina widows were Taught to enable them to read Scriptures.

P. 317. Hemachandra was the preceptor of King Kumārapāla of chaluka dynasty.

2697

A. K. BOSE—*Agriculture*. (I.H.Q. Vol. X. 1934).

P. 291. No mention of communal cultivation of lands in Jain sources—Jain Sūtras composed on the banks of the Ganges are in Eastern India.

P. 292. *Gādhavai* includes the husbandman in Jain literature.

2698

H. R. KAPADIA—*Some references pertaining to Agriculture in Jain Literature*. (I.H. Qly. vol. X ; 1934).

P. 797. Life of Ānanda, one of the ten *Upāsakas* of Śramaṇa Bhagavān Mahāvira referred to in *Upāsakadaśo*.

Pp. 798-9. *Yuga* means the yoke of a cart or a length of 4 cubits in Jain literature.

Śrī Akalanka's *Tattvārthasājavarttika* describes the nature of agricultural implements. *Abhidhānacintāmaṇi* contains terms pertaining to agriculture. Class of agriculturists referred to in *Prajñāpanasūtra* and the *bhāṣya* of *Tattvārthadhigamasūtra*—fully described. Karmabhūmi in Jain texts refer to lands where the Jinās were born.

P. 800. Ploughing established by Lord Raabha before his renunciation but Bharata persuaded men to abstain from it referred to in Hemachandra's *Trikāṇḍa-lakṣaṇa-carita*.

2699

E. SHARPE—*The India that is India*. London, 1934.

P. 29. Rise of Shankarācārya—an obstacle to Jainism. Jains divided into Svetāmbara and the Sthānakvāsī. Pālitānā and Dilwār Jain temples possessing world-repute—Svetāmbara Jains idol worshippers. Digambaras Jains on way of its decay.

P. 30. Digambaras, Svetāmbaras and Sthānakvāsī described. Monkhooood of Jainism discussed—compared to Hinduism—nuns holding a slight subordinate position to their co-monks of order.

Pp. 31-32. Jain austerities described—Jain customs explained—*Pinjra-Paṭ* means a Jain hermitage—its nature and managements described.

P. 33(n). Jain hospital Guru shri Shanti Vijayaji Hospital, Mt. Abū run on upto-date western lines retaining the Jain principle of not hastening death; pain, of course alleviated by anaesthetics.

P. 34. Jain rituals on the death of a Jain fully described—Doctrine of Ahimsā narrated.

P. 35. Jains a sect distinctly apart from the Hindus but have ceremonies performed by Brahmins.

Pp. 35-36. Jains food, marriage and lavish hospitality described.

2700

C. M. Ramachandram CHETTIAR—*Jainism in Kongu Nadu*. (Q. J.M.S. Vol. 25, Nos. 1, 2 & 3. 1934-35; Bangalore).

P. 87. Existence of a few ancient temples in Erode Taluq and one image on a rock at Tirumūrthi Hill; existence of the name of Bastipurām (*Basti* is the Jain temple) to a deserted site at Vijiamangalam and by the survival of two Jain families of priests, one at Vijiamangalam and the other at Pundarai in the Erode Taluq, it can be inferred that the Jain Religion made inroads into Kongu Nadu, but could not make a permanent mark into the affairs of the Kongu people. Even today the people who reside at the next doors to the Jain temple do not know that the temple represents a different religious idea from theirs. Some think that the Jain image

is that of another form of Śiva and call it Ammanesvar, meaning thereby by the naked God.

P. 88. There are some natural caverns on the sides of the Arunattar Hill near Pugalur which could be ascribed to the 3rd century B.C. They contain stone beds with inscriptions. Similar beds in the Aivar Malai in the Palani Taluq on the Trichangodu Hill and Vellimalais: *Brihatkathakosa* of Harishena states that the Jain Sangha went to the South in the directions of the Punnata country. This Province was Kittipuram (Kittur on the Kabhin River—Ind. Ant. XVIII, P. 366).

P. 89. At Tirumurthi Hills, about 12 miles south of Udumalpet, there is a big boulder 25 feet in diameter with a Jain image engraved on it. From inscriptions it was known as Ammana Samudram; the deity known as Ammaneswara. The Jain monks located their centre at such an ideal locality. The Nayakas and their feudatories, would have erased all relics of Jainism. The Jain image has assumed the name of Tirumurthi, the Hindu Trinity combined into one. The priests of the locality attributed the Purāṇic story of Anusūya and Athri *rishi* to this place and quite recently a local *Sthala purāṇam* has been spun by a local Pandit with that story as the basis. This is how certain religions disappear giving place to a more prevalent religion.

P. 90. The stronghold of Jainism seems to have been the Erode taluq in and around Vijiamangalam in a purely Tamil country of the type of Kongu Nadu shows that it ought to have a foreign origin. The folk-lore current in the place also shows tinge of Jainism. This must have been a colony of Jains as evidenced from the existence of the name, Bastipuram. The Jain temples in the surroundings are very old and are in ruins. A recent act of Vandalism of a *Sanyāsi* has removed the ruins of the temple on the fine conical hill near Vijiamangalam and the beautiful image in it and replaced an ugly temple with a lingam in it. The images of Tirthankaras in these temples are fine pieces of sculpture. The roof in the Vijiamangalam temple contains the life of Rishabha Tirthankara engraved in relief work which is a beautiful piece of sculpture.

Pp. 90-91. The following are the temples now found in the Erode Taluq :

(1) Vijiamangalam—4 miles from the Railway station of the same name; temple of Chandraprabha ; popularly known as Netti Gopuram as it stands tall and erect; has 5 halls, contains statues of Chandraprabha, Vardhamāna, Anantadeva with 18 small figures around it, Kushpanini or Dharmadevi, Rishabha. The fifth hall—the biggest, the terrace has the history of Ādiwara or Rishabhanātha.

engraved on it, description given. A *mānistambha*. Five inscriptions copied from this temple, others mutilated. Stone pillar inscription commemorating the Nisidika of Pullappa, sister of Chāmaunda Rāja. Inscription dated 1163 of Kulottunga Chola, a Kongu Chola (1149-1163), records gift of land to Virasanghatap iramballi of Vijiamangalam. Third inscription dated 1267 A.D. The fourth dated 1412 A.D.—of the Vijianagar King Harihara Rāja III. This temple has been in a flourishing state between the 12th and the 14th-15th centuries.

P. 92. (2) Arasnamalai.—This is a fine conical hill near the Railway road south of Vijiamangalam temple. The deity on the hill was Neminātha. The temple fell in ruins and recently a Śiva Sanyāsi pulled the building down and threw the fine idol away and erected an ugly Śiva temple near it. The Yakshi temple still stands; the Yakshi Kushpanini is now in the Vijiamangalam temple.

(3) Sinapuram.—8 miles from Vijiamangalam on the road side, a small shrine of Ādiśvara, 2½ feet in height. Kongumandala Sathakam says—this was the birth place of Pavanandi, the Great Tamil Grammarian.

(4) Thingalore (ancient Chandrapuri)—4 miles from Sinapuram, the deity is Pushpanātha or Pushpadanta; Brahma Yaksha figure 3 feet high—small Tirthankara on his crown; inscription dated 1045 of the reign of Vikrama Chola Konathan, a Kongu Chola; Sandiravasadi; the famous temple of Appichimar Matam had some connection with Jainism.

(5) Vellodu—3 miles south of Perundurai Railway Station. The deity is Ādiśvara.

(6) Pundurai—4 miles from the former, towards the east. The deity is Pārśvanātha 2½ feet high. Another Jain temple at Palankarai near Avanashi. The Jains were generally scholars and they mastered the language of whichever country they immigrated to. They influenced and aided a great deal the development of Telugu and Kanarese literatures. Tamil literature was at one stage under their patronage. The literary activities of Kongu Nadu were under their hands. *Kongu Vel Ma Kadai*, the Tamil version of *Bṛhatkathā*, was their work by the famous poet Kongu Vel who lived at Vijiamangalam more than a dozen centuries ago. Their latest poet Karmega Kavi, compiled *Kongumandala Sathakam* and thereby preserved all the folk-tales of Kongu to posterity. The rhetorician Gunaveera Paṇḍit, the grammarian Pavanandi and the commentator Adiyarkunallar are attributed to this land. Their influence has made Vijiamangalam as one of the great 24 Jain Centres on earth.

2701

M. Govind PAI — *A note on Deśa Gaṇa* (Jain Ant. vol. I; No. III; Arrah, 1935). Pp. 63-66.

Origin of *Samghas* and *gaṇas* (sub-divisions); Vali; gachchha, etc. that portion of the Deccan that lay between the Western Ghat Bālgghāt, the Karnataka country and the river Godāvāri was called simply the Deśa. Deśagaṇa acquired that name having had its habitation in or having had some or other conspicuous connection with that position of the Deccan known as Deśa.

2702

B. Seshagiri RAO—*Ancient South Indian Jainism*. (Jain Ant. Vol. I; No. I; Arrah, 1935). Pp. 5-10.

Namas Kriyā; spiritual religion and Ritualism; A religion of strength; a practical religion and discipline for all; *Dikshā* and *Śikshā*; some great Jaina Sidhdāntācāryas ; Jaina influence on conquerors.

2703

Kamta Prasad JAIN—*Asoka & Jainism*. (A.I.O.C., Session VIII; 1935); P. 71.

2704

Kamta Prasad JAIN - *Who was the founder of Jainism ?* (Jain Ant. Vol. I; No. II; Arrah, 1935) ; Pp. 19-23.

According to JACOBI, Pārśva was the founder of Jainism. Jaina tradition unanimous in making Rishabha, the first Tirthankara as its founder. There may be something historical in the tradition which make him the First Tirthankara.

Ramprasad CHANDA remarks that Yoga is common to all Indian religions but the *Kāyotsarga* (dedication of the body) posture is peculiarly Jain. In the *Ādipurāṇa* (xviii) *Kāyotsarga* posture is described in connection with the penances of Rishabha or Vrishabh, the first Jina. A standing image of the Jina Rishabha in *Kāyotsarga* posture on a stèle in the Curzon Museum, Mathura, closely resembles the pose of the standing deities on the Indus seals. The standing deity figured on seals 3 to 5 may be the proto-type of Rishabha. (Modern Review, August 1932, Pp. 156-159).

The Hāthi Gumphā inscription mentions the image of Agra Jina, the first Jina, Rishabha. Rishabha is regarded as the founder of Jainism.

Bībhūtibhūṣaṇa DATTA—*Mathematics of Nemicaṇḍra*. (Jain Ant. Vol. I; No. II; Arrah, 1935) ; Pp. 25-44.

Nemicaṇḍra's time and place—980 A.C.—belonged to Karmāṭaka; Nemicaṇḍra's works; Nemicaṇḍra as Mathematician—his work *Trilokaśāra* treats of the cosmography of the Jains. He is found to have employed the law of indices, summation of series, mensuration formulae for a circle and its segment, and permutations and combinations. Arithmetical Notation; Law of Indices; Arithmetical Progression; Mensuration formulae—circle; circular annulus; Segment of a circle, prism, cone and sphere; Isosceles trapezium. Permutations and combinations Saṁkhyā; Prastāra; Parivartana; Naṣṭa ; Uddiṣṭa.

Bībhūtibhūṣaṇa DATTA and Avadesh Narayan SINGH—*History of Hindu Mathematics— a source book*. Part I, Numeral Notation and Arithmetic. Lahore, 1935.

P. 4. Importance to the culture of *Gaṇita* (Mathematics) given by the Jains; the four *anuyoga* 'exposition of principles' (one of them is *Gaṇitānuyoga*) ('the exposition of the principles of mathematics'); the knowledge of Saṁkhyāna (literally, 'the science of numbers', meaning arithmetics and astronomy) one of the principal accomplishments of the Jaina priest.

P. 5. Mahāvīra (850 A.D.), one of the best mathematicians of his time, his appreciation of mathematics.

P. 6. Khāravela (163 B.C.) of Kalinga spent nine years in learning *lekḥā* (alphabets, reading and writing), *rūpa* (drawing and geometry) and *gaṇanā* (arithmetic). Mention of *lekḥā*, *rūpa* and *gaṇanā* in the Jaina canonical works *Samvāyāṅga-sūtra* 72).

P. 7. The word *Samkhyāna* used for *gaṇita* in *Kalpāsūtra* of Bhadrabāhu (ed. by H. JACOBI, Leipzig, 1897); *Bhagavatisūtra* (Bombay 1918, p. 112).

P. 8. Subjects treated in the Hindu *Gaṇita* of the early renaissance period consisted of the following : *Parikarmā* (fundamental operations), *Vyavahāra* (determinations), *Rājja* (rope, meaning geometry); *Rāsi* (Rule of three), *Kalāsavarṇa* (Operations with fractions), *Tāvat tāvat* (as many as, meaning equations), *Ghaṇa* (cube, meaning cubic equations), *Varga-varga* (biquadratic equations) and *Vikalpa* (permutations and combinations) vide *Śthan nijaśūtra* 747.

Pp. 11-12. Numeral terminology in *Anuyogadvāra*, sūtra 142. (c. 100 B.C.).

P. 13. Notational Places—the first use of the word 'place' for the denomination is met with in the Jain work *Anuyogadvārasūtra* (c. 100 B.C.); Mahāvira (850 - *Gaṇita-sāra-saṅgraha*, 1163-68) gives twenty-four notational places.

P. 15. Numerals in spoken Languages—subtractive (Gss. i. 4); Multiplicative : (Gss. i. 28; i. 27).

P. 33. Numerical notation, using distinct letters or syllables of the alphabet, the name *akṣarapalli* given to this system by the Jainas, to distinguish it from the decimal notation, the *ahkapalli*.

P. 37. Invention of the Brahmi script and the numeral notation according to the *Samvāyāṅga-sūtra* (fourth century B.C.) and *Pannavanā-sūtra* (c. 168 B.C.) each gives a list of 18 scripts.

Pp. 42-43. The decimal place-value system epigraphic instances; 18. 862 A.D. Deogarh Jain inscription of Bhojadeva (Ex. In. iv, p. 309) The dates Vikrama Samvat 919 and the corresponding Saka Samvat 784 are both given in decimal figures.

Pp. 55-57. Words denoting numbers—3 is expressed by *ratna* (Jaina) used by Mahāvira only; others take it for Five. 5 is expressed by *Karaṇiya* - that which ought to be done; according to the Jainas *ahiṃsā*, *śuṣṭa*, *asteya*, *brahmacarya*, and *aparigraha*. 6 is expressed by *dravya* (used by Mahāvira). 7 is expressed by *talva* (used by Mahāvira because the Jainas recognise seven *talvas*; used for five by others), *pannagabhaya* used by Mahāvira). 8 is expressed by *Karman* (used by Mahāvira for 8 and by others for 10), *tami* (used by Mahāvira) and *mada* (used by Mahāvira only); 9 is expressed by *padārtha* (used by Mahāvira only). 24 is expressed by *gayatri*, *Jinā*, *arhat*, *siddha* 25 is expressed by *talva*, also for 7 by Mahāvira).

P. 61. Word numerals—Jinabhadra gani (575) has used word symbols with the left to right arrangement to express numbers (*Bṛhat-kṣetra-samāsa*, i, 69). In the beginning opinion was divided as to which method of arrangement (right or left) should be followed in the word system (of numerals).

P. 79. The Zero Symbol : The writings of Jinabhadra Gaṇi (529-589) a contemporary of Varāhamihira, offer conclusive evidence of the use of zero as a distinct numerical symbol. The zero of Jinabhadra Gaṇi is certainly not a mere concept of nothingness, but is a specific numerical symbol used in arithmetical calculation.

P. 80. Siddhasena Gaṇi (6th century) used zero in calculation. (Footnote).

SMITH and KARPINSKI (Hindu-Arabic Numerals p. 53) state, 'the *Gaṇita-sāra-saṅgraha* of Mahāvīra (c. 830 A.D.), while it does not use the numerals with place-value, has a similar discussion with zero'. The first part of the statement is incorrect, because Mahāvīra has always used numerals with place-value. In fact, no trace of numerals without place-value is to be found in the *Gaṇita-sāra-saṅgraha*—J. TROPFKE's statement (Geschichte d. Elementar-Mathematics, Bd. II, 1926, p. 56) that zero was not regarded as a number before the seventeenth century A.D., is incorrect. B. DATTA, *Early literary evidence of the use of the zero in India*, American Math. Monthly, XXXVIII, 1931, p. 569.

Pp. 83-84. The place-value Notation in Hindu Literature. Jaina canonical works. The earliest literary evidence of the use of the word 'notational place' is furnished by the *Amṛyogadvāra-sūtra*, a work written before the Christian era; the total number of human beings in the world is given by a 'number which when expressed in terms of the denominations, *koṭi-koṭi*, etc. occupies twenty-nine (29) places (*sthāna*)'. Reference to the places of numeration is found also in a contemporary work, the *Vyavahāra-sūtra* (ch. i; of B. DATTA, *Scientia*, July, 1931; p. 8).

P. 125. The only works available which deal exclusively with *pāṭiganita* (science of calculation) are; the Bakhshālī manuscript (c. 200), the *Trīṣatikā* (c. 750), the *Gaṇita-sāra-saṅgraha* (c. 850) and three other works.

P. 145. Cross Multiplication Method (*lastha-guṇana*). This method has been mentioned by Mahāvīra also.

P. 150. Division—a method of division by removing common factors seems to have been employed in India before the invention of the modern plan. This removal of common factors is mentioned in early Jaina works (*Tatvārthāgamasūtra*) *Bhāṣya* of Umāsvāmi (c. 160). It has been mentioned by Mahāvīra who knew the modern method.

P. 151. The method of long division—according to Mahāvīra.

P. 155. Square—The Sanskrit term for square is *varga* or *Kṛti*. Definition and method: 'The product of two equal numbers is *varga*' (Mahāvīra Gss. p. 12).

P. 161. Minor methods of squaring—Mahāvīra (Gss. p. 13).

Pp. 162-68. Cube i.e. *Ghana*: the continued product of three equal numbers is *ghana* (Gss. Pp. 14-15); Minor methods (Gss. p. 13, Gss. ii, 44, 45).

P. 172. Square-root—*Mūla* and *pada* (Gss. p. 13).

Pp. 192-203. Fractions in combination [Gss. p. 39 99; p. 41 (112)] Lowest common Multiple *niruddha* Mahāvira (Gss. p. 33) was the first amongst the Indian mathematicians to speak of the lowest common multiple; his definition; process; addition and subtraction—Mahāvira (Gss. p. 26) differs from other writers in giving the methods of the summation of arithmetic and geometric series under the title of addition (*samkalita*) (Gss. p. 26); Multiplication—Mahāvira refers to cross reduction in order to shorten the work (Gss. p. 25); Division; Mahāvira's method (Gss. p. 26); Unit fractions : Mahāvira has given a number of rules for expressing any fraction as the sum of a number of unit fractions These rules do not occur in any other work; rules (Gss. p. 36); rule to express any fraction as the sum of : (1) Unit/fractions (Gss. p. 37); (2) two other Unit fractions (Gss. p. 37); (3) to express any fraction as the sum of two other fractions whose numerators are given (Gss. p. 38); (4) to express a given fraction as the sum of an even number of fractions whose numerators are previously assigned (Gss. p. 38).

Pp. 203-205. The Rule of three; *trairāśika*; the term *rāśi* is used in the enumeration of topics of mathematics in the *Sthānanga-sūtra* (C. 300 B.C.) (Sutra 747); The method according to Mahāvira (Gss. p. 58).

P. 208. Inverse Rule of three : *Vyasta-trairāśika* method, according to Mahāvira (Gss. p. 58).

Pp. 219-226. Interest in Ancient India—*Gaṇitasāra-saṃgraha* has a large number of rules and problems relating to a problem of interest; Problem involving a quadratic equation (Gss. p. 71); other problems, solution of simultaneous equations (Gss. Pp. 68-69); the *Gaṇita-sāra-saṃgraha* contains a large number of problems relating to interest—(Gss. Pp. 70-73)—13 problems given.

Pp. 227-229. Problems on partnership and proportionate division and problems relating to the calculation of the fineness of gold found in Gss. Pp. 84, 85, 88, 89, 94, 99-100.

Pp. 230-231. *Regula Falsi* i.e. the rule of false position or the rule of supposition *iṣṭa-Karma*; Mahāvira gives a large variety of problems to which he applies the rule (Gss. chapters iii and iv); Gss. Pp. 48, 49, 55.

P. 232. The Method of Inversion called *vilomgati* (working backwards) Gss. p. 102.

Pp. 233-234. Problems on Mixture - *misraka-uyavahāra* (Gss. p. 82 *valika-Kuṭṭikāra*).

Pp. 235-238. Problems involving solution of Quadratic equations; Mahāvīra divides these problems into two classes : (i) those that involve square-roots (*mūla*) and (ii) those that involve the square (*varga*) of the unknown examples given (Gss. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56).

P. 240. The Mathematics of zero : Zero in Arithmetic - Gss. P. 6 ;

Gss - *Gaṇita-sāra-saṃgraha* by Mahāvīra (850) edited with English translation and notes by M. RANGĀCĀRYA, Madras, 1912.

2707

Proceedings and Transactions of the Eighth All-India Oriental Conference. Mysore, 1935.

P 418. *Mahāpurāṇa* - a Jain work composed by Jinasena and Guṇabhadra, written in Sanskrit under the patronage of Amoghavarsha I, 783 A.D. (Presl. address of VAIDYA, P.L.).

Pp. 566-67. *Prameya Kamala Mārtaṇḍa*, a work of Prabhacandra—criticism of Sūresvara's view of *Vivarta*—Jinasena II Guru of Amoghavarsha - *Jayadhavalā*, work of Jinasena II of S' 759 - Prabhachandra a disciple of Akalamka and Vidyānanda and author of *Chandrodaya*, *Bhaṭṭakalamka*, *Sripala* and *Pātrakeśari*. *Aṣṭatati*, a work of Vidyānanda amplified by Akalamka mention of Mānikyanandin and Padmanandin.

P. 571. Prabhāchandra criticises Bhāskara's notion of Salvation in *Prameya-kalamamārtaṇḍa*. Jinasena II mentions Vāchaspati as being defeated by Virasena (Lect. of Śāstri Sri Kanta).

2708

P. S. Sivaswamy AIYER—*Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals*. Calcutta, 1935.

P. 1. Jains a heretical sect and dissents from Hinduism.

P. 1 (a). Jains—influenced by Hindu ideals and practices, but object to be classed as Hindus.

P. 120. Jains—a class of strict vegetarians.

2709

N. A. THOOTHI—*The Vaishnavas of Gujarat*. London, 1935.

P. 39. Jainism and Buddhism—Pointers of the deficiencies of old Vedic laws.

P. 86. Buddhism and Jainism—bringing Banias to the front rank in the political rank.

P. 216. Hemachandra, the Jain scholar, wrote in Sanskrit and Apabhramśa in the early 12th century A. D.

P. 229. Bhāṭana—a religious preacher—had to work hard against the prevalence of Jainism and Saivism in Gujarat to preach his Purāṇic revival (1439-1539 A. D.)

P. 247. Jain writings—giving a deep influence on the morals of Gujarat in 17th century A. D.

P. 337. Jains have raised most gorgeous and luxurious temples for the abode of their Tirthankaras.

P. 351. Only a few Banias adhere to Jainism in Gujarat now.

P. 353. Śaivism—its revolt against Buddhism and Jainism in Gujarat.

P. 358. For a time the economic fortunes of Gujarat depended on the Jains, but that has passed away.

2710

Jagmanderlal JAINI—*Fragments from an Indian student's note book*. London, 1935.

Pp. 1-8. Exposition of Jain philosophy.

P. 140. Jain theology and astronomy.

2711

A. N. UPADHYE—*The Leliya Doctrine*. (Proc. & trans. of the A. I. O. C., VII. Pp. 391-98; Baroda, 1935).

It is shown here that the antecedent counterparts of the *Leliya*s detected by different scholars in the Ājīvika [system] are only superficial. After explaining the etymology of the term *Leliya*, the metaphysical basis and the dogmatical details of this doctrine in Jainism are discussed here.

2712

Hiralal Amritlal SHAH—'*Vedic Gods : I-IV*'.

The Jain Calender and the *Arthashastra*. Vol. VII. Part II, Pp. 109-110, 111. (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XVII; 1935-36).

2713

ZACHARIAE—On *Jain Authors of 16th and 17th Centuries*—Art. from Winternitz Commemoration Volume—review (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XVII ; 1935-36). p. 96.

2714

H. R. KAPADIA—*Methods adopted by Jain Writers for recording their own names and those of their Gurus in the works composed by them.* (ABORI. Vol. XVII ; 1935-36). Pp. 84-86.

2715

S. C. GHOSH—*Rules for Ascetics in Jainism, Buddhism & Hinduism.* (J. A. vol. I ; No. IV ; Arrah, 1936). Pp. 67-81.

Origin of Hinduism and Jainism lost in obscurity. Tenets and practices similar in all religions. Some of the practices in Jainism vehemently attacked by Hindus and Buddhists were included in their own religious doctrines.

Achelakas (Jain naked saints) and their practices described by Buddha in *Anguttara Nikāya*-Achelaka Bagga ; Manosoathapurani and Dandavaggo. Hindus also have naked saints e. g. Śivaite sect. Śiva and Kali are naked. *Paribrajakas* and nudity. Non-bathing non-cleaning and spare eating common to the Jains, the Buddhists and the Hindus. Rules regarding eating, sleeping, waking, movements and action in these three religions. Rules regarding staying in one place during the rainy season also common. Buddha allowed saints to live in Bihāra. The *Panchaśīla* of the Buddhists and the *yāmas* of the Hindus are the same as five Mahā-bratas of the Jains.

Seeing these similarities in the rules for ascetics, western scholars like MAX MULLER in Hilebert Lectures, BÜHLER in his translation of the *Baudhayana Sūtra*, KERN in his History of Buddhism in India, and JACOB in his introduction to the translation of the Jain Sūtras have come to the conclusion that the originals of the monastic orders of the Jainas and Buddhists are to be found in the Hindu ascetic,

2716

A. N. UPADHYE—*A Note on Nisidhi (nisidiyō of Khāravēla Inscription)*. (Annals of the B. O. R. I., XIV, 3-4, Pp. 264-66, Poona, 1933 ; for its Hindi version see J. S. B, II, Pp. 137-39, Arrah, 1936).

The term *nisidiyā* in its various forms frequently occurs in many Jaina inscriptions in Sanskrit, Kannada and Prākṛit. The etymology and significance of this term are discussed in this note.

2717

A. N. UPADHYE—*Studies in Jaina Gotras*. (J. A., II, 3, Pp. 61-69, Arrah, 1936).

After discovering three lists of Gotras etc. among the Jains, the sources of the material that formed these lists are discussed in this paper with adequate references from inscriptions etc. where also some Gotras etc. are mentioned. It is shown here how the names of Gotras are drawn from the lists of Yakṣas ; the Pravaras from the Sahasranāma of Jinasena ; Sūtras from the lists of Gaṇadhara-mukhyas etc. ; and the Śākhās from the various subdivisions of *Śrutajhāna*. And in conclusion it is shown that these lists must have been supplemented, now and then, till the 13th century A. D.

2718

A. CHAKRAVARTI—*Neelakeśi*. The original text and the commentary of Samaya-Divākara of Vāmana Muni. Edited Madras, 1936. English Introduction in one volume. Pp. 339.

A Tamil work by an unknown Jaina Philosopher poet. *Neelakeśi* is a refutation of the Buddhist work called *Kundalakeśi*, now lost. This work is intended to expound the doctrine of *Ahiṃsa* in all its aspects, and from the same point of view it examines other systems of Indian thought, like Buddhist (*Kundalakeśi-vāda*, *Āṅkachand-ravāda*, *Mokkalavāda*, *Buddhavāda*), *Ājivikavāda*, *Sāṅkhyavāda*, *Vaiśiṣika-vāda*, *Veda-Vāda* and *Bhūca-vāda* (materialistic school).

2719

EMMA HAWKRIDGE—*Indian Gods and kings*. London, 1936.

P. 56. Jains borrowed from the yoga philosophy.

Pp. 86-7. Conversion of a king of Madura from Jainism to Hinduism by the Śaivite saint Sambandar (7th century A. D.)—punishment of Jains.

P. 138. Jains in king Harsha's religious assembly.

P. 241. A Jain saint of Gujarat at Akbar's court—Akbar's leanings to some Jain principles due to his influence—the saint's death by starvation.

2720

Proceedings and Addresses of the First Indian Cultural Conference. Calcutta, 1936 (from the address of P. C. Nahar).

Pp. 16-18. Rishavadeva, the first Tirthankara—existence of Jainism long before Buddhism—reference of Rishava deva in Vedic literature—Mahāvira's Nirvāṇa in 527 B. C. Pārswanāth flourished 250 years before Mahāvira's Nirvāṇa—Jainism and Hinduism compared—mention of *Avasarpini* and *utsarpini-Yugalikas* a period in Jain tradition—explanations of Jain Sādhus—vast field of research work in Jain literature.

2721

V. RAGHAVAN—*Picture Showmen—Maṅkha*. (I. H. Q. Vol. XII; 1936.)

P. 524. Jain Prakrit texts mention the Maṅkha, the beggar or mendicant who goes about showing picture panels *Citra-phalakātyagra-hasta-bhikṣaka-viśeṣa*. Maṅka known by two other names Gauriputraka and Kedāraka.

2722

M. A. SMITH—*The fauna of British India including Ceylon and Burma, Reptilia and Amphibia*, vol. II—Sauria, p. 303 (1936) has included Paresnath specimens described by Stoliczka as *Mococa sacra* under *heiolopisma* (*Lygosoma* Blgr.) *Sikkimense*.

If more materials become available from the Paresnāth Hill, it is likely that racial differences may be found constant between the Paresnath form and the typical form from the Himalays, indicating thereby that isolation between the two forms probably occurred in the post-glacial period about 20,000 to 25,000 years ago. The second point is that isolation has not been the result of any fortuitous occurrence but is due to some palaeographical factors.

During the period of glaciation of the Himalayas, the atmosphere was damper in the plains of India but even then the dampness in the plains at sea-level could not have been of the same kind as it is to be found now either in the E. Himalayas or at the summit of the Paresnāth Hill. For the migration of this lizard, as well as of *Amblyceps*, a continuity of low ranges of hills between the foothills of Nepāl and the Paresnāth Hill seems almost a necessity. So besides humidity, temperature has been also a factor governing its distribution.

2723

Proceedings and Addresses of the First Indian Cultural Conference. (Organised by the Indian Research Institute, Calcutta). A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XVIII, 1937.

P. 90. Jain Section :—

- (1) Predecessors of Tirthankar Mahāvīr—by K.P. JAIN.
- (2) Doctrine of Relativity in Jain Metaphysics—by Satkari MUKHERJEE.
- (3) Jainism—its Metaphysics and Ethics—by R.C. GHOSH.
- (4) A study in Proto-Jainism—by A.K. SUR.

2724

A. N. UPADHYE—*Mystic Elements in Jainism.* (Proc. and Trans. of the A.I.O.C. IX, Pp. 673-77, Trivandrum, 1940 ; J.A., III, 2, Pp. 27-40, Arrah, 1937).

2725

C. R. JAIN—*Selections from the 'Atmadharma' of Brahmachari Sūl Prasad.* 2nd edition. Agra, 1937.

Pp. 67. It contains some selections from the works of Kundakundacharya, Pūjyapāda, Padmanandi. Devasena, Amritachandra, Amitagati, Padmaprabha Maladhari and Subhachandra.

It deals with happiness, *jīva* (life), *pudgala* (matter), changes in different bodies, the soul, qualities, accidents and meditation.

2726

Benoy Kumar SARKAR—*Creative India.* Lahore, 1937.

P. 414. Siddhanta—the Jaina canon written down in present form about 550 A.C.

Jaina social philosophy—a forming force in the intellectual and cultural world of India under the Mauryas, Andhras, Kusanas, Vākātakas, Bhārasivas and the Guptas. Amgas, Dasāos—Jaina texts—*Uvāsagadasāo*, *Antagaḍadasāo*, *Anuttaro Vavai dasao* rich in data of secular life and worldly interests. Jain positivism described.

Siddhānta comprises 45 texts :

- (1) Aṅgas : 11 or 12 (one missing)
- (2) Upaṅgas : 12
- (3) Pañjās : 10
- (4) Chheda Sūtras : 6
- (5) Sūtras : 1 Nandi

11 Anuyogadvara.

- (6) Mula Sūtras : 4

Jainism against sacrifice.

P. 306. Influence of Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jainic culture in succession in South India.

P. 307. Ideas of Āngas and the Āgamas i.e. Jainism in Kural, a classic Tamil work by Teruvallu (c. 300 B.C. ?).

2727

H. V. GLASSENAPP—*A Jaina Tīrthankara in a Buddhist Maṇḍala*. (Jain Ant. Vol. III ; No. II; Arrah; 1937 ; P. 47).

In the *Ārya-mahjuśri-mūlakalpa*, a Sanskrit text, published by T. Ganapati Sastri as No. 70 of the Trivandrum Sanskrit Series, mention is made of Rṣabha, the first Jaina Tīrthankara along with other deities.

2728

V. RAGHAVAN—Some more Sanskrit and Prakṛt Poetesses. (Q. J. M. S. Vol. 27, Nos. 3 and 4 ; 1937; Bangalore).

P. 281. Āyiccāmbā—was the wife of the Apabhraṃśa poet, Svayambhūdeva, who had the title *Kavichakravartin* and *Candascūdāmani*. He wrote the *Pauma Cariu*, i. e. *Padma Carita* on the life of Rama according to the Jain version. Svayambhū's wife, Āyiccāmbā, is mentioned by him at the end of the 42nd Sandhi as having assisted her husband in the composing of the *Ayodhyākāṇḍa*. Svayambhu assigned to the period between A. D. 700-783.

2729

Sukumar Ranjan DAS.—*The Jaina Calendar*. (Jain Ant. vol. III ; No. II ; Arrah; 1937; Pp. 31-56).

The astronomical-chronological period on which the Jaina system is based in the well-known quinquennial *yuga* or cycle which is the same as that of the *Jyotiṣa Vedāṅga*. A Jaina *yuga* consists of five years and begins with *Abhijit*. Solar, *Rtū Sāvana*, lunar and the *Nakṣatara* months and years described. The names of months—modern and Jaina. Four kinds of *Samvatsaras*, five seasons, calculations given.

2730

A. N. UPADHYE—*Mystic Elements in Jainism*. (Jain Ant. vol. III; No. II; Arrah; 1937; Pp. 27-30).

Some aspects of mysticism; mysticism in Jainism; elements of mysticism in Jainism. Jainism contains all the essentials of mysticism. The rigidity of the code of morality prescribed for a Jaina saint gives no scope for Jaina mysticism to stoop to low levels of degraded tantricism. Sex-impulse is considered by Jaina moralists as the most dangerous impediment on the path of spiritual realisation, so sensual consciousness has no place whatsoever in Jaina mysticism. The routine of life prescribed for a Jaina monk does not allow him to profess and practise miracles and magical feats for the house-holder with whom he is asked to keep very little company.

2731

M. C. JAIN—*History and Principles of Jaina law—Jain law and the law courts* (Jain Ant. vol. III, No. 1) ; Arrah, 1937. Pp. 9 to 15.

The antiquity and independence of Jainism once recognised, the law for the Hindus would not apply to Jainas, if theology has anything to do with jurisprudence and the fundamentals of the two religions differ. 'Jainas differ particularly from the Brahmanical Hindus in their conduct towards the dead omitting all obsequies after the corpse is buried or burnt. They also regard the birth of a son as having no effect on the future state of his progenitor and consequently adoption is a merely temporal arrangement and has no spiritual object.' In the Jaina law of inheritance, the widow precedes the son. Females occupy a respectable position in Jaina society, and enjoy equality under the law. The daughter's son is at par with the son's son. Jaina law favours separate living as against the joint family system of the Hindus.

2732

B. N. Krishnamurti SARMA—*Vadiraṇa Tirtha*. (P. O. vol. II; 1937-38)

P. 203. Reference to Jain doctrine of Ahimsa.

P. 208. *Kalpalata*.

2733

Sri Ram SHARMA—*Jahangir's Religious Policy*. (Ind. cul. vol. IV, 1937-38), Calcutta.

Pp. 311-12. His attitude towards the Jains. Man Singh and Bal Chandra, the leaders of the two Jain schools of thought, enjoyed royal hospitality under Akbar. Man Singh prophesied that Jahangir's reign would not extend beyond two years. When Jahangir visited Gujarat where there were many Jains, he decided to embark upon their persecution. He issued orders for their expulsions from the Imperial territories (Tuzak, Tuzaki-Jahāngiri, Persian Text 63, 219) Dr. BENI PRASAD is wrong in stating that the order of expulsion was confined to one sect alone (Jahangir by Dr. BENI PRASAD, p. 414)

2734

Keshav Appa PADHYA—*Buddhism as depicted in Ancient Sanskrit dramas*. (Ind. Culture, vol. IV, 1937-38) ; Calcutta.

Pp. 71-72. *Mudrārākshasa*—a notable play written by Vishākhadatta—does not contain any reference to Buddhism. A passing reference is made about a Jain *Bhikkhu* (*Kshapṇaka*). Buddhism was not considered as an important factor during the time of Asoka's grand father, king Chandra Gupta.

2735

Jean PRZYLUŚKI—*From the Great Goddess to Kālā*. (Ind. Hist. Qu. Vol. XIV. No. 2; Cal. 1938).

P. 271. According to the Jainas, wicked kings named Kalkin and Upakalkin appear periodically during the periods of decline (*duḥsamā*); by their periodicity the Kalkin and Upakalkin of Jainism are evidently in relation to Kali and to the theory of the ages of the world.

2736

Kalipada MITRA—*The previous births of Sejjamsa*. (Jain Ant. vol. IV; No. II; Arrah; 1938; Pp. 45-56).

Sejjamśa, grand-son of Bāhubali and great-grandson of Ṛṣabha (who had been starving for a year) gave the first alms to Ṛṣabha. His previous births narrated—(a) Previous birth of Lalitaṅg—story of Mahābala; tale of an elephant (narrated by Sayamleddha); (b) tale of a jackal; (c) story of Kurucanda; Narration of Seyyama—story of Sirimai.

2737

DATTA Bibhutibhusana and SINGH Avadhesh Narayan—*History of Hindu Mathematics*—Part II Algebra; Lahore, 1938.

P. 9. Unknown quantity—was called in the *Sthānāṅga-sūtra* (before 300 B. C.) *Yavat-tāvat* (as many as or so much as, meaning an arbitrary quantity), Sūtra 747 of Bibhutibhusana DATTA—'The Jain school of Mathematics',—Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society xxi, Pp.1-60; particularly Pp. 26-8, 66,

P. 10. Power : The oldest Hindu terms for the power of a quantity, known or unknown, are found in the *Uttarādhyāyana sūtra* (c.300 B. C. or earlier) chap. xxx, 10,11; *Varga* (square), *Ghana* (cube), *Varga-varga* (square-square), *Ghana-varga* (cube-square), *Ghana varga-varga* (cube-square-square).

In the *Anuyogadvāra-sūtra* (142), a work written before the commencement of the Christian era, are found certain interesting terms for higher powers, integral as well as fractional; particularly successive squares (*varga*) and square-roots (*varga-mūla*).

Pp. 20-24. Laws of signs—Addition : Mahāvīra (850) says: 'In the addition of a positive number (the result) is (their) difference. The addition of two positive or two negative numbers (gives) as much positive or negative numbers respectively (Gss. i, 50.1). Subtraction : Mahāvīra says : a positive number to be subtracted from another number becomes negative and a negative number to be subtracted becomes positive (Gss. i, 51).

Multiplication : Mahāvīra—In the Multiplication of two negative or two positive numbers the result is positive; but it is negative in the case of (the multiplication of) a positive and a negative number (Gss. i, 50).

Division : Mahāvīra states : In the division of two negative or two positive numbers the quotient is positive, but it is negative in the case of (the division of) positive and negative (Gss. i, 50).

Evolution and involution : Mahāvīra says : the square of a positive or of a negative number is positive; their square-roots are positive and negative respectively.

Since a negative number by its own nature is not a square, it has no square-root (Gss. i, 52).

P. 35. Classification of equations—earliest reference in *Sthānanga sūtra* (sūtra 747) a canonical work of circa 300 B.C. (see Datta : *Jaina Math.*, Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical society, xxi, Pp. 119 ff.

P. 36. Linear equations in one unknown—early solutions : reference in the *Sthānanga sūtra* to a linear equation by its name (*Yavat-tāvat*), suggests the method of solution followed at that time (Datta, *Jain Math.*, B.C.M.S. xxi, p. 122).

P. 38. Rule of false position : very limited applications of it are found in the arithmetical treatises of Mahāvīra (850); finding out the unknown (Gss. iii-107-108).

Pp. 44-46. Rule of Concurrence (*Saṅkramaṇa*); Gss. vi, 2 Linear Equations; Gss. vi, 139½, 140½, 142½, 268½, 9½, 270 2½.

Pp. 49-53. Linear equations—solution by false position; Mahāvīra Gss. vi. 159, 160-2, 251½-252½-253½.

P. 56. Certain interest problems treated by Mahāvīra lead to simple simultaneous equations involving several unknowns. In these problems certain capital amounts are stated to have been lent out at the same rate of interest for different periods of time—Gss. vi, 37, 39, 42.

P. 60. Quadratic equations : Geometrical solution of quadratic equation is found in the early canonical works of the Jainas (500-300 B.C.) and also in the *Tattvārthadhigama sūtra* (c 150 B.C.) Datta : *Geometry in the Jaina Cosmography*, Quellen und studien zur Ges. d. Math., Ab-B, Bd 1 (1931). pp.245-54.

Pp. 66-67. Mahāvīra—The only work of Mahāvīra (850) which is available now, is the *Gaṇita-sāra-saṃgraha*. As it is admittedly devoted to arithmetic, we cannot expect to find in it a rule for solving the quadratic. But there are in it several problems whose solutions presuppose a knowledge of the roots of the quadratic problem and its solution cited—Gss. iv, 34, 44.

Pp. 73-74. Two roots of the quadratic—known to Mahāvīra—rules and illustrations—Gss. iv, 57, 59, 61, 62-4. 35-52, vi 29 ff.

Pp. 77-81. Equations of Higher Degrees—Mahāvīra considered certain simple equations of higher degrees in connection with the treatment of the geometric series—types given—Gss. ii, 97, 101, 102, iv, 51, 52, 54-55, 56.

Pp. 82-87. Simultaneous quadratic equations—common forms; Gss. vii 129½, 125½, 127½; rule of dissimilar operations—Gss. VI. 2, 47, 51.

P. 90. Indeterminate equations of the First Degree : Kuṭṭikara; Gss. vi. 79½ etc. 115½ ff. 79½.

Pp. 103-104 and 124. Solution of $by-ox=c$; Mahāvīra's rules; Gss. vi. 115½ (first portion), 136½ (first portion); vi. 188, 187, 189.

Pp. 137-139. Simultaneous Indeterminate equations : Generalised conjunct Pulveriser : Gss. vi. 115½, 136½ (last lines) and 129½, 138½.

Pp. 207-210. Rational Triangles : Integral solutions—Mahāvīra : Gss. vii, 93½, 90½, 92½ and 111½.

Bibhutibhusana DATTA—'On Mahāvīra's solution of Rational triangles and Quadrilaterals'. (Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society, xx 1928-29. Pp. 267-294). Right triangles having a given side—Gss. vii 97½, 95½. Right triangles having a given Hypotenuse—Gss. vii. 95½, 97½, 122½, 123½, 124½. Problems involving Areas and Sides : Gss. vii. 112½, 115½, 117½; Problems involving Sides but not Areas—Gss. vii. 118½, 119½, Pairs of Rectangles; Gss. vii 131½-133; Isosceles Triangles with Integral sides: Gss. vii. 108½; Pairs of Rational Isosceles triangle; Gss-vii 137; Rational Scalene Triangles. Gss. vii, 110½; Triangles having a given Area: Gss. vii 154½; 156½, 158½, 160½—161½.

Pp. 229-245. Rational Quadrilaterals; Rational Isosceles Trapeziums; Gss. vii. 99½; Pairs of Isosceles Trapeziums—Gss. vii. 173½, 174½; Rational Trapeziums with three equal sides; Gss. vii. 101½; Rational Inscribed Quadrilaterals—Gss. vii. 103½, 114½, Inscribed Quadrilaterals having a given Area: Gss. vii. 146, 148, 150, 152; Triangles and Quadrilaterals having a given Circum-Diameter: Gss. vii, 221½.

Pp. 245-246. Single Indeterminate Equations of Higher Degrees—Gss. vii 78. Gss. ii 83; 82, & vi. 317.

Pp. 300-301. Solution of $axy=bx+cy+d$: Mahāvīra's rule; Gss. vi-284 and Gss. vi. 35.

2738

PRZYLUKI, Jean—*From the Great goddess to Kala*. I. H. Q. Vol XIV, Calcutta, 1938.

P. 271. By their periodicity the Kalkin and Upakalkin of Jainism are in relation to Kali and to the theory of the ages of the world,

P. 274. In the most ancient texts where the name of Kalki(n) can be found, that is to say, in Jaina literature, Kalki(n) is a nefarious being.

2739

A. GHOSH—*The Law of Endowments*. Calcutta, 1938.

P. 1095. The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act. For the purposes of this Act, Hindu Public religious endowments do not include Jain religious endowments.

The local Government may, by notification, extend to Jain religious endowments the provision of this Act, and may declare such extension to be subject to such restrictions and modifications as they think fit.

2740

Dhirendra Nath Roy—*The Spirit of Indian Civilization*. Calcutta, 1938.

P. 99. The Jinas and Buddhists are equally proud of their non-theistic principles of ethics.

P. 222. India was not Hellenised and forgot the passing of the Macedonian storm. No Indian author, Hindu, Buddhist or Jaina makes even the faintest allusion to Alexander or his deeds.

2741

A.S. ALTEKAR—*The position of women in Hindu civilization*, Benares 1938. (Culture Publication House, Hindu University).

P. 15. Jaina lady philosophers remained unmarried, for example Jayanti, daughter of king Sahasranika of Kausambi. she met Mahāvira and became a nun (*Bhagavatisūtra*, Gujrati ed. III, p. 257).

P. 38. Maidens entering Jaina orders sometimes unable to live up to high ideals.

P. 153. Two cases of *Sati* among Jinas in Southern India, during the medieval period. (E.C. VIII, Sorab Nos. 106, 261 dated 1376 and 1408 respectively).

P. 190. Jaina nuns used to be shaved.

P. 212. Women were admitted into Jainism and were allowed to preach.

P. 246. Digambara Jains hold that women cannot get salvation except by being reborn as men.

Jaina nuns placed under a more rigorous discipline than monks.

P. 248. Śvetāmbara Jains concurred with the Buddhist view that womanhood was no bar to salvation.

P. 309. King Kumārapāla of Gujrat (1144-73) admits that widows had no right of inheritance (Mahaparajya, Act. III).

P. 310. Kumārapāla voluntarily foreswore his right to the property of the 'weeping widow' (*Kumārapālapratibodha*, p. 48).

P. 390. The Jaina saint Hemachandra described women as 'the living torch illuminating the way to hell' (*Yogasāstra*, II, 87).

Jaina and Buddhist nuns have not attributed one's wickedness to the wickedness of the other sex.

2742

S. Srinivasa IYENGAR—*Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage*. Madras, 1938.

P. 5. Jains—following substantially the broad features of Hindu laws.

P. 88. Jains—governed by Hindu Law except in cases governed by their exceptional customs—Jains rejection of Vedas—non-practising the *Śrādhās* of the dead.

Superiority of the Brahmins not recognised by Jains.

P. 89. Jains—governed by Aliya Santāna law previously in Madras now substituted by *Mitāksharā* law by the Jaina Succession Act.

P. 197. Hindu law of adoption applied to Jains in the absence of contrary usages.

P. 210. Power of Jain widow to adopt discussed.

P. 239. Intricacies of Jain law of adoption discussed.

P. 247. Restrictive rules regarding the Jain law of adoption discussed.

P. 252. Ceremony accompanying adoption among Jains not essential.

P. 546(n) Right of a Jain widow to demand a share of partition of her husband's property—explained.

P. 615(n). Mention of Jain widow to succeed to her husband's estate even though undivided.

P. 718. Jain widow's estate explained.

P. 756(n). Unmarried daughter preferred to married in relation to the succession of *stridhana*.

P. 779(n). Mention of custom recognised by Allahabad and Calcutta High Courts holding a childless Jain widow's acquisition of absolute rights in her husband's property whether ancestral or self acquired.

2743

Elizabeth SHARPE—*The Great Cremation Ground. (Mohasmasāna)*; London—(A Review by H. R.) (Review in Q. J. M. S. vol. 29, 1938-39, P. 513).

The second part of this brochure deals with the philosophy of the Jainas, which denies Advaitism or oneness, that spirit of Jiva alone is real but posits that Matter is as real and eternal as the spirit. It is observed that the Jaina philosophy is a live philosophy, ennobling and assuring and also optimistic. The authoress is of opinion (p. 42), wrongly, we think, that the Upaniṣads have indented for their philosophy on Jainism, and says that the major parts of the former are due to the desire of the Upaniṣadic writers to plant, unsuccessfully, their pet theories of oneness on to the Spirit and Matter of Jainism.

2744

P. K. GODE—*The Oldest Dated Manuscript of the Deśināmamālā of Hemachandra, dated September 1241 (A.D.)*. (N. I. A. Vol. I, 1938-39); Pp. 558 561.

It is deposited in the Sanghavi Pāḍā Jain Bhandar of Patan. (G. O. Series No. LXXVI; Baroda. 1937; Vol. I; p. 60).

2745

A. N. UPADHYE—*On the Authorship of a Maṅgala Verse in Inscriptions*. (N. I. A. II, 2, Pp 11-12; Bombay, 1939).

The famous verse *śrīmat-parama-gambhīra* etc., which occurs in many Jaina inscriptions, is pointed out here to be the first verse of the *Pramāṇa-saṃgraha* of Akalaṅka which is lately brought to light. This will enable one to put limits to the date of Akalaṅka as well to the age of many undated epigraphs.

2746

C. R. JAIN—*The change of Heart*. Delhi, 1939. Pp.164.

Contents : The change of Heart—Jaina Psychology—Grace and truth—Power—Religious differences—Do Tirthankaras Partake of food ?—Jainism and the Philosophy of Al Ghazzali—*Arhan Nīti*—origin of the Śvetāmbara sect—Psychic Hedonism—Four and twenty elders—more questions on Jainism.

2747

Kaṃta Prasad JAIN : *Asoka and Jainism*. (Jain Ant. Arrah). Vol.V; No. II;1939; Pp. 53-60.

The inscriptions of Asoka were deciphered by the help of Ceylonese Buddhist texts. In doing so the scholars could not keep clear their version of the latter monkish evidence and were mostly swayed by the accounts of the poetical and sectarian books of the Ceylonese Buddhists.

The Buddhist legends are not pure history; *Dharma* of the Predecessors of Asoka; Some objections answered; Asoka's *Dharma* was not Buddhism;

Vol. V; No. III; 1939; Pp. 81-88.

Evidence of Asoka's inscriptions; Asoka's visit to sacred places; Asoka's State Policy and Administration; Evidence to prove the Jain faith of Asoka; Asoka's monuments and symbols;

Vol. VI; No. I; 1940; Pp. 9-16.

Technical terms of Jainism in Asokan Edicts; Teachings of Asoka;

Vol. VI; No. II; 1940; Pp. 43-50.

Philosophy of Asoka.

Vol. VII; No. I; 1941; Pp. 21-25.

Asoka's missions to Foreign countries; Asoka's belief in Jainism and his last edict; the successors of Asoka.

Conclusion : Asoka certainly professed Jainism at a certain stage of his life. He based his religious code (*dhamma*) on Jain dogmas and Jain spirit. When he got inscribed his last pillar edict, he was Jain at heart.

2748

V. R. Ramachandra DIKSHITAR—*Some Jain Teachers in Śravaṇa Belgōla*. (Indian Culture, VII, Pp. 41-45). Calcutta, 1940.

Based on inscriptions at Śravaṇa Belgōla, the writer enumerates some Jain teachers, and concludes that the period covered by the 6th to the 8th centuries in South India was marked by wordy warfare and learned religious dispensations, especially between Buddhists and Jains, as also between Śaivas and Vaiṣṇavas.

2749

H. R. KAPADIA—*The Jain System of Education*. (Journal of the Uni. Bombay, VIII, 1940).

Pp. 194-259. Traces the Jain system of education and its classification.

2750

A. N. UPADHYE—*Mystic Elements in Jainism*. (Pro. and Tr. of the Ninth All Ind. Or. Conf. Trivandrum, 1937; Trivandrum, 1940).

Pp. 673-677. A short study to see what elements of Jainism have contributed to mysticism, and in what way it is akin to or differs from such a patent mysticism as that of monistic Vedānta.

2751

E. WATTS—*Buddhist and Jain Nuns in India*. (Indian Review, Vol. XLI, Madras, 1940).

Pp. 408-9. No great respect for women, formation of orders of nuns; monastic rules of both coincide in many respects.

2752

M. Ramakrishna KAVI—*Bhatta Jayanta and Yasovarman of Kashmir*. (Ācārya-Puṣpāñjali Volume, in honour of D. R. BHANDARKAR. Calcutta, 1940).

Pp. 46-49. *Āgamadambara* is a sort of allegorical drama by Jayanta, where the characters are the representatives of various schools of philosophy, including

Buddhist, Jain and atheist. Act II takes up *Anekāntavāda* with a *Kṣhapaṇaka* and ends with a scene where the drink offers celestial sport to couples of the sect.

The characters in the drama—Jinarakshita, the *Kṣhapaṇaka*; Nothing is known about him. (*Kṣhapaṇakas* appear to be the earlier Digambara Jains).

2754

Mr. Rhys DAVIDS—*Wayfarer's words*. vol. I; London, 1940.

P. 44. The identification of self with body and mind is put forward as the opinion of one of the growing Jaina school among the Licchavi Republican *rājas* of Vesali—The Vijjians of Vesali the stoutest defenders of the Bhagava—Tapas according to Jains the cure of Karma of the past.

2755

H. L. JAIN—*The Tenth All-India Oriental Conference*—Tirupati, 1940. (from the speech of H. L. Jain).

P. 49. Indrabhuti Gautama, pupil of Mahāvīra, arrangement of Mahāvīra's teachings by him—Anga *Dīṭhiwāda* the most important work being lost—manuscripts of *Dhavalā*, *Jai Dhavalā*, *Mahā Dhavalā* Siddhāntas preserved only at Mudbidri, South Canara.

2756

S. K. AIYANGER—*Seran Vanji*—Ernakulam, 1940.

P. 2. Existence of the Buddhists and Jains—conclusive of considerable amount of intercourse between North and South India.

P. 9. A Jain nun taken as companion of the wife of Kovalan in their journey from Srirangam to the Pāṇḍya capital. (Kovalan, a wealthy merchant of Chola capital).

2757

K. P. MITRA—*Bāhubali Gommatēśvara*, (Jain Ant. vol. VI; No. I; Arrah; 1940, Pp. 25-34).

A legendary account of the incident that led to the adoption of the statuesque posture by Bāhubali, upon which the colossal statue has been modelled. Bāhubali presents an ideal of asceticism of unsurpassed sublimity. The image reflects a serene expression of deep concentration.

2758

M. H. KRISHNA—*The mastakābhishēka of Gommatēśvara at Śravaṇa Belgōla*. (Jain Ant. vol. V; No. IV; Arrah; 1940; Pp. 101-106).

Śravaṇa Belgōla is situated about 8 miles to the south of Chennarayapaṭṇa in the Hassan District of Mysore. The history of Śravaṇa Belgōla begins from the third century B. C., i.e. from the time of Chandragupta Maurya. Gommatēśvara or Bāhubali's story given. The great statue of Gommatēśvara, the object of the *Mastakābhishēka* was erected in 983 A.D. by Chāmūṇḍārāya, the minister of the Ganga king Rachamalla IV. Description of the image. The *Mastakābhishēka*—the earliest one on record—took place in 1398. Account of the ceremony held in 1888 given.

The image is on the top of the hill called Vindhyagiri.

2759

P. B. ADHIKARI—*Indian Aesthetics : A critical study*. (D. R. Bhandarkar volume, Ind. Res. Ins., Calcutta, 1940).

Pp. 63 and 65. 'That the idea of the Beautiful in Nature did not exist in Hindu mind. It is the same with their descriptions of human beauty'—MAXMULLER. But from the absence of the subject from philosophic treatises, it does not follow, nor can it be asserted, that the subject was not handled at all in the ancient days of this land. There are some of the systems; as for instance, the Buddhists and the Jaina, where we find fine psychological analysis and description of the aesthetic consciousness.

2760

Nowroz C. MEHTA—*Akbar & Jainism*. (A.I.O.C., Session X; 1940).

P. 124. Hirvijaya Sūri, Vijayasena Sūri and Bhanuchandra Upādhyāya; also two more names Shāntichandra and Jinachandra. Śāntichandra was at court till 1587, and wrote a '*turgid encomium*' (Kriparasa=koṣa) on Akbar. Jinachandra is crowned with the Honour of converting Akbar to the Jain religion.

2761

K. A. Nilakanta SASTRI—*Cakravartin*. (N.I.A., vol.3, 1940-41).

P. 308. Cakravartin as *Mahāpuruṣa* with distinguishing marks on his body—similar statement in Jain works.

Pp. 319-321. References to the Cakravartin tradition occurs in a Tamil Jain work, of about the 13th century A.D., the *Jīvasambodhanai*, which is being edited by S. Vaiyapuri Pillai. Both text and commentary the work of one author. Elaborate account of Sagara and his imperial attributes—detailed analysis given.

2762

B. S. UPADHYA—*The River Sindhu of the Malavikāginita*. (J.U.P. Hist. Soc. Vol. XIV; Pt. I. 1941).

Pp. 10-20. Contemporaneity of Puṣyamitra with Kharavela highly improbable. The Greek king of the Indian invasion was Demetrios and not Menander. The *Tugapūraṇa* of the Gārgi Saṁhita, an astronomical work of about 1st century B. C., narrates the incidents of the Greek invasion just after the reign of Śāliśūka Maurya, the fourth successor of Aśoka. Śāliśūka forcibly converted the people of Saurāṣṭra to Jainism, his own faith, (J.B.O.R.S., XIX, 3. 1928, Pp. 401, 1.19). Puṣyamitra killed Brhadratha, the last emperor of the Maurya dynasty; he revived the horse sacrifice.

2763

A. N. UPADHYE—*Materials for the interpretations of the term Gommaṭa*. (I. H. Q., XVI; Pp. 819-826, Calcutta, 1940; for its Hindi version J. S. B. VIII, 2, Pp. 85-90, Arrah, 1941).

This paper presents a critical study and an objective reinterpretation of some of the crucial *gāthās* of the *Gommaṭasāra* in which the term Gommaṭa is used with various shades of meaning. It is obvious from the discussion that Gommaṭa was a name of Cāmuṇḍarāya who got carved the famous statue of Bāhubali at Śravaṇa Belgōla.

2764

A. N. UPADHYE—*The Present Position of Prākṛit, Jaina and Buddhistic Studies and their Future*. (Presidential Address of the Prākṛit and Buddhism Section, A.I.O.C., Hyderabad, Proc. of the A.I.O.C., VII, Pp.1-34, Hyderabad, 1941).

This is an exhaustive address which takes stock of the work done in the Jaina and Buddhistic fields of study during the earlier years. The future prospects in these fields are also discussed in details.

2765

E. P. RADHAKRISHNAN—*Reference to a paper on 'References to Buddhist authors in the Jaina Literature. (I.A. XLII, p 241)', (P.O. Vol. VI; 1941).*

P. 185. By G.K. NARIMAN—Where he refers to a paper by Prof. MIRONOV on '*Devabhadra and his Nyāyavatāraṭippaṇa*' published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 1911 April 15...

2766

Amulyachandra SEN—*The mode of ascertaining the right time of study among the Jains. (A.I.O C., Session XI; 1941).*

Ardhamāgadhi and Prākṛit Section.

2767

Harisatya BHATTACHARYA—*Nārāyaṇas, Pratinārāyaṇas and Balabhadras. (Jain Ant. Arrah).*

Vol. VIII; No. I; 1941; Pp. 36-40.

According to the Jainas, Nārāyaṇa is a mighty human king who rules over three parts of the earth. Nine Nārāyaṇas are mentioned in the Jaina *Purāṇas* including Lakshmaṇa and Krishṇa of the Vedic *Purāṇa*. Prati-Nārāyaṇas are persons who are antagonists of Nārāyaṇas. There are nine Prati-Nārāyaṇas in the Jain *Purāṇas*. Nine Balabhadras are the elder step-brothers of the Nārāyaṇas including Rāmacandra and Baladeva of the Vedic Epics. Story of the Rāmāyaṇa.

Vol. VIII; No. II; 1942; Pp. 50-56.

Its Jaina version; its comparative study with Vedic version.

2768

A.N. UPADHYE—*On the Latest Progress on Jaina and Buddhistic Studies. (A portion of the Presidential Address in A.I.O.C., Hyderabad, 1941).*

Jain Ant. Arrah.

Vol. IX; No. I; 1943; Pp. 20-29.

The Jaina authors were pursuing their literary activities, almost side by side, in Prākṛit, Sanskrit, Apabhraṃśa, Tamil and Kannaḍa; and some authors took

pride in styling themselves '*Ubhayabhaṣākaśākhavartī*' etc. because they could compose poems etc., in two languages. A comparative study of Jaina works in Tamil and Sanskrit would help us to adjust rightly the chronology of Tamil literature.

The Nyāya branch of early Indian literature. Jaina Bhandaras are rich treasures requiring patient study at the hands of the Indologists. Piecing together the information of Indian history, partly or as a whole, the *Praśastis* of Jaina authors form a valuable source. The chronological material that we get from *Praśastis* and inscriptions is very valuable.

Work on the Jaina Inscriptions; Jaina Iconography—some important work is being done.

Vol. IX; No. II; 1943; Pp. 47-60.

The Jaina texts supply interesting details in the study of different branches of Indian Philosophy is abundantly clear from the discussions of Prof. J. SINH (Indian Psychology : Perception, London, 1934). It is necessary that the material from the canon and the works of Akalanka etc. should be thoroughly analysed.

A survey on the latest progress of Jaina and Buddhistic studies given.

2769

V. RAGHAVAN—*Does Udayana Refer to Joindu ?* (Jain Ant. Vol. VIII; No. I; Arrah, 1941; P. 8).

Introduction to the *Paramātmaprakāśa* of Yogindu by A. N. UPADHYE. He gives the upper limit of the date of Joindu in the last quarter of the 5th cent. A.D. and the lower limit about 700 A.D. Udayanācārya wrote his *Lakṣṇāvalī* in A.D. 984. In *Ātmatattvavivēka*, he mentions the name Jagadindu which is a slight corruption of Joindu or Yogindu; Udayan's date gives a definite lower limit for Joindu.

2770

P. K. GODE—*References to the Caitragaccha in Inscriptions and Literature.* (Jain Ant. Vol. VII; No. II; Arrah, 1941; Pp. 53-66).

Caitragaccha of Chittor in Rajputana. Its originator Dhanesvaraguru. His identification. Epigraphical reference to the Caitragaccha given. Its date about A.D. 1100.

2771

Kalipada MITRA—*Magic and Miracles in Jain Literature*. (Jain Ant. Arrah, Vol. VII; No. II; 1941; Pp. 81-88.)

There is abundant reference to magic in Jaina literature. It ranges from the gross and crude practices to avert the evil eye for the purpose of affording protection against the baneful influences of planets or malignant spirits to the subtle penetration into one's mind to discover his thoughts and paralyse his energy, inducing magic sleep, going through the air, causing invisibility and the dreadful black art which compels obedience of human and divine victims to it.

References given and discussed. The rites of *maṅgala* and *kautuka*. Eight Mangala objects.

Vol. VIII; No. I; 1942; Pp. 9-24.

Pasinaviṣṭā—the science of questioning; *avasvāpanikā* sleeping charm; *stambhani-vidyā*—making one motionless and *mokṣani*—bringing about release; *Jambhāṇi Vidyā* paralyzing; *ākāśagāmini*—flying through the air; *Vaikriyā*—assuming forms. Magical pills and herbs etc.

Vol. VIII; No. II; 1942; Pp. 57-68. *Māyā (Indrajāla)* etc.

2772

S. Śrīkaṇṭha ŚASTRI—*Jaina traditions In Rājāvali Kathe*. (Jaina Ant. Arrah, Vol. VII; No. I; 1941; Pp. 40-47).

Rājāvali Kathe of Devachandra is a work completed in 1841 A.D., and it deals with the traditions about Jainism—its history in Karmātaka, the literature in Sanskrit and Kannaḍa and incidental references to ruling dynasties and contemporary religions. Its contents and the translations and summaries of some of the passages in the work as are likely to be of interest for the students of history and literature.

Vol VII; No. II; 1941; Pp. 67-72. Contents continued.

2773

I. KARVE—*Review of Mother-right in India* by Baron Omar Rolf Ehrenfels, Oxford, 1941 (N.I.A. Vol. 4, 1941-42).

P. 315. Vegetarianism does not form part of the culture of the pastoral Aryans. Even today it is confined only to the Pañchadravidas, that is to say, to the Brahmins of the south. The Brahmins of the north do as a matter of fact eat fish. It is connected with Jainism and not with Buddhism as Buddha himself and the Buddhists outside India are mostly non-vegetarians. Among Hindus it is connected with the religious revival ushered by Śaṅkarācārya and the spread of Vaiṣṇavism so that those non-Brahmins who are Vaiṣṇavites give up eating flesh.

2774

D. R. MANKAD—*Kalki : The Earliest Check to Buddhism*, (N.I.A. Vol. 4, 1941-42).

P. 337. Bimbisāra captured Rajagṛaha from the last Barhadratha king Ripunjaya, who then shifted to Avanti which was his Western province. Ripunjaya was murdered by his minister Puṇika or Munika, who put his own son Pradyota on the throne of Avanti. Pradyota considered himself to be the rightful claimant of the Magadha throne and Bimbisāra to be an usurper and therefore he took up an inimical attitude towards Bimbisāra and began preparation for attacking Magadha. But just at this time Pradyota got an additional reason for enmity with Bimbisāra. Bimbisāra started favouring the newly started unorthodox religions—Jainism and Buddhism. And Pradyota, who ruled at Avanti, must have thought himself bound to defend the Brahmana faith. Avanti, had always been the stronghold of Śaivism. He had, therefore, a double reason to crush the Magadha ruler. But Pradyota was not able to put his plans into execution, for he soon died. Cherished wishes of Pradyota were fulfilled only in the last days of the king Viśākhayūpa. For it was in his days and under his patronage that the Brahmanas rallied round a common banner. It was in the village called Śambhala (Śambhlagam), that a son was born to the Brahman Chief named Viṣṇuśaśa. This Brahman boy who was called Kalki, led a regular campaign against Buddhism and Jainism. He brought together a number of princes and formed a Confederacy. The confederacy led the armies against Magadha under the Generalship of Kalki. The name of the king against

whom the allied forces fought is given as Jina and Śandhodani and the opponents are generally called Bauddhas. Thus the cause of the allies was fully vindicated. It was both a political and a religious conquest that they made. Kalki ousted both Buddhism and Jainism out of the Northern India. Buddhism had to go without an imperial patronage till the days of Aśoka and by that time the Brahmanas had enough time and scope to re-establish their own faith and also to be catholic enough to incorporate some of the essential tenets of Buddhism in their own system, as a result of which Buddhism or Jainism could never take the place of paramount religion in India. Herein lies a link of our religio-political history which is preserved for us in the *Kalki Purāṇa*.

2775

A. N. UPADHYE—*Jīvatattva-pradīpikā on Gommatasāra : Its Author and Date*. (I.C., VII, 1, Pp. 23-33, Calcutta, 1940; also in Hindi, Anekānta, IV, Pp. 113-20, Saharanpur, 1942).

It was all along believed that the author of this *Jīvatattvapradīpikā* is Keśavavarṇi, but in this paper by presenting fresh evidence, it is conclusively proved that the author is one Nemicaṇḍra, different from the author of the *Gommatasāra*, who wrote his Sanskrit commentary following Keśavavarṇi's Kannada commentary. This Nemicaṇḍra was a contemporary of Vijayakīrti who was honoured by Malli Bhupāla and thus flourished at the beginning of the 16th century A.D.

2776

A.N. UPADHYE—*Padmaprabha and his commentary on Niyamasāra*. (Proc. & Trans. of the A.I.O.C., VIII, Pp. 425-35, Bangalore; Revised and published in the J.U.B., XI, 2, Pp. 100-10, Bombay, 1942).

Padmaprabha has written a Sanskrit commentary on the *Niyamasāra* of Kundakunda. Some personal details are gathered here from his stray remarks in his commentary. Among the works mentioned by him, it is shown that the *Mārgaprakāśa* and *Śrutabindu* are not so far discovered and the *Tattvānuśāsana* known to Padmaprabha was different from that of Rāmasena available today. Padmaprabha is assigned to the last quarter of the 12th century and the first quarter of the 13th century.

2777

T. A. RAMAN—*The World Today*. India, 1942.

P. 30. Vardhamāna Mahāvīra born about 599 B.C. of royal house of a small state in Bihar, ruled his kingdom till he was thirty and then abdicated in favour of his brother.

P. 31. Jainism never set up a distinct religion nor could its austerities appeal to the masses. Jains accept general principles of Hinduism and are to be considered a reformed sect rather than a separate religion.

2778

D. C. DASGUPTA—*Jaina system of education*. Calcutta, 1942.

A course of nine lectures dealing with educational systems found in Jaina literature.

I. Introduction—review of the five great institutions of Jaina period and their educational activities—the family, the church, the school, the State and Industry.

III. Jaina monasteries—their rise, spread, aim and importance.

IV. Monastic organization and administration—curricula—methods of teaching—life in the monasteries—academic honours—higher studies—researches—statistics.

V. Education of women, ecclesiastical social position of women, distribution of nunneries—influence of geographical factors on the rise, growth and cultural and religious activities of nunneries—statistics.

VI. Education of women, lay psychological basis of the curricula—social status of lay scholars—training agencies—academic honours—co-education.

VII. Education of princes—State supervision—physical education—state control of education of adult king—educational tours.

VIII. Influence of geographical factors on vocations—vocational training was free and compulsory—guilds and merchants' association.

IX. Life of Jaina fathers—medium of instruction—codification of sacred texts—religious activities,—Jaina contribution to different branches of knowledge,

X. Resume.

2779

S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar—*Some contributions of South India to Indian culture*. Calcutta, 1942 (2nd Edn.)

P. 7. Hathigumpha inscription of Khāravēla refers to a tribute from the Pāṇḍya king to the Kalinga ruler. *Kalingam* in Tamil used for a particular kind of cloth.

P. 16. The epic works in Tamil : *Śilappadhikāram* written by a Chera prince Ilanko-Adikal, a younger brother of the great Chera ruler Śerī-Kuttuvan, who adopted the life of an ascetic; *Maṇimekhalai* written by Sittalai Sattan of Madura.

P. 19. *Tolakkappiyam*—a standard work on Tamil grammar and rhetoric.

P. 33. *Vajras*—a people holding territory in Bengal—Khāravela married a princess of this kingdom (Vajra).

P. 46. High position ascribed to the Brāhman in the literature of the south both by Buddhist and Jain writers and almost exactly the same references in tenor to the occupation of the Brāhman are found in old Tamil Jain works but *Maṇimekhalai* ridicules the celebration by the Brāhmana of the sacrifices by inflicting pain upon the animals sacrificed.

P. 56. Brāhmanism in the Tamil country, had for one of its specific objects an exhibition of the heretical character of the sister religions, Buddhism and Jainism.

P. 60. With the spread of Buddhism and Jainism there was a collateral development of the orthodox Brahmanism in the middle country of northern India seems warranted by the position of these religions in the Tamil country.

P. 61. Hāthigumphā inscription of Khāravela refers to the sending of tribute from the Paṇḍya country. These presents were sent over sea. This fact establishes communication between Kalinga and South.

P. 74. Jain sūtras refer to the meeting of Mahāvira with the Ājivaka Makhali Gosāla in Nalanda; and their residence in Paṇiyabhūmi, which was in Vajjabhūmi, one of the two divisions of Lūḍha.

Pp. 102-104. The religious condition of South India was one of complete freedom—there were Buddhists and Jains pursuing peacefully each sect its own particular persuasion but Hinduism was the dominant religion. In the Chola & the Paṇḍya Kingdoms, all of these co-existing and it is difficult to infer what exactly was the particular leaning of the monarch for the time being.

P. 111. The natural development of the (*Bhakti*) religious ferment led to the rising of Buddhism and Jainism in the east. When the Bhakti religion (or devotion to a personal god) arose there was a tendency amongst the people to give up worldly life and reside in forests or mountains. Even Buddhism and Jainism considered an ascetic life to be indispensable.

P. 119. The literature of the South is essentially Aryan in character with equally indubitable traces of other than Aryan features in it. Buddhist and Jain works have this character of the northern literature by the very necessities of their origin; not to the Hindu part of the literature of the Tamils.

P. 122. The *Kural* of Tiruvalluvar, a Tamil classic. *Kural* means short, hence the stanzas are in the aphoristic couplets. The 1,330 stanzas divided into 133 chapters are put into three groups, according to the three out of the four divisions of the objects of life (*puruṣārthas*). The work being eclectic in character, Buddhists, Jains and Brahmanas claim the work as relating to their particular form of religion. The date of the *Kural* is posterior to the *Arthaśāstra*.

P. 145. The Tēvāram hymner Appar, a Jain first and a Śaiva afterwards, was a contemporary of the great Pallava Mahendra Varman whose conversion to Śaivism is said to have been due to him. His companion, Sambandar, was a contemporary of Mahendra's son and successor Narasimha Varman; but neither of these rulers can be considered as a special patron of either of the authors. The Pallavas do not show themselves to have been in any special sense patrons of Tamil literature as their predecessors were.

Pp. 193-4. *Lokavibhāga*, a Digambara Jaina work, on cosmography, Rishi Simhasūri or Simhasūra made a translation of it, apparently from the Prākṛit into Sanskrit. The work was copied in Śaka 380 (450 A.D.) by Muni Sarvanandin in the village named Pāṭalika (Tiruppādiripuliyūr; Cuddalore new town) in the Pāṇāraśtra (Bēna country).

P. 203. The Jain work *Lokavibhāga* was composed in Cuddalore in the fifth century, during the Pallava rule.

P. 204 *Matta-vilāsa-prahasana*—a Sanskrit work composed by Mahendra Varman (Pallava) when he was a Jain, throws considerable light upon the religious condition of the times.

P. 209. The congregationalism of Buddhism and Jainism was adopted by Brahmanism because it appeals to the masses. The recognition of a personal God (*Bhakti*) and of a popular religion necessitates the form of worship associated with temples.

P. 213. Under command of the supreme deity (Śiva) souls assume forms and struggle in the world. They work their way gradually through the six other forms of religion (which include Buddhism and Jainism) by faithfully carrying out the various regulations for conduct laid down by them.

P. 220. Appar was born a Śaiva, became a Jain, and at the latter end of his life returned to Śaivism and was instrumental in converting the great Pallava king Mahendravarman.

Pp. 233-234. Jainism in the south. Jains divided in the time of Chandragupta Maurya. Bhadrabāhu, head of the Digambara section with Chandragupta had to leave Magadha and settle in Śravaṇa belgoḷa in Mysore owing to a 12 years' famine.

Jainism flourished in the Tamil country from the earliest times.

P. 238. From the life of Sambandar as given in the *Periyapurāṇam* we learn that the Paṇḍya contemporary had adopted the faith of the Jains while his wife, a Chola princess and his chief minister were devoted Śaiva and through their influence, Sambandar converted this Paṇḍya to Śaivism. At the instigation of Sambandar, the whole body of Jains in Madura were impaled. A Jain king of Kanchi gave to Buddhists similar treatment. The Vaiṣṇava apostle Rāmāṇya treated the Jains similarly by instigating the Hoysala king, Vishnu Vardhana against them. These stories seem to have been concocted by the latter hagiologist to enhance the glories of their religion. But there is no evidence of a general act of persecution, as these religions flourished in undiminished influence even after the period of these persecutions.

P. 243. *Śivaghaṇa Siddhiyār*, a Śaiva work confirms the various systems in vogue including the Śamaṇa (Jain).

P. 248. According to *Basava Purāṇa*, Basava, a Brahman, attracted the attention of the chief minister of the Kulachurya usurper, Bijjala (a Jain)—1156 A.D. Basava became his minister and made use of the position for the advancement of his sect (Vira Śaivism). His followers came into conflict with the Jains and Bijjala had to intared, Bijjala's influence could be got rid of only by assassination. Basava fled for safety and instigated two of his faithful followers to assassinate Bijjala.

P. 253. According to *Bijjala Rāya Charitam* a Jain work, Bijjala is said to have been prisoned at the instance of Basava, and had time enough to warn his son Immaḍe Bijjala that it was Basava who was responsible for the deed.

Pp. 254-55. An inscription (of about 1181-1203 A.D.) in the temple of Somanātha at Ablūr (Dharwar district). Ekāntada Rāmayya, a Brahman, accepted the challenge of the Jains to controvert them by cutting off his head and getting it restored to him, if successful, the Jains would destroy their 700 temples and become

Śaivas. Rāmayya cut off his head, which came back to him on the 7th day after the mutilation. As the Jains did not keep their promise, Rāmayya carried out a wide and systematic persecution against them. The suffering Jains carried the news to Bijjala. Rāmayya offered to repeat the miracle, letting the Jains even to burn the head, promising to recover it as before. The Jains did not accept the challenge, therefore, Bijjala issued a *Jayapatra* to Rāmayya and granted a village.

P. 265. A fugitive stanza ascribed to Poygaiālvār, a Vaiṣṇava saint, states : 'we have learnt the religion of the Śākya, that of the Śramaṇas and examined the *Āgams* composed by Śiva etc.' The same idea is repeated in one of his own verses, where he says: 'The Śramaṇas do not understand ; the Bauddhas are in delusion, and those that worship Śiva are unknowing innocents. Those who do not worship Viṣṇu are of low intelligence indeed.'

P. 266. The feature of the teaching of the Vaiṣṇava saints was that the way of salvation was attainable even to the uninitiated according to the orthodox standards; this element and its teaching gave them the ultimate ascendancy among the people even as against the rival creeds of Buddhism, Jainism and Śaivism.

P. 284. Rāmānuja carried on controversies with the Jains also.

Pp. 287-291. The chief opponents the Śaivas and the Vaiṣṇavas had in view in all their controversies seem to be the Jains. This is but natural, as Jainism was just emerging full-grown owing to the active support and patronage of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas, several of them being of that persuasion. Active controversies against the Jains began in the days of Sambandar and Appar under the great Pallava Mahendraravarmaṇ and his contemporary Paṇḍya Sundara. Owing to bitterness of these controversies persecution of the Jain became common feature of the lives of Śaiva and Vaiṣṇava saints compiled at a later period. The most prominent of these are a persecution set up at the instance of Sambandara by his Paṇḍya contemporary Neḍumāraṇ, otherwise Kūṇṭpāṇḍya and Sandara, who was first a Jain. The story has it that the whole body of Jains were impaled. Dr. Vincent Smith accepted this story as embodying a historical incident—an instance of persecution for religion. Painting of this incident on the walls of the great temple at Madura and in all the bigger Śiva temples of the south are found.

It is impossible for history to believe that Rāmayya actually cut off his head and got it back after it was turned to ashes. These stories have always a family likeness, thereby stamping them as pious fabrications of latter day hagiologists.

The Jain are said to have conducted a whole-sale persecution of the Bauddhas under a king Himasītala at the instance of Akalanṅka. Similar story of Rāmānuja having persecuted the Jainas by getting them ground in oil-mills by Viṣṇuvardhana, the Hoysala—but it is known that the chief queen of Viṣṇuvardhana died a Jain (*Ancient India, IX*). His commander-in-chief also died a Jain under him, and his son succeeded in the same persuasion. The tutor for his (king's) son was a most respected Jain Achārya; therefore, these stories can hardly be regarded as historical. But religious riots and excesses by parties of people always existed.

The Rāshtrakūṭas were great patrons of the Jains, and in their days Jainism did its best work in literature in the Southern Mahratta country and Mysore; even now those regions are the great Jain centres and Jainism flourished there in the age of the great Cholas. Jainism continued to flourish under the Chālukyas and the Hoysalas and even in the age of Vijayanagar.

The Śaiva Adityās and Vaishṇava Ālvārs had to carry on active propaganda against Buddhism and Jainism, to overcome these religions which had a large popular clientele. Both Kumārila Bhaṭṭa and Śaṅkarāchārya set themselves to the task of controverting the Jains and Buddhists and also some others.

Pp. 298-99. Vijayanagar stood out for all that was worth preserving in Hindu religion and culture, irrespective of the multifarious minor differences that went to constitute the Hinduism of those days as they do that of these days and providing, for further development of these. It was a comprehensive movement to take into its fold all forms of the Hindu faith, including in it to a great extent even the prevalent form of Jainism of the locality.

P. 312. The Jains were a flourishing community in the Tulunād, the country between the western Ghāts and the sea. Irugappa, a trusted general of Harihara II, was a Jain, at whose instance the lexicographical work *Nānārtha-ratnamālā* was composed; he erected a Jain temple in Vijayanagar, popularly known as *Gūṇigūṇi temple* (the oil-woman's temple).

Pp. 314-315. During the Vijayanagar rule Buddhism and Jainism flourished side by side with Brāhmanism; there were controversies but these were under the control of the civil authorities for the time being. According to Rāmānuja inscription, the Vaishṇava holy place Tirunārāyaṇapuram was known among the Jainas as Vardhamānapuram. The Vaishṇavas ill-treated the Jains, who carried a complaint to Bukka, who conducted an enquiry and committed the charge of seeing that the Jains were not molested by the Vaishṇavas, to one of the Vāṇiśaya Achāryas.

2780

JAGAT PRASAD—*Eight Pāsents or Aṣṭa Pakuḍa of Kundakundacārya*. [Part I, English translation with an introduction, Delhi, 1942. Pp. 18+51.

This book contains a brief exposition of the Jaina doctrine based on Kunda-Kunda's Prākṛit work, *Āṣṭapāhuḍa* or 'Eight presents' in English translation. Contents—1. Faith, 2. Scripture, 3. Conduct, 4. Enlightenment, 5. Realization, 6. Emancipation, 7. Insignia, 8. Virtue.

2781

G. R. JAIN—*Cosmology old and new, being a Modern Commentary on the fifth chapter of Tatvārthadhigama sūtra*. Gwalior, 1942. Pp. 6+XIV+255.

This book deals with the contributions of the Jains in the domain of cosmology and atomic physics. Jains' view on the size of the universe, on aether, soul, time, matter, energy and on space and atom. Contains an introduction, the sūtras in transliteration, English translation and exposition.

2782

S. Srikantha SHASTRI—*Some Forgotten Sanskrit Poets of Karnatak*. [A.B.O.R.I. (S. J. V.) Vol. XXIII ; 1917-42] ; P. 416.

Amogha probably the same as Amoghavarṣa, the Rāṣṭrakūṭa Emperor, the author of *Prasānottar Ratnamālīkā* in Sanskrit and of *Kavirājamārga* in Kannad (815-875 A.D.).

Kumudachandra : Digambar Kumuda Chandra is said to have been the contemporary of Hemachandra by whom he was defeated (Su. Mu. 26).

P. 417. Kavi Ratna : contemporary of Cālukya emperor Tailapa II...obtained Kavi-Chakravarti from Tailapa II.

Cintāmaṇi—is said to have written a work *Cintāmaṇi* and is praised in the Śravaṇa Belgola epitaph of Mallisena.

Sripal Traividya—a digambar scholar, the disciple of Malliṣeṇa Maladhārī, a great Tarkika poet.

2783

V. SRINIVASAN—*Madura and Tamil Literary Tradition*. (Q. J. M. S. Vol. 32 ; No. 3, 1942) ; Bangalore.

P. 271. Madura described in Marūthanar's *Madurai Kāṁci* (one of the 10 Patthupātu idylls : Numerous references to the Jains shrines of the city.

P. 272. Jain influence in Tamilkam and Fourth Tamil Sangam. A great name is Vajranandi ; and Nāḷadiyār, one of the 18 didactic classics known as *Pathinen Keel Kanakku* was an important production of the 4th Tamil Sangam.

Pp. 273-74. The Jains contributed much to Tamil literature and their settlements in the Madura country lasted for nearly one hundred years.

The famous Kūn Paṇḍya was a Jain ; he became a convert to Hinduism and his reign was the beginning of the end of Jain influence. Gñānasambhaṇḍar and Appar worsted the Jains in religious disputation. Kūn Paṇḍya became a convert to Śaivism and tradition says that 800 Jains were impaled on that occasion and that the annual festival conducted in Madura even today is connected with this gruesome act of persecution. The downfall of Jainism in South India is traced to this period.

2784

A. N. UPADHYE—*Some of the latest Institutions and Journals and their work in the field of Prākṛit studies etc.* (A portion of the address, A. I. O. C., Hyderabad, 1941). Jain Ant. vol. VIII No. I ; Arrah ; 1942 ; Pp. 1-7).

The Deccan college post-graduate and research, Institute, Poona, its Bulletin. Vira Sevā Mandira of sarsava (Saharanpur), its Hindi monthly Anekānta ; the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, its serial publications ; the Jaina Vidyā Bhavan at Lahore ; the Jaina Research Society, Delhi.

2785

Nalina Vilocana SARMA : *Restraint on important factor in Ancient Indian Penology.* (Jaina Ant. Vol. IX ; No. I ; Arrah, 1943 ; Pp. 41-45).

The gradual and consistent development of the ideas of treating crimes and their perpetrators rationally from the earliest *Dharma sūtra* and *Dharma-śāstra* works along with the European penology. The essentially humanitarian systems professed by the Buddhists and the Jains believe in *Ahiṁsā* and Forgiveness in the extreme. Buddhist and Jaina rulers, nevertheless, could not be expected to do away with punishment in day to day administration.

2786

S. R. SHARMA—*Jainism and Karnatak Culture Reviewed*. (A.B.O.R.I. vol. XXIV, 1943. Pp. 108-109.)

Part I: narration of the work of Jain writers who flourished in Karnatak.

2787

D. S. TRIVEDA—*Advent of Jainism*. (Jaina Ant. Arrah; Vol. IX; No. I; 1943; Pp. 32-39.)

The greatest achievement of Jaina thought is its ideal of *Ahimsā*—non-violence. The word Jaina is derived from Jina—the victor. It is difficult to fix a particular date for the origin of Jainism. Ṛṣabha, the first Tirthankara. The Hindus regard him as the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu. The nude statues of the Indus valley may be the prototypes of the Digambara Tirthankara statues. The names of the twenty-four Tirthankaras given.

Its relation to Brāhmanism—Their only real gods are their Tirthankaras and Siddhas (those who have attained *mokṣa*). The Jainas flatly deny an eternal God, but they believe in the eternity of existence, universality of life, immutability of the law of karma or action, and right knowledge and right belief and right conduct as the means of self-liberation. Though karma decides all, we ourselves can undo our past karma in our present life by austerities.

Pārśva—His life. He died at the age of 100 in B. C. 849 on the summit of Mount Sammeda. His historicity discussed.

Mahāvira—His life. He attained *Nirvāṇa* at the age of 72, at Pāvāpuri—9 miles to the east of Rājgir and became a *mukta* in B.C. 527.

2788

A. CHAKRAVARTI—*The contribution of Jainism to World Culture*. (Jain Ant. Arrah Vol. IX; No. II; 1943; Pp. 76-87).

History of Jainism: The year 527 B.C., the date of Mahāvira's *Nirvāṇa* is a landmark in Indian History. An accurate knowledge of Indian history begins with the date of Mahāvira's *Nirvāṇa*. Mahāvira was an elder contemporary of Gautama Buddha. According to Sinclair, 'Jainism is an offshoot of Hinduism and Buddhism and Mahāvira was the founder of Jainism'. Even after accurate knowledge is obtained by oriental scholars and made available to

the public, these erroneous views are prevalent among the educated Indians even now. The beginning of Jainism, according to the Jaina tradition to the age of Lord Rishabha, the first of the Jinās, has a very interesting account. In south India, the Rishabha cult must have been prevalent long before the origin of Purāṇic Hinduism which supplanted Jainism in the South. The Śaivite cult of the later Purāṇic age is a corrupt modification of the Rishabha cult of the earlier age.

The rejection of the theory that Jainism was introduced in South about the time of Chandragupta Maurya in 3rd century B.C.

The people who were dwelling in the countries of the Ganges valley, such as Kāśī, Kosala, Videha and Magadha, though of Aryan origin, had fundamental differences in their faith and social values from the Kurupāṇchāla Aryans. They were condemned by the more orthodox western Aryans, because they were deadly opposed to animal sacrifice. Jainism is highly democratic in its social organisation and highly rationalistic in its philosophy and religion. The constitution of reality according to Jaina philosophy.

Vol. X; No. I; 1944; Pp. 5-15.

Syādvāda : Jainism and Modern Science—Psychological concepts; fine art; art of poetry. In this Jain scholars have excelled all the rest. Ethical aspect of Jainism—The doctrine of Ahimsā. The doctrine of *Parimita Parigraha* is necessary for the economic reconstruction of the world. The Russian experiment of communism, a form of economic levelling down the institutions of property is opposed to the existing system of capitalistic economics. As a compromise between these two economic institutions we must have a process of social reconstruction leading to voluntary limitation of personal property and setting apart the surplus for the betterment of general society as a whole. The social and economic reconstruction of the world must therefore adopt itself to important principal of Jaina ethics. The doctrine of *Ahimsā* and the voluntary limitation of personal property for in that way lies the harmony among nations, as well as peace in this world.

2789

Frederic BENHAM—*Economics*. (3rd ed.). London, 1943.

P. 8. The great problem for a community, regarded as an economic organization, is what to produce. Its members want consumers' goods, but it is quite impossible to provide every body with as many consumers' goods, that is, with as high a standard of living, as he would like. If all people were like Jains—members of an Indian sect who try to subdue and extinguish their physical desires—it might

be done. If consumers' goods descended frequently and in abundance from the heaven, it might be done. As things are, it cannot be done..., one has to decide which wants shall be satisfied at the expense of leaving others unsatisfied.

2790

Dasharatha SHARMA—*The Three Earliest Jain Influences of Mughal Religious Policy : Padmasundar, Ānandarāja and Ajayarāja*. (A.B.O.R.L, XXI, 1944 (1945).

P. 145. The favourable attitude towards the Jains too, which Akbar retained throughout his life, was for the contact with Padma Sundar, a Jain scholar—then Hiravijayasūri etc.

2791

Mohanlal Bhagwandas JHAVERI—*Comparative and critical study of Mantraśāstra with special treatment of Jain Mantravāda being the Introduction to Śrī Bhairava Padmāvati Kalpa*. (Ahmedabad, 1944). Pp. 1 to 365.

The work here published is a Jaina Tantra entitled 'Śrī Bhairava Padmāvati-kalpa' which deals with Mantrika worship of goddess Śrī Padmāvati, a deity attendant on Sri Pārśvanātha, the 23rd Tirthankara.

Mallisenasūri, the author of *Śrī Padmāvati Kalpa* and a Digambara Jain Āchārya of Sena-gaṇa, was the pupil of Kanakasenaṇaṇi and grand pupil of Ajitasenaṇaṇi, the famous Guru of king Racamalla of Gaṅga dynasty and his minister and general Cāmuṇḍarāi. He flourished about the beginning of the 12th century of Vikrama era.

Bandhuṣeṇa is the commentator of the *Śrī Bhairava Padmāvati Kalpa*. Both the author and the commentator probably belonged to Karnatic.

Contents :—

1. Purpose and scope. 2. Magic and Magical Symbolism. 3. Thought force.
4. New Thought, New psychology. 5. Mentative energy and magic. 6. Telepathy and clairvoyance. 7. Cotemplation colours and emotions. 8. Mantra—How it acts.
9. Kundalini Shakti. 10. Tantras. 11. Tāntrik Sādhana. 12. Mantrayāna, Vajrayāna and tantrism amongst the Buddhists. 13. Mysticism of Darvishes.
14. Jain Mantravāda and Caityavāsis. 15. Māntrikas subsequent to 1080 Vikrama era. 16. Antiquity of Jain Mantras and Māntric literature. 17. Contents. 18. The author and the commentator. 19. Appendices. 20. Parsis and Mantras. 21. Conclusion. Appendix-A.

2791

J. C. JAIN—*Economic studies from the Jain canon*. (J.U.P.H.S., Parts 1 & 2, Lucknow, 1945).

P 56. Jinapāliya and Jinarākkhiya merchants of Campā (modern Bhagalpur) renowned for their sea trade over Indian ocean referred to in *Nāyadhammakāḍo*. Pāliya and Dhana other merchants of Campā.

P. 61. Mention of a Jain monk killing three lions in a night to save the life of *Sadhus* in *Konkaṇa* referred to in *Nisī, Cū Pithikā*.

P. 61(n). *Brh. Bhā.* contains descriptions of trading caravans in ancient India. Mention of a wealthy merchant named Ānanda.

P. 67. *Bṛhatakalpa Bhāṣya* and its commentary mentions various coins used in those days.

P. 67(n). The *carma* or leather coin is also referred to in the *Bhavabhāvanā* of Maladhari Hemachandra current in the time of Nandas.

2793

P. K. GODE—*Studies in the History of Indian plants*. (B. C. Law Volume, Part I, Calcutta, 1945).

P. 142. Study of Indian plants not yet properly carried out in spite of the wealth of material in Jain, Brāhmanical and Buddhist sources.

Pp. 147-48. Antiquity of *Jawār* or *Jondhā* (*Holcus Sorghum*) Sādhu Sundaragani, a Jain lexicographer, refers to *Yavanāla* or *Jounāla* in his *Dhāturaṇākara* (A.D. 1624).

Pp. 150-154 & 157-158. In Hemachandra's (1089-1173 A.D.) lexicons *Deśināmāla* and *Abhidhānacintāmāni* mention of the words *Jonāla*, *Jowārī*, *Yawanāla* corresponding to the modern *Jawara*: references in the Prākṛit dictionary *Paia-Sadda-Mahāṇavo*. In *Jivakacintāmāni* (8th century A.D.) a Tamil work *Jawār* is referred to as *Irungu* (IRUNGU) and *cholun*.

Tiloyapaṇṇatti (Prākṛit) of Jadvasaha (belonging to the first stratum 400-500 of the pro-canon of the Digambaras) refers to *Jawar* as *Jamaṇāla*.

2794

Zetland MARQUEZ of—*Homo Sapiens*. (B.C. Law volume, Part I, Calcutta, 1945).

Pp. 2-4. Vaiśali, the capital of the Licchavis and Headquarters of the great and powerful Vajjian confederacy - modern Basarh, in the Muzafferpur district in Tirhut. The Licchavis; Mahāvira a citizen of Vaiśali and a member of the fraternity of Sramanas, or Wandering ascetics, whose teaching achieved immortality by the stress which it laid in its ethical aspect, upon the doctrine of loving kindness (ahimsā) which five hundred years later on the shores of the lake of Galilee was reiterated with similar emphasis by another of the supreme figures in world history, that of Jesus of Nāzareth—the present war-ridden world.

2795

BENI PRASAD—*World problems and Jain ethics*. Lahore, 1945 Pp. ii + 18.

Contents : The scope of religion—Jain ethics, Non-violence (the role of force and fraud in history—the root problem of the modern age war in the social context—non-violence in internal affairs)—Truth-fulness—honesty—continence—Stoicism.

2796(i)

Dasharatha SHARMA—*Some forgotten Sk. Poets of Karnatak*. (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XXVI, 1945).

P. 153. Digambara scholar Kumudachandra is said to have been defeated by Hemachandra, according to SHASTRI. SHARMA's opinion is different.

2796(ii)

Sibendra Nath GHOSAL : *Women in separation (Proṣita Bhartṛikā) In the Appabhramśa strophes of Hemachandra*. (Jain Ant. Vol. XI; No. I; Arrah; 1945; Pp. 20-26).

Hemachandra presents a rich store of love lyrics. In it we find not only a pen-picture of the different types of women, but also a vivid delineation of the most subtle phases of their love with its countless tangles of complexities. The object of the present article is to describe only the women in separation (*proṣita-bhartṛikā*) and study the workings of their hearts, undergoing changes under the sway of the most fervent passion of love. Some verses quoted.

2797

N. K. Venkatesam PANTULU—*The story of the Asuras*. (Q. J. M. S. Vol. 35 ; No. 3, 1945., Bangalore).

P. 132. Mount Ābū: The present three-storied temple dedicated to Ṛṣabhanāth (Mahadeva or Śankara), the first of the 24 Teerthankaras, stands on the site of the temples dedicated to Śiva and Viṣṇu; the site was purchased for the Jain temple.

2798

A. CHAKRAVARTI—*The Apostles of Bloodless Altar*, (Jain Ant., vol. XI; No. I; Arrah; 1945. Pp. 14-19).

In the book '*Buddha and Buddhism*' by Arthur Lillie, world's epoch makers series, there is a chapter on the '*Apostles of Bloodless Altar*', in which he collects a number of interesting facts to show how the doctrine of *Ahimsā* was spread beyond India towards western Asia.

Zoroaster—There were two Zoroaster, one lived in 6000 B.C. and the other in 500 B.C. While the former was in favour of animal sacrifice and the latter proclaimed bloodless sacrifice.

Pythagorians and their religious practices—They abstained from taking meat and fish and were vegetarians.

Essenism, the mystical school of Israel—Some derive their name from a Greek term which means holiness, have shown themselves pre-eminent by devotion to the service of God, not in the sacrifice of living animals, Lillie adds that they are pronounced of the same faith as the Gymnosophists of India, who abstain from the bloody sacrifice, that is, the Buddhists. Lillie is of opinion that Christianity was very much influenced by the doctrine of *Ahimsā* which was propounded in India and thereby failed to differentiate between Buddhism and the Philosophy of the Gymnosophists. Gymnosophists mean : 'naked philosophers'. It is used by the Greeks to denote *Nirgranthas*, the Jaina ascetics of India.

The Pythagorians, the latter Zoroasters, and the Essenes, the apostles of bloodless, altar had their inspiration from the order of the Gymnosophists which had been in existence from the 8th century B. C. Hence, Lillie's thesis that Christianity was influenced by the Indian ideal of *Ahimsā* propounded by the Gymnosophists remain true.

2799

Hiralal JAIN—*A hidden landmark in the history of Jainism*. (A. I. O. C. Session XII; 1946). Pp. 122-3.

2800

Buddha PRAKASH—*The Brahmanical Renaissance*—(P.O. Vol. XI ; 1946).

P. 69. Buddhism and Jainism showed equal efflorescence in the literary field ...in 453 A.D. the council of Vallabhi was held under Devardhiganin in which the Jain canon was codified.

2801

D. F. MULLA—*Principles of Hindu Law*. (Calcutta, 1946.)

P. 160. Jain widow taking an absolute interest in the self-acquired property of her husband.

Pp. 655-660. Jains—Jains' origin and settlement in ancient and modern India discussed—tenets described—mention of Jain castes observing Hindu customs. Agreement of Jains with Hindus in division of castes—Paramār, Oswāl, Agarwāl and Khandewāl—principal sub-divisions of the Jains.

Bhadrabāhu Saṃhitā an important law book of the Jains.

Vardhamāna Nīti and *Aśva Nīti* of Hemacandra deal with Jain Law. Jains following Hindu laws.

Application of Hindu law to Jains. Jain law relating to succession and adoption discussed.

2802

N. VENKATARAMANAYYA—*Presidential Address*. (I. H. C. 9th Session) ; Allaha-bad, 1946.

Pp. 131-132. The ancient Hindu Society which was thrown into confusion by the activities of the Buddhists and the Jains was completely overhauled. This was mainly due to the Hindu revivalist movement which appears to have begun as early as the middle of the 5th century A.D. of the religious reformers of the age, Kumārila the implacable foe of the Buddhist and the Jains, deserves notice at first. The most important of the religious teachers was, of course, the great Śāṅkara who toured

the whole country holding disputations with the Buddhists, the Jains, and the other heretical sects defeating them in philosophical discussions, and reconverting them into the Hindu faith.

The religious reformers and teachers were no less busy in the extreme South. The Śaiva Nayannars and the Vaiṣṇava Alvars rooted out Buddhism and Jainism from the Dravida country.

P. 137. Literature—In the early stages the Jains played an important part in the development of the Southern languages; they produced works on grammar, prosody, and rhetoric and invited the composition of *Purāṇas* and *Kāvya*s on Sanskrit and Prākṛit models. This contribution is greatest in the case of Kannada and least in the case of Telugu. The Jains soon lost ground; and the Hindus took up their place.

2803

Potter DORIS—*The fragrance of India* (translated from French); Allahabad, 1946.

Pp. 168-174. The regard of a sage; Shravana beḷgoḷa the cave where Emperor Candragupta Maurya lived as a contemplative ascetic; the Gigantic Statue of Gomateshwara (the Jain saint) 65 feet in height; Jainism more ancient than Buddhism. Mahāvira born at Kuṇḍagrama in the Deccan; doctrine of Ahimsā or non-violence.

2804

L. ALSDORF—*Further contributions to the history of Jain Cosmography and Mythology*. (N.I.A. Vol. IX, Bombay, 1947, Pp.105-128).

ALSDORF's article on the same subject in ZDMG. 92 Pp. 464ff. Description of the birth-consecration performed by the gods for every new-born Tirthankara, the so-called *Janmakalyāṇa*. Full description given. Digambara version also compared. Buddhist tradition compared with the Jainas.

2805

A. N. UPADHYE—*Kavi Parameshvara or Paramaśīhi*. (Proc. and Trans. of the A. I. O. C., XIII, Pp. 375-80, Nagpur, 1946; in Hindi, J. S. B., XIII, 2, Pp. 81-86, Arrah, 1947).

Various references to Kavi Paramēśvara from Kannaḍa and Sanskrit literature are put together, and it is shown that he definitely flourished earlier than A. D. 837. It is for the first time that certain quotations attributed to him are brought to light, and it is surmised that the original work must have been in an admixture of prose and verse.

2806

S. A. JAIN—*What Jainism can do for the world?* Madras, 1947. P. 20.

The author discusses here the Jain view points of Truth, Spirit and Matter, Soul and Jain Religion and Philosophy in relation to the world.

2807

V. R. Ramachandra DIKSHITAR—*Some aspects of the Kuṛaḷ polity.* (Bhārata-Kaumudī, pt. ii ; Allahabad, 1947).

Pp. 1095-1106. *Tirukkural* or *Kural*, a tamil composition of the first century B. C. which has been quoted as an authority by the author of the celebrated Tamil epic *Śilappadikāram* of the second century A. D. It is a great work dealing with moral and ethical principles. It deals with *dharma*, *artha* and *kāma*. The largest portion of the book is devoted to a critical examination of the polity of the Tamils. It is not a sectarian work but a cosmopolitan treatise written to suit all ages and all countries. *Kural* envisages a well established kingdom, the form of government advocated is constitutional monarchy based upon the entire will of the people. The *Kural* polity points to six limbs of the kingdom, the army, the people, the treasury, the ministry, the allies and the fortification. It mentions the institution of ambassador and spies.

2808

Shree Chand RAMPURIA—*The cult of Ahimsā.* (A Jain view point) ; Calcutta, 1947 ; P. 70.

Here the author discusses various aspects of *Ahimsā* from Jain view point.

2809

S. Vaiyapuri PILLAI—*Tolkeppiyar's Religion.* (Bhārata-Kaumudī ; Part II, Allahabad, 1947).

Pp. 543-549. *Tolkappiyam* the earliest of extant Tamil works ; its author, Tolkappiyar—according to Dr. A. C. BURNELL (the Aindra School of Sanskrit Grammarians, Pp. 8, 56) was a Nirgrantha or Digambara Jain ; the term '*paḍimai*'-*pratiṃā* and the detailed classification and the definitions of living beings found in *Tolkappiyam* justify the conclusion that he was a Jain.

2810

Radhakumud MOOKERJI—*Ancient Indian Education*. London, 1947.

P. 367. Organisation for education by the Jains arose with the given emphasis upon the system of organised brotherhoods accommodated in the rock-cut halls, *Viharas* and monasteries. The Brāhmanical system followed the suit with similar institution like *mathas*.

P. 393. The Brāhmanical system of fasting on select days has been adopted by both Jainism and Buddhism.

P. 453. Jainism had to take its part in the religious disputations of the day. The followers of Pārśva led by Keśi had a fateful discussion with those of Mahāvīra under Gautama in the park called Tinduka at Śrāvastī as a result of which Jainism divided into two sects.

2811

A. K. COOMARASWAMI—*Time and Eternity*. (Artibus, Asiae, Supplementum VIII), Ascona (Switzerland), 1947.

P. 9. Time (Kāla) unites procession, secession, and stasis, and by these all this (world, or universe) is united. Essentially, this is the doctrine attributed by Rāmānuja to the Jains : 'Time is a particular atomic substance which is the cause of the current distinction of past, present and future'.

P. 57. Poussin cites some Jaina sources (ZMDG. 40 ; *Gaṇitasārasaṅgraha*, edited by M. RANGACHARYA, Madras, 1912) in which *samaya* as a point of time corresponds to the Buddhist *Kṣaṇa* : 'a moment (*samaya*) is the minimum time (kāla) required by an atom (*paramāṇu*) to move its own length'.

2812

Dr. Benoy Kumar SARKAR—*India's Epochs in world-culture*, (Bharata-Kaumudī, Part II, Allahabad, 1947).

Pp. 719-723. What is *Ahiṃsā*—interpretation that is most common in Buddhistic literature and Jaina Prākṛit literature is 'Do not kill animals'—it is a moral precept among them—neither Mahāvīra nor Buddha understood *Ahiṃsā* in the sense of international pacifism or socialist non-violence which may be preaching today.

2813

K. V. ABHYANKAR—*Omission and Repetition of Tithis or Lunar Days*. (A historical perspective) (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XXVIII; 1947), Pp. 96—111.

P. 104. Lines ascribed to Umāsvāti cannot also be traced to any of his existing works—The lines appear to have been written by Umāsvāti in connection with a difficulty felt at his time regarding the *tithi* for religious and secular observances in cases of doubt, after the introduction of the Jain Āgama Calendar on the model of the Vedic Calendar based on Vedāṅga Jyotiṣha...Umāsvāti found the solution in the time-honoured line '*Kṣaye Pūrva* etc.' to which he added the line '*Sri Virāṣvami Nirvāṇam Karyam Lokānusratah*' with a view to place the day of Nirvāṇa and the day of the New Year on two consecutive days.

The Jain Āgama calendar appears to have been introduced a few centuries before the Śaka Era, possibly at the time of Bhadrabāhu—At the rate of one day per 72 years, the seasons had receded by a fortnight in the days of the Jaina Āgamas.

P. 106. Kālakācārya referred to the Vedic Calendar and its prototype the Jain Āgama Calendar (*Siddhānta Tippiṇa*) were followed by people till the 10th century A. D. when Śrīpati and other astronomers brought greater accuracy in the calculations of the durations of *tithis*. A new calendar was prepared which threw into the background the Vedic Calendar and the Jain *Siddhānta Tippiṇa*....

2814

K. V. ABHYANKAR—*The Indian Origin of the Week days*. Jain Yuga (P.O. Vol. XII; 1947).

P. 68. First day Thursday Jain Āgamas referred.

2815

Ajit Prasad JAIN—*The Riddle of the Universe*. (Jain Ant. Vol. XII, No. II); Arrah, 1947. Pp. 62 to 67.

The world is self-created. The universe is eternal, without a beginning and without an end. The Kaleidoscopic phenomena of the universe are all due to change in form and shape; and to the interplay and reactions between the living and non-living substances, comprising the universe. The two substances, the living and the non-living, are eternal, uncreated, self-existing. They have ever been, shall ever remain. They are continually, every moment of time, changing in form and appearance but in substance they are unchangeable. The doctrine of Karma is a special and distinguishing feature of Jain Philosophy. Jainism is a panacea against all ills.

2816

P. K. GODE—'*Varāṇna*', an article of diet mentioned in the *Varāṇnagacarita* of the 7th century A.D. and its subsequent history in Sanskrit and Marathi sources upto A.D. 1800. (Jain Ant. Vol. XII, No. II Arrah; 1947.);

Pp. 45 to 52. *Varāṇnagacarita*, a Sanskrit Purāṇic kāvya of the 7th century A.D. by Jatasimhanandi contains the word *Varāṇna* which though ordinarily mean best or choicest food, may also mean some dietetic preparation. The earliest references of *Varāṇna* and *Jalebi* were found in Jain sources.

2817

A. N. UPADHYE—*A Paṭṭāvali of the Senagaṇa*. (Jain Ant. Vol. XIII, No. II); Arrah, 1948. Pp. 1 to 9.

The tentative text and Name Index given and a few observations on some important items of information mentioned in this *Paṭṭāvali* discussed.

2818

H. R. Rangaswami IYENGAR—*Vidyānanda and Pātrakesari—Are they identical?* (P.O. Vol. XIII; 1948).

Pp. 57-63. *Pātrakesari* was a teacher of the Digambara school of the Jains... He must have lived sometime after Dinnāga and before Dharmakīrti. It is far from truth to say that *Pātrakesari* is identical with *Vidyānanda*, the author of *Ślokaśāstika*, who actually quotes from the works of Dharmakīrti and is assigned to 9th century A.D.

2819

J. L. JAINI—*The Jaina Universe*. Lucknow, 1948.

Pp. iv+14 with 5 plates—diagrams and explanation.

Contents—The Jaina universe, form of the universe, Rāju, Measures of time and Space, Dimensions of the Universe, *siddha kṣetra*, three Atmospheres, mobile channel and the three worlds.

2820

Shri Mahāvīra Commemoration Volume. Vol. I. Agra, 1948-49. Pp. 336 with 22 plates. 71 articles in Hindi and English.

This volume contains articles on the life and teachings of Lord Mahāvīra and on Jainology.

Articles in English—

Pp. 61-65. Mahāvīra : His life and work by BOOLCHAND.

Pp. 66-67. The Last teacher by W. George TROTT.

Pp. 68-71. Socialism and Sri Vira by Harisatya BHATTACHARYA.

Pp. 72-79. Lord Mahāvīra by L. A. PHALTANE.

Pp. 80-85. The significance of the name Mahāvīra by K.P. JAIN.

Pp. 86-90. Lord Mahāvīra Vardhamāna by L. A. PHALTANE.

Pp. 91-100. Date of the Nirvāṇa of Lord Mahāvīra by M. Govind PAL.

Pp. 142-148. The Jaina Teachings and Ahimsā by Mathew MCKAY.

Pp. 149-150. Jaina Doctrines of the Last Arhat Mahāvīra by Herbert WARREN.

Pp. 151-159. Essence of Jainism by B.C. LAW.

Pp. 160-166. The Jaina view of Ahimsā by Harisatya BHATTACHARYA.

Pp. 207-212. Māgadhi, Ardhamāgadhi and Sanskrit by S.K. BELVALKAR.

Pp. 213-220. The contribution of Jainism to Indian culture by T. K. TUKOL.

Pp. 221-226. Kṣetrapāla in Jain Iconography by U. P. SHAH.

- Pp. 227-237. The Tree of life and other group symbols in Jain Art by Asok Kumar BHATTACHARYA.
- Pp. 252-256. Karnataka South and Jaina Tradition by D. R. BENDRE.
- Pp. 257-258. Koṇḍakundacārya's Birth place by B. A. SALATORE.
- Pp. 261-271. Jain Code and Jainism by R. N. SHAH.
- Pp. 293-294. The Way to Salvation by Walter L. ELFER.
- Pp. 295-297. World Peace by Daphane MEDOWALL.
- Pp. 298-301. Establishment of World Peace by H. R. KAPADIA.
- Pp. 302-304. The Urgent Necessity of Universal Love and Non-violence by T. H. LAWRENCE.
- Pp. 305-316. Ahimsā in Sino-Indian Culture by Tan Yun SHAN.
- Pp. 317-321. Ahimsā, the Best Jewel of Indian Religion and Ethics by P. K. GODE.
- Pp. 325-336. Vegetarianism versus Insanity by Willian Henry TALBOT.

2821

S. K. DIKSHIT—*Was the Bhagavadgita known to Megasthenes?* (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XXX, 1949).

P. 298. Megasthenes looks upon the Sophists of India as forming a separate caste, in point of number...inferior to the other castes...but in point of dignity pre-eminent over all—He refers to two kinds of philosophers—*Brachhamanes* (Brāhmanas) and the *Sarmanes* (Śramaṇas).

2822

R. D. MISRA—*Positive Integral kinds of numbers according to the Jain concept.* (Jain Ant. Vol. XV, No. I); Arrah, 1949. Pp. 32 to 40.

Men of all ages and countries have been using number in every walk of life without knowing its origin and development into the science of mathematics. The Jain theory of number has grown as a handmaid of theological discussions. The Jain theory of number given and discussed with the help of texts.

Kamta Prasad JAIN—*Jainism Abroad*. (Jain Ant. Vol. XV, No. II); Arrah, 1949. Pp. 78 to 82.

A short account of the promulgation of Jainism in recent times in :

(1) America—In 1893 Shri Virachand R. GANDHI went to Chicago (U.S.A.) session of the World Congress of Religions as a representative of Jain Religion. Next time he went there with Pandit Lālan in 1896. In 1933 C.R. Jain attended the meetings of the 'Congress of World Religions' held at Chicago.

(2) England—In 1912 J. L. JAINI went to England and on 24th August, 1913 established 'Mahāvira Brotherhood' at London. With Herbert WARREN he established 'The Jaina Literature Society'. In 1926 C. R. JAIN went to England and revived the activities of the 'Mahāvira Brotherhood'. On 20th March, 1930 C. R. JAIN established the 'Rishabha Free Lending Jain Library.'

(3) Europe—During the years 1926, 1928, 1934 C. R. JAIN delivered lectures on Jainism in Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland.

(4) Ceylon and Burma—Brahmachāri SĪTALAPRASADAJI went to Ceylon and Burma to study the religious conditions of these countries and delivered lectures on Jainism.

(5) Malaya—Shri Yati RAJACHANDRAJI of Lonkāgachcha went to Malaya in 1947-48 to impart the message of Ahimsā there.

Jyoti Prasad JAIN—*The birth place of Dhavalā and Jayadhavalā*. (Jain. Ant., Vol. XIV, No. II); Arrah, 1947. Pp. 46 to 57.

The birth place of *Dhavalā* and *Jayadhavalā* and the abode of Swami Virsen, the commentator of *Shat-Khaṇḍāgama Siddhānta* and Jinasen, the commentator of *Kaśīya Pāhuda* was Vātagramapur or Vātanagar Vishaya of Nasikdesa, and within a few miles of Nasik town, which was the same as the modern village of Vani in Dindon Taluka of Nasik district. And most probably, the exact spot in that Vātnagar where this Jain centre of learning was accommodated was the ancient god-built temple of Chandraprabha Swami in the famous Jain cave temples of Chāmbhār Lepa in the vicinity of that town.

2825

Kamta Prasad JAIN—*Six Cantos of Truth*. Aliganj (Etah), 1949. P. 26.

This book is an English translation of Kavi Daulata Ram's Hindi 'Chhahā-dhālā' which is a treatise on Jain Philosophy, particularly on the Truth and Ahimsa Space, Time and Matter, Meditation, Liberation and the Self.

2826

K. P. BHOWAS and M. A. SAMPATKUMARAN—*Botanical notes on the Satpura theory*. (Pro. N. I. of S. of India : No. 8 ; vol. XV) Delhi, 1949.

P. 365. On the Paresnāth hill-top, the flora of which according to recent studies finds a more or less close parallel with that of Kurseong in the Darjeeling district. Geographically the Paresnath Hills are a prolongation of the north-eastern edge of the Deccan plateau into the Gangetic plain (CLARKE, C.B. 1898, Sub-areas of British India Journ. Ginn. Soc.34).

2827

Salim ALI—*The Satpura Trend as an ornithogeographical Highway*. (Pro. N. J. Sc. of India No. 8. vol. XV). Delhi, 1949.

P. 380. Throughout the length of the Satpura trend there are many pockets or islands lying at elevations over 3,500 ft. similar to Parasnāth Hill with the requisite rain fall and humidity for producing the biotopes essential for the survival of the specialized forms.

2828

Sundar Lal HORA—*Zoogeographical observations on the Fauna of Paresnath Hill* ; (Pro. N. I. Sc. I. No. 8. vol. XV) Delhi, 1949.

Pp. 421-22. Paresnāth Hill in the district of Hazaribagh is the highest mountain in Chota Nagpur and its fauna is, therefore, of special significance in any discussions of the Satpura Hypothesis. The mountain rises to a height of 4,800 feet above sea level and is about 180 miles from the foot-hills of Nepal. Its franks and crest are covered with dense jungle and though the humidity is not as high as in the eastern Himalayas, the atmosphere is damper in higher parts than the surrounding country. The mountain top presents a mixture, in fairly balanced proportions, of the plants of a damp hot, a dry hot, and of a temperate climate.

A large proportion of the fauna of Paresnāth is identical with that of the Ganges valley and a smaller proportion apparently endemic on the hill, a Himalayan element can also be detected which is totally absent from the surrounding plains ANNANDALE N. *Notes on the fauna of Paresnath Hill*, Western Bengal, Rec. Ind. Mus. 7, 33-49, 1942).

The Himalayan element in the fauna represented by such forms as *Phlebotomus major* and *Sepsis cynipsea* among the Diptera, *Haphsa nicomache* among the Rhynchota, *Thysia Wallichii* among the beetles, and *Lygosoma sikkimense* among the lizards.

Although winged insects might be flown with comparative ease across the Ganges valley from the Nepal foot-hills to Paresnāth, it is quite impossible that a lizard could be carried in this way. It is impossible more over that the eggs of *L. Sikkimense* could be transported in a living condition by birds, for they perish within a short period of being removed from the damp moss in which they are laid. We must therefore seek for a geographical explanation of the occurrence of the lizard on an isolated hill top two hundred miles from its present abode (AMANDALE—ibid).

There is no reason whatsoever to think that the individuals living on Paresnath were ever isolated by a ring of ice or driven to the summit by glaciers sufficiently extensive to submerge the base of the hill; but it must be remembered that the secular movements of glaciers are accompanied by profound modifications not only in temperature but also in humidity, and humidity is perhaps an even more important factor in the distribution of reptiles and insects than actual temperature. We must suppose that *Lygosoma sikkimense* once lived in the plains as well as or instead of in the hills, but that a fall in the atmospheric humidity of the former, perhaps due in part to movements of glaciers in the Himalayas, drove it up into the E. Himalayas on the one hand and the summit of Paresnath on the other, or confined it to comparatively high altitudes.

2829

Sundar Lal HORA—*Śatpura Hypothesis of the distribution of the Malayan fauna and flora to Peninsular India*. (Pro. of the National Institute of Sciences of India No. 8. Vol., XV, Delhi, 1949).

P. 309. On Pārśvanāth, 4,500 feet high. in Behar, and on Mount Ābū in the Arāvali range, Rājputana, several Himalayan plant exist.—MEDLICOTT, H. B. and BLANFORD, W. T. (1879) in *A. Manual of Geology of India*, 2 vols, Lxx, 374-375 (Calcutta).

P. 313. On Pārasaṅkīth Hill, Mount Ābū and hills of Peninsular India with an annual rainfall of 150 inches, are found the damp-loving Malayan forms (fauna).

2830

A. N. UPADHYE—*References to earlier works in the Tiloya-paṇṇatti*. (Proc. and Trans. of the A.I.O.C., XV, Pp. 293-4, Bombay, 1949).

The *Tiloya-paṇṇatti*, which is an ancient Prākṛit text on Jaina cosmography, refers to earlier texts like *Aggāyaṇiya*, *Diṭṭhiwāda*, *Parikammā*, *Mūlāydra*, *Loyasīṇicchaya*, *Loyavibhāya* and *Logdinti*.

2831

A. N. UPADHYE—*Ahiṃsā and World Problems*. (Addresses and essays on Jainism and world problems, Pp. 1—3, Calcutta, 1949).

This is a paper read before the delegates of the World Pacifist Conference. It brings out how *Ahiṃsā* is a potent principle and is sure to rescue the world from the constant threat of war.

2832

Jai Bhagwan JAIN and Matthew MCKAY—*World Problems and Jainism*. (How far Jainism can serve the world problems). Aliganj (Etah), 1950, P. 24.

Contents : The world of today. How to relieve the tension, Pacifism etc.

2833

K. G. MASHEWALA—*Guru-cult*. (The Indian Philosophical Congress Silver Jubilee Commemoration volume), 1950.

P. 239. The deification of the *guru*—the status of the prophet was not extended to any individual after Mohammad, the last prophet; similarly, the Parsis have not had a prophet since Zarathustra, the Buddhists, a Buddha since Siddhārtha, and the Jains, a Tirthankara since Mahāvīra.

P. 245. All such are only Buddhas, Tirthankaras, *gurus* and teachers but none may be regarded omniscients and infallible or as representing in their own person God fully and perfectly.

2834

Louis RENOU—*Sanskrit et Culture*. Paris, 1950.

Index : Jaina, adepte de la religion prechee par le Jina (Mahavira) quelques siecles avant l'ere chretienne.

2835

A. N. SINGH—*History of Mathematics in India from Jain sources.* (Jain. Ant. Vol. XV, No. II), Arrah, 1949. Pp. 46 to 53 and vol. XVI, No. II, Arrah, 1950. Pp. 54-69.

With the exception of the *Gaṇita-sāra saṃgraha* all our information regarding Mathematics among the Jains is derived from their religious and canonical works. Thus the *Dhavalā* gives us information about :

- (1) The use of the principle of place-value;
- (2) The laws of Indices;
- (3) The theory of Logarithms;
- (4) Special methods of dealing with the fractions;
- (5) methods used in geometry and mensuration. Details with passages cited and discussed.

2836

A. N. UPADHYE—*Jainas and Jainism.* (M. M. Potdar Commemoration Volume, Pp. 157-75, Poona, 1950).

This is an essay on Jainas and their religion as it was and it is. Further it surveys important contributions of the Jainas to Indian art, architecture and literature and presents, in addition, a brief resume of Jaina metaphysics, logic and ethical code, the last as laid down for the laity and monks.

2837

A. N. UPADHYE—*When was Pārśvabhyaḍaya composed?* (B. V., XI, 1-2, Pp. 4-5, Bombay, 1950).

The conflicting evidence on the date of the composition of the *Pārśvabhyaḍaya* is explained by suggesting that this poem might have been composed between 775 and 780 A.D., but the verse No. 70 might have been added later on when Jinasena came in contact with the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Amoghavarṣa, of course after the latter came to the throne.

A. N. UPADHYE—*The Fundamentals of Living Faiths: Jainism* (Silver Jubilee Commemoration volume, the Indian Philosophical Congress, Pp. 132-38, Calcutta, 1950).

[This paper gives a succinct exposition of the fundamentals of Jainism ; its historical antecedents, metaphysical basis, logical approach and ethical ideology.

P. 132. Jainism, a sramanic culture, which thrived in Eastern India even prior to the advent of Āryans in Indian Midland. Jainism accepts both change and permanence as facts of experience.

P. 133. In Jainism the basic substances are eternal and their interaction explains all changes. The idea of absolute creation and destruction by God is not acceptable to Jainism. The God in Jainism is a liberated soul, a spiritually perfect ideal. He is an example to inspire and to guide. Every soul can aspire to achieve Godhood by annihilating Karmic forces.

P. 134. In Jainism the divinity can be adored at the various stages of spiritual evolution. *Siddha*—the liberated soul ; Tirthankara (*Arhat*) the omniscient teacher; *Ācārya*—preceptor ; *Upādhyāya*—preacher ; and *sādhu*—the monk ; these mark the various stages of the soul's spiritual progress. Jainism is a religion of self-help, and enables one to cultivate individual strength and courage on the path of spiritual progress. The *Karma*, according to Jainism, is a subtle matter, or energy, which is associated with *Ātman* (soul) from beginningless time ; and the spiritual emancipation becomes complete when the *Ātman* develops its inherent glories by removing the Karmic shackles which were all along eclipsing the nature of *Ātman*. The Karmic influx into the soul is due to one's activities, mental, vocal and physical.

Pp. 135-36. Jain logic insists on qualifying every statement with 'Sya', i.e., 'may be', to stress its conditional or relative character. Besides these two judgments, namely, 'somehow S is P' and 'somehow S is not P'. Jain logic admits a third kind of judgment, namely, 'somehow S is indescribable'. These three are the basic predications ; and when they are combined successively and simultaneously, the maximum number of combinations is seven and not more. These are : (1) Somehow S is P ; (2) Somehow S is not P ; (3) Somehow S is indescribable ; (4) Somehow S is P and is also not P ; (5) Somehow S is P and is also indescribable ; (6) Somehow S is not P and is also indescribable ; and lastly (7) Somehow S is P, also is not P, and is also indescribable.

P. 136. Jain ethics aims at the realization of *Nirvāṇa* or *Mokṣa*, which means that the soul is to be completely liberated from the shackles of Karma, which is to be achieved by observing a code of morality. Jainism lays down five basic vows : (i) *ahiṃsā* (abstention from violence) ; (ii) *satya* (abstention from false speech) ; (iii) *asteya* (abstention from theft) ; (iv) *brahmacarya* (abstention from sex pleasure) ; (v) *aparigraha* (abstention from greed for worldly possessions).

All the souls are equal ; therefore, the sanctity and dignity of life in its various forms must be maintained.

2839

Brahmachari SITAL PRASAD—*Jainism : A Key to True Happiness*. Jaipur, 1951. Pp. VII+133.

True happiness ; soul ; energy and fate; principles of Jainism ; inflow and bondage ; etc.

2840

Jyoti Prasad JAIN—*Jainism : the oldest living religion*. Benaras, 1951. Pp. ii+62+1.

Jainism is an absolutely independent religion and is older than Vedic culture. All these facts have been proved in this booklet, giving the references from the *Vedas*, *Purāṇas*, Buddhist texts and also from the findings of the well-known Indian and European scholars.

2841

Brahmachari SITAL PRASAD—*Jainism, A Key to True Happiness*. Jaipur, 1951, Pp. viii+133.

This book describes the path of real happiness—that of the soul, not depending on anything appertaining to material wealth.

2842

R. D. MISHRA—*Late B. Devakumar Jain and his Jain Siddhanta*—Bhavan Publications (Jain, Ant. Vol. XVII, No. I), Arrah, 1951, Pp. 26 to 31.

The Devakumar Jain Memorial Volume of the Jain Siddhanta Bhāskara.

2843

B. C. LAW—*Indological Studies*. (A.B.O.R.I. Vol. XXXII, 1951).

P. 274. The book contains extensive studies in the Jain scriptures—a sketch of Mahāvira's life...an account of distinguished men and women of India...clear statement of the doctrine of Karma.

2844

Dinendra Chand JAIN—*Deva-vāṇī*. (Jain Ant., Vol. XVII, No. I), Arrah, 1951. Pp. 17 to 25.

Extracts from the writings and speeches of B. Deo Kumar—Philosophical ideas; ethical ideas, literary, social and cultural ideas.

2845

C. S. K. JAIN—*The Central Jain Oriental Library*. (Jain Ant., Vol. XVII, No. 1), Arrah, 1951. Pp. 11 to 16.

Locally known as the *Saraswati Bhawan*, the library has a collection of about 7,500 printed books in several Indian languages. The number of published English books is 3,250. Besides, the library has 6,378 manuscripts on palm-leaves, paper or tree-bark. The library was first installed in 1903. Jain Siddhānta Bhawan is the unique institution for research and study of Jain literature, history and antiquary.

2846

Ashutosh BHATTACHARYA—*Review of early Bengali Śaiva Poetry*. (Q. J. M. S., Vol. 42, 1951-52).

Since the introduction of Brahmanism into this country, Buddhism and Jainism, the prevailing religions of the time in the land had begun to lose themselves in this newly introduced Śaivism. The ideal life of the Jain Tirthankaras was not in any way different from the ideals of Gautam Buddha and the Purāṇic Śiva.

2847

A. K. Yegna Narayan Aiyar—*The Antiquity of some field and forest flora of India*. (Q. J. M. S., Vol. 42., No. 1, 1951-52, Bangalore).

P. 7. In the famous Tamil classic, *Silappadikaram*, considerable material relating to the country through which the hero and heroine pass on their way to

Mathurai is available. Kāverippumapattinum a prosperous sea port (now submerged under the sea).

2848

Nemi Chandra SHASTRI—*Jain Culture in Shahabad*. (Jain. Ant., Vol. XVIII, No. I), Arrah, 1952. Pp. 26 to 32.

Jainism exists in the district of Shahabad (Bihar) from the 6th century A.D. About twenty images of Jain Nemi Nāth, Rābhanāth and others, the fabulous tree *Kalpavṛkṣa*, the religion incarnate *Dharmachakra* excavated from Choussa, in Buxar sub-division. The period of these images ranges from the 6th century A.D. to the 9th century A.D. A brief sketch of some of the well-known Jain temples of Shahabad given and literary progress of Jainism in Shahabad shown.

2849

A. N. UPADHYE—*The Jains*. (The Indo-Asian Culture, II, 2, Pp. 164-69, Delhi, 1953).

This note gives an outline of the part played by the Jains in different parts of India, starting with their Tirthankaras.

2850

Anant Prasad JAIN—*Soul, Consciousness and Life*. Aliganj, Etah, 1953. P. 24.

Here a short rational analysis is put forward for an easy conception of existence and identity of soul, according to Jainism.

2851

The Indo-Asian Culture—Vol. I, No. 4, New Delhi, 1953.

Pp 438-39. Reports bathing ceremony of Gomate—svara on March 5, 1953. Picture of Gomatesvara on page 395. Reports birthday anniversary of Mahāvira on March 28, 1953.

2852

N. L. AHMAD—*Some problems for further study and research*. (Presidential Address, Ind. Hist. Cong., 17th Sess.' Ahmedabad) 1954.

P. 231. In Gujarat valuable material lies buried in Jain Bhandaras. The numerous *Rāsas* or *Prabandhas* should throw interesting light on the social, cultural and political history of the period (1206-1525).

2853

N. P. CHAKRAVARTI—*Presidential Address*. (I. H. Cong., 17th Sess., Ahmedabad), 1954.

P. 20. The Kushana era and Kanishka era; two inscriptions—one of the year 86 and another of 15, in which one Arya Vasula is mentioned; it would be impossible for the same person to occupy important position in the Jain community for a period of 71 years. Misunderstanding of the actual words. The donation of the image might have been made by her relations and followers, after she expired 'for the emancipation of Vasula'.

Another Mathura inscription dated in the year 299 : Mathura was a stronghold of Jainism—why an era used in the north-west should be used at Mathura only in a solitary instance ?

2854

H. V. DRVATIA—*Welcome Speech*. (I.H. Cong., 17th Sess., Ahmedabad), 1954.

P. 1. In the kingdom of Maitrakas of Valabhipur, Jainism, Śaivism, Vaiṣṇavism and Buddhism flourished side by side under the patronage of its rulers.

Pp. 2-3. For the glory of Gujarat, credit goes to the Jaina community which produced traders, administrators, warriors and literary scholars. Jaina *Munis* devoted themselves not only to exposition of 'their religious tenets but to grammar, biography and history.

P. 5. The mutual respect between the various religious faiths in Gujarat was so great that different persons of the same family living in the same house professed either Jainism, Vaiṣṇavism or Śaivism. The Jain spirit of Ahimsā and the deep devotion of Vaiṣṇavism have for centuries permeated the life of Gujarat, ultimately it produced the greatest personality—Mahatma Gandhi.

2855

Moti CHANDRA—*Presidential Address*, Sec. I (Upto 711 A.D.) (I. A. Cong. 17th Sess., Ahmedabad), 1954.

Pp. 41-44. Historical traditions : Jain traditions : legend of Kuṇāla, son of Aśoka and grandson of Chandragupta ; Kuṇāla's son Samprati became the upāsaka of the Śramanas; legend of Samprati breathes the same spirit of tolerance and well-being as the inscriptions of Aśoka; Samprati re-established the declining Maurya empire in Andhra-deśa, Mahārāṣṭra and Coorg.

The Jain traditions throw additional light on the glory of the Sātavāhanas; Sātavāhanas' power extended from Mathura in the north to Mathura in the south; rivalry between Nahapāna and Gautamiputra for the port of Broach.

2856

D. C. SINGAR—*Nagara-Sreshthin* (I. H. Cong., 17th Sess., Ahmedabad), 1954.

P. 53. The Nagaraśresthin represent the various guilds or corporations of the town or the rich urban population.

P. 55. According to TOD (Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. II, P. 682), most of the *Nagarseths* of Rajasthan in the first half of the nineteenth century were Jains.

2857

Reginald Le MAY—*The Culture of South East Asia*. London, 1954. Cambodia : its Indian origin.

P. 116. Sirpur, now a small village on the right bank of the Mahanadi, 37 miles east by north of Raipur (Central Provinces). J. D. BEGLAR visited this place in 1873-74. BEGLAR reported a temple there to be Buddhistic and Jain as well as Brahmanic in form and style.

2858

Banarsi Das JAIN—*Jainism in the Punjab*. (Sarūpa Bhārati : the Dr. Lakshman Sarup Memorial Volume) Hoshiarpur, 1954.

Pp. 238-247.

P. 239. Takṣaśila—Kingdom of Bāhubali : temples F and G at Sirkap probably Jaina (Sir John Marshal, Arch. Annual, 1914-15).

P. 240. Harappa—Clay seal with standing males found at Harappa comparable to Jaina statues of Rṣabha as in Indus seals fig. 13 in plate XII of Mohenjodaro, Vol. I.

P. 241. Simhapura—From Kapisā (eastern part of Afghanistan) Hiuen Tsiang came to Simhapura; here he found white clothed heretics and the Digambara Jains and a temple; Sir Annel STEIN discovered in 1889 the remains of the Simhapura Jain temple near the modern Katās (Katākṣa) (Gazetteer of Jhelum Dist., Lahore, 1904, pp. 43-46).

P. 242. Von Le Coq's (*Die Buddhistische sp̄atantike in Mittelasien*, III, Die Wandmabruen, Berlin, 1924, Plate IV. P. 30) identifying as a Digambara Tirthankara, a human figure painted on a wall in Chinese Turkestan; and N.C. MEHTA's supporting it (in his studies in Indian Painting); and C. J. SHAH's reproduction of the statement (in his book Jainism in N. India); refutation of these because the painting depicts a headless naked male standing tiptoe with the right leg brought in front of the left.

P. 242. P̄rvatikā (6th century A. D.) mention of Pavvaiyā (P̄rvatikā) on the bank of the river Chandrabhaga (Chenab) in *Kuvalayamālākatka*, as a centre of Jainism.

Pp. 243-244. Nagarkoṭ—Kangra (C. 1000-1600 A.D.): Nagarkot, another name of Kāngrā, 135 miles from Amritsar; in ancient times it was the capital of Trigarta; CUNNINGHAM found here remains of old Jain Temples, images and inscriptions and remarked that the Diwāns of the Muslim rulers of Delhi stationed at Kāngrā were Digambara Jains (AE. Sur. Ind. reports 1872-73, vol. V, pp. 168 ff). The oldest and the longest inscription is inscribed on the pedestal of an image of R̄ṣabha 854 A. D. edited by Bühler (Ep. Indica, Vol. I, Ins. No. 18). This image and inscription also noted by MARSHALL (Ar. Su. Ind. An. Rep. 1905-6 p. 16); the word gaccha indicates Śvētāmbara origin. The late Dr. K. N. SITARAM discovered in 1930 in Kangra valley numerous Jain images and ruins of Jain Temples—some of them being appropriated by the Hindus as Ganapati Temple (lying between the Railway station and the Rest Houses at Baijnath-Paprola). Dr. Sitaram's reports are unpublished but available in manuscript.

P. 244. Sindhudeśa : In olden times an active centre of Jainism, in Sam. 1169 there was rivalry between the followers of the Kharatara Gaccha and the Komala Gaccha. Jinadutta Sūri started worship of Maṇibhardra and the Muslim Pirs or saints.

P. 246. Lahore—Lābhapura its Jain name; Akbar influenced by Hīravijaya Sūri prohibited the slaughter of animals on certain days of the year throughout his kingdom (V. A. SMITH, *Jaina Teacher of Akbar in Bhandarkar Commemoration vol.*). Rivalry between Jinacandra and Hīravijaya.

Aspects of Jainism. Jain Mission Society, Bangalore, 1955.

(These articles are reprinted from the Aryan Path, May, 1953; October, 1954; January-February, 1955; April, 1955, May, 1955 and June, 1955).

The names of the articles are—

1. Jain culture by Nathmal TATIA.
2. Jain Ideas in the Modern world by A. CHAKRAVARTI.
3. The fundamentals of Jainism by P. R. JAIN.
4. The Approach of Jainism to Ethics and Haribhadra's contribution to it by I. H. JHAVERI.
5. Jainism and the Way to Spiritual Realization by I. C. SHASTRI.

2860

P. C. Roy CHOUDHURY—*Jainism in Bihar*. Patna, 1956, Pp. I-X and I-110; 16 plates.

Chapters : Jainism in Bihar; Jain religion; Jain Achitecture; Parasnath Hill; Kuluha Hill; Jain Antiquities in Manbhum; Jain Antiquities in Singhbhum; BUCHANAN's References to Jain shrines; Jain Antiquities in Gaya; Jain Antiquities in Shahabad; Jain Antiquities in Bhagalpur; Jain Antiquities in Patna; Jain Antiquities in Muzaffarpur; Glossary; Bibliography; Index.

2861

A. N. UPADHYE—*Mahāvīra and Buddha on Nirvāṇa*. (The Rajaramian, Kolhapur, 1932; also the Voice of Ahimsā, VI, 3-4, Pp. 120-29, Aliganj, 1956).

The religious back-ground of the Vedic, Brahmanic and Upanishadic texts is outlined especially with a view to trace the doctrine of transmigration, which was conspicuous by its absence in earlier works but became sufficiently important in the *Upanishads*. There is evidence in the Vedic literature itself that the Aryans had to struggle against an antagonistic culture in Central India as well as in Eastern India. It is to these parts of India that Jainism, Buddhism and some other faiths belong. It is in this back-ground that the Jaina and Buddhist conceptions of *Nirvāṇa* are studied in details.

2862

A. N. UPADHYE—*On the Bahurata Schism*. (Jaina Gazette, XXVII).

The traditional account of the Bahurata schism started by Jamālī in the very life-time of Mahāvīra is given in this paper. Further, the philosophical implications of the Bahurata doctrines are explained with illustrations.

2863

Gertrude Emerson *Sau*—*Cultural Unity of India*. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting Publication, Govt. of India, 1956).

P. 23. Chap. III. Roots of Indian Culture: In the sixth century B. C., Buddhism and Jainism added a new emphasis to the Upanishad teachings. It gave way to a new idea that each has the right to live out its own life—karmic 'seeds' and the doctrine of Ahimsā was introduced.

P. 24. Among the Jaina followers of Mahāvīra, the Buddha's great contemporary, the practice of the vow of non-injury towards all living creatures became an integral part of the discipline. A Jaina would not walk at night, lest he inadvertently crush life of a worm. (Plate of Jain temple in white marble, Dīlwara, Mount Ābu—11th century A.D.)

P. 31. Chapt. IV: Cultural Continuity—Buddhism and Jainism, rejecting the sacred authority of the Vedas and the special position of the Brahmin introduced their own emphasis into education. The Jains began to use Sanskrit as their literary language at a somewhat later period.

P. 34. Spirit of Religious Tolerance : In the conference organised by Harshavardhan of Kanauj and attended by Yuan Chwang in the seventh century were present no fewer than three thousand Brahmins and Jains apart from the Buddhists. Conversion of Jain Tamil kings to Śaiva or Vaiṣṇava form of faith.

Pp. 37-38. Vernacular translations of Epics and *Purāṇas*—Two Jaina authors, Ādipampa and Abhinava Pampa of tenth and twelfth centuries made abridged versions of the *Mahābhārata* and the *Rāmāyaṇa* in Kannada.

P. 39. Images and Temples—Art in an important expression of culture in which the Jaina images suggested the immobility of death itself.

P. 41. Jaina images of the Tīrthankaras date from about the first century A. D.

P. 45. Unifying Force of Bhakti—Buddhism and Jainism opened their doors to all, just when Brahmin orthodoxy had shut its own against many.

2864

S. SAIKANTAYA—*Asoka*, *Devanampriya*. (Q. J. M. S.—Culture and Heritage Number, 1956) Bangalore.

Pp. 5-6. Chandra Gupta Maurya—After a successful reign of 24 years, gone with his Jain teacher Bhadrabāhu on a pilgrimage to the South and ended his days on the Chandragiri Hill at Śravanabelgoḷa in Mysore, where the foot-prints of his Guru and his inscriptions as well as the colossal image of Gomateśvara form permanent and prominent land-marks.

2865

Buddha PRAKASH—*Historical characters in the Mudrārākṣasa of Viśākhadatta.* (Proc., I.H.C., XVIIth Session), Patna, 1956.

P. 127. Balabhadda is connected with the third schism of the Jaina Church caused by the disciple of Asadhacharya in Seyaviya (Setavrya) in 214 A.V. According to the Tittho-galipainna this Balabhadda the Maurya is shown to be a local administrative officer posted at Rājagṛha by Chandra Gupta.

2866

S. SRIKANTAYA—*The Jagadguru of Śringeri—obituary—*(Q. J.M.S. Culture and Heritage Number, 1956). Bangalore.

P. 128. The town of Śringeri, 2,439 feet above sea-level on the left bank of the river Tunga. Whether Śringeri in earlier times was a Jangam or Jaina stronghold before it became the centre of the Advaita school of thought is not clear. In the latter half of the 8th century A.D. Śaṅkarāchārya came here and established this maṭh.

2867

V. P. JOHANAPURKAR—*Punnāṭa Sangha.* (Q. J.M.S. Culture & Heritage Number, 1956), Bangalore.

Pp. 163-64. Punnāṭa Sangha, a sect of Jain ascetics; it derives its name from Punnāṭa, i.e. the Karnataka Province, where it originated. Jinasena completed his *Harivaṃśa Purāṇa* in Ś. 705. He has given a list of his predecessors: Harisena, completed his *Bṛhat Kathakośa* in Ś. 854 at Vardhamānapura (Vadhavāna in Saurashtra).

A collection of hymns by Pandit Haji, a pupil of Bhaṭṭāraka Rājakīrti (middle of 17th century).

This Mss. contains a *paṭṭavali* of Lāḍabāgada Gaccha—the changed name of Punnāṭa gaccha.

The Mss. of *Bharata Bhujabali Carita* composed by Pāmo in Ś. 1614 mentions Punnāṭa Gaccha. Punnāṭa Gaccha was a subdivision of Kāṭhā Sangha.

2868

A. GNANARATNAM—*Saivite saints' influence on Tamil literature*. (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XIXth Session, Delhi, 1957).

P. 124. Sambandar conquered the multitude of Jains in argument in royal presence.

2869

C. M. Ramchander CHETTIAR—*Palayagars of Kangu Nadu, their bid for independence*, (summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XIXth Session, Delhi, 1957), Pp. 102-103.

Religious tolerance—Jainism and Hinduism in Tirumalai Nāyaka's (1623-1659)—72 territory.

2870

Umakant P. SHAH—*Parents of the Jinas*. (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XIXth Session, Delhi, 1957).

P. 88. The worship of parents of the Jinas in Jaina literature and art and the identification of a group of Jaina sculptures showing a male and a female sitting under a tree and usually accompanied by one or more Children are discussed.

2871

K. B. JINDAL—*The Prefaces*—Calcutta, 1958.

Pp. 1-224. *Dravya Saṃgrah, Tattvārthe Sūtra, Panchāstikāya Sāra, Puruṣārtha Siddhyupāya, Gommatasāra—Jīva Kāṇḍ, Ātmānuśāsan, Gommatasāra, Karma Kāṇḍ, Samayasāra, Niyamasāra, Gommatasāra, Karma Kāṇḍ Part II, Parīkṣāmukhaṃ, Cosmology : Old and New.*

2872

Hiralal CHATTERJEE—*International law and International State Relations in Ancient India*. Calcutta, 1958.

P. 11. At different periods of Indian history development of inter-state relations and International law was marked by different characteristics. The doctrine of non-violence promulgated by Buddhism and Jainism aimed at minimising human sufferings as a whole, not to speak of atrocities of war. One of the greatest steps calculated to secure lasting peace in the world was taken when message of universal love and non-violence was preached some six hundred years before the birth of Christ.

2873

AUDILAKSHMI—*Tamil Nayanars in Telugu Literature*. (Pr. & Tr. A.I.O.C. 18th Sess. 1955. Annamalainagar, 1958).

P. 356. The Nayanars of the Tamil country played an important role in the evolution of Śaivism in South India. The Tamil word *Nayanar* means a devotee. They are sixty-three in number. Curiously enough the number 63 corresponds to the *Tri-śaṣṭiśalāka puruṣas* of Jain tradition. The Nayanars lived between the 5th and the 10th centuries of the Christian era. At the outset, in South India, Śaivism had to contend with the two formidable rivals, Jainism and Buddhism. The Pallava king Mahendravarman I, who was at first a Jaina became an ardent Śaivite under the influence of Appar (Tirunavukkarasu or Vagisar Nayanar); Mahendravarman caricatured Buddhists and Jains in his Sanskrit burlesque *Mattavilasa-Prahasana*.

2874

R. P. Sethu PILLAI—*Presidential Address—Dravidian Culture section*. (Pro. & Tr. A.I.O.C. 18th Sess., 1955. Annamalainagar, 1958).

Pp. 97-98. The Sacred *Kural* holds a unique place in Tamil literature. The great savant Albert SCHWEITZER says: 'There hardly exists in the literature of the world a collection of maxims in which we find so much of lofty wisdom.' All the available commentaries of the *Kural* have been collected and published as a variorum edition of it by the Dharmapuram Adhinam in South India. The latest translation of the *Kural* in English is by Prof. A. CHAKRAVARTI of Madras. He is a Jain scholar and his commentary has been written from the Jain point of view. According to him the doctrine of Ahimsā which is fundamental in the Jain religion is the bed-rock on which the structure of the *Kural* is raised. *Kural* has been translated into several Indian languages; Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil; several translations in English.

2875

H. C. BHAYANI—*Prakrit and Jainism*. (Pro. & Tr. A.I. O. Con. 18th Sess., 1955. Annamalainagar, 1958).

Pp. 49-57. Survey of research work done in Prākṛit and Jainism in the two years 1954 and 1955. A standard and authentic edition of all the Jain canonical works along with the early commentaries still a desideratum.

Publications : *Suttāgama; Uttarādhyāyana; Dāśavyālia; Sthānāṅg-Samavāya; Śaṭṭhaṇḍagāṇa; Mahābandha* (Mahādhaṇḍa); *Kaśyapākūḍa* with the *Curnisūtra* and *Jayadhavala; Rājavārtika; Sarvārthasiddhi; Vivaraṇa* (commentary on *Nyāya-viniścaya*); *Cār Tīrthankar* (teachings of Rṣabha, Nemi, Vardhamāna and Pārśva); *The History of Philosophy* (Jain Philosophy by A. CHAKRAVARTY); *The Outlines of Jain Philosophy; Aspects of Jainism; Religious, didactic and devotional literature of the Jains; Samādhiāntra aur Iṣṭopadeśa; Samicṭna Dharmasāstra; Ratnakaraṇḍaśrāvakaśāstra; Jinasaḥasranāma; Bhāvya-jana-kaṇṭhābharaṇa*; Jain mythological literature published : *MahāpurāṇaUttarapurāṇa; Paumacariu; Pāṇḍavapurāṇa; Purāṇasārasaṅgraha; Dharmasaramābhyudaya; Triṣaṣṭiśalākāpuruṣacarita* (English translation); *Caupannamahāpurisacarīya* (dissertation by Brühn); *The Rāmāyaṇa version of Śīlācāraya as found in the Caupannamahāpurisacarīya* (A.B.O.R.I. 36);

Linguistic study of Prākṛit publications : the *Prākṛit Grammar of Trivikrama; Prākṛit Bhāṣā. Illustrations of Letter diagrams* (JUB. 23); *Karalākhaṇa* (Palmistry) *Amgavijjā* (on prognostics); **Jain Art Publications :**

The Jain Sculptures from Ladol Studies in Jain Art. The Jain Data about Musical Instruments; The art of Indian Asia; Jain Āgam Granthon ki Mahātvaapurāṇa Sabda-suciyan; Numismatic Date from early Jain Literature; the so-called Mauryan Polish in Jain Literature; Foreign Elements in Jain Literature; An old Literary Reference about Vanaraja, the founder of the Gauda dynasty; Great Women in Jainism; Eminent women of Karnataka; Magadh (Jain sacred places) Rajagṛaha and Nalanda; Holy Ābū; Historical Geography of Ancient India; Ācārya Simhanandi, King-maker and Pontiff, some Digambara Jain works composed in Gujarat and Saurashtra in Sanskrit and Apabhraṃsa; Literary Circle of Mahāmātya Vastupāla; Old Kannada Literature; History and Culture of the Indian People.

Inscriptional sources : *Jain Śīlālekha Saṅgraha; Interpretation of Two Jain Inscriptions in Lucknow Museum; Lexical material: Śaṣṭiśataka Prakaraṇa; Revantagiri-varu; Neminātha-catuspadikā; Sirithulibhadda-phāgu; Ukṭi-ratnākara.*

Bibliographical and reference literature : *The Descriptive Catalogue of the Govt. Mss. Library at B O R I. Vol. XVII (Jain Literature and Philosophy—Agamic Section), part fifth; Rajasthan Ke Sastrabhaṇḍaron ki Grantha-sūci.*

2876

Hasan ASKARI—Medicines and Hospitals in Muslim India. (Proc., I.H.C., XXth Session), Bombay, 1958.

P 178. Makaradhvaja or Rasasindur was perhaps first introduced by Vāga-bhaṭṭa.

P. 183. According to the 17th century European travellers the hospitals for the sick animals in some parts of Western India probably established by the Jains.

2877

A. KRISHNASWAMY—*Indigenous Veterinary medicine*. (Proc. and Tran. A.I.O.C., XVIIth Session, 1955), Annamalainagar, 1958.

P. 547. *Mrigapakshi Śāstra* by Hamsadeva deals with the various kinds of animals and birds with their varieties, colours, temperaments and various stages of life, etc, interesting for zoologists and veterinarians.

2878

R. S. SHARMA—*Irrigation in Northern India during the post-Maurya period*. (Circa 200 B.C.—circa A.D. 200) (Proc. I.H.C., XXth Session), Bombay, 1958.

P. 59. The Hāthigumphā inscription informs us about the repair and enclosing of a tank in Kalinganagari by Khāravela (D.C. Sircar, *Select Inscriptions*, vol. I, P. 207).

P. 61. Hāthigumphā inscription of Khāravela informs us about the existence of a trīsata years old canal in Kalinga Nagari (1.6). The inscription also records that in the fifth year of his reign he caused the canal opened by king Nanda, a hundred and three years back, to be brought into the capital from the Tanśūli Road, and caused to be dug at the cost of a hundred thousand coins (BARUA, *old Brāhmī Inscriptions*, P. 43).

2879

UMAKANT P. SHAH—*Mahapurushalakṣaṇas in Jaina canons*. (Proc. and Trans. A.I.O.C., XVIIIth Session, 1955), Annamalainagar, 1958.

P. 285. *Mahapurushalakṣaṇa* or marks of great men obtained from the *Aupapātika Sūtra* and the *Āvaiyaka Gurni* wonderfully corresponding with the Buddhist evidence show that the Jaina traditions obtained from the Agamas often go back to two or three centuries B.C.

2380

V. SWAMINATHAN—*Bharṭṭhari and Mimāṃsā*, (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XXth Session, 1959), Bhuvanagar, 1959.

P. 138. Ancient Buddhist and Jain texts have thrown much light on Bharṭṭhari.

2381

L. B. KENT—*Devānam Priya* (Proc. I.H.C. XXIIInd Session), Bombay, 1959.

P. 91. Kings made reverential reference to their gods in their official styles and titles. Khāravela of Orissa calls himself 'dharmaṛāja.'

2382

B. J. SANDEBARA—*Historical Importance of the Prabhanakacharita (A.D. 1278) of Prabhdchandra* (Proc., I.A.C., XXIInd Session), Bombay, 1959.

P. 314. The work gives biographies of 23 great Jain pontiffs, most of whom were notable personalities in the social, cultural and political history of Gujarat.

2383

R.C. PRASAD SINGH—*Peace-policy in early medieval India*. (Proc., I H.C., XXIst Session), Bombay, 1959.

P. 248. and n.1. Somadeva, the grand ancient Indian politician condemned differences among rulers in his *Nīṭivākyaṃṭa*, XXX.

2384

Upendraray J. SANDEBARA—*A reference to Bhagvan Tīrthavit or Jain Tīrthankara in the Mahābhārata* (Summaries of papers A.I.O.C., XXth Session, 1959). Bhuvanagar, 1959.

P. 88. The advice of Bhagavan Tīrthavit contained in the Śāntiparvan of the *Mahābhārata* wonderfully agreeing in sense with the teachings of *Tattvārthasūtra*, VI. 11-26 and IX. 1-3 shows that Bhagavan Tīrthavit is the Jain Tīrthankara.

2385

Dabhu MALVANIYA—*Lord Mahavīra's Anudharmīha conduct*. (Summaries of papers, A.I.O.C., XXth Session, 1959), Bhuvanagar, 1959.

P. 90. Discussing the meaning of the word *Apudhammija* the author concludes that Mahāvira followed and preached the 'traditional law' and that there was the existence of the Saṅgha of Pārśva prior to the advent of Mahāvira.

2886

A. N. UPADHYE—*Some parallel thoughts of Jaina Anuprekṣās.*— (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XXth Session, 1959), Bhuvanewar, 1959.

Pp. 89-90. Jainism and Buddhism belong to the same current of Indian thought, the Śramanic culture. *Anuprekṣās*—the topics of reflection. The paper attempts to spot parallel thoughts for the *Anuprekṣās* from Buddhist texts, individually and collectively. Their object in Jainism and Buddhism is the same.

2887

P. M. SUNDARAM—*The Tamil Devaram Lyrics.* (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XXth Session, 1959), Bhuvanewar, 1959.

P. 127. The influence of Jainism and Buddhism was very great before the great Nayanars to whom the revivalist movement in Śaivism is attributed, appeared on the field.

2888

H. G. NARAHARI—*Some Witticisms of Jayantabhaṭṭa.* (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XXth Session, 1959), Bhuvanewar, 1959.

P. 133. Out to establish the *Nyāya* view as the most feasible in contemporary thought, Jayantabhaṭṭa assesses very carefully the strength of the position of his adversaries individually. The Jains come in rarely for any serious criticism.

2889

Sadashiv ATHAVALE—*Suman : The only pure moralist in the history of thought.* (Proc. I.H.C. XXIIInd Session), Bombay, 1959.

P. 74. Suman also known as Uggahaman in Pāli literature (Uggahaman literally means one who gazes upwards at the skies) taught a kind of Vinayavāda, a discipline, a code of conduct. Śīlāṅka, the Jain commentator of the *Sūtrakṛtāṅga* speaks of thirty-two Vinaya schools (*Sūtrakṛtāṅga* 1/12/3).

P. 75. The Jain thinkers were not likely to appreciate Suman. The reason lies in the basic difference in the positions of Suman on one side and Jainism on the other. The Jain writers seem to be damning all the Vinayavādis with no exception (*Śāstrakṛāṅga*, *Uttarādhyāyana*, etc).

2890

Lothar WENDEL—*Thought, Life and Humanity*. Aliganj (Etah), 1960.

It deals with the relations between Western and Indian literature and indirectly on Goethe. His comparison of Jain thought with Western ideals is thought provoking.

Pp. 9-24. Goethe's *Faust* and *Tattvārthasūtra*.

Pp. 36-37. Thomas Mann and Jainism.

Pp. 59-69. Hermann Keyserling's Interpretation of the French 'Raison' in the light of Jain Philosophy.

Pp. 75-78. Corneille's conception of Non-violence.

Pp. 107-116. The Commonwealth Idea in Jainism.

Pp. 117-122. Jainism Abroad.

2891

B. P. SINHA—*Significance of religious data in Kauṭilya's Arthaśāstra*. (Proc. I.H.C., XXIIInd Session), Bombay, 1960.

P. 65. There is no clear reference to the Jainas. Only the Buddhists and the Ajivikas are mentioned (Kauṭilya's *Arthaśāstra* III, 20).

P. 68. There is a torso of a Tirthankara with characteristic Mauryan polish in the Patna Museum.

2892

Rasik Vihari Joshi—*The Philosophical and Historical background of the conception of Rādhā*. (Proc. and Trans. A.I.O.C., XXXth Session), Delhi, 1961. Part II.

P. 144. Somadeva's *Telattilakacampa* (1080 A. D.) mentions a lady Amṛtavatī who justifies that Rādhā was attracted towards Nārāyaṇa.

2893

Geoffrey L. Rudd—*The Logic of Vegetarianism* (Souvenir presented in honour of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan) Madras, 1962. Pp. 29-38.

Pp. 35-36. Jainism was started by Mahāvira in the 6th century B.C. A metaphysical Religion with strong ethical observances. Everything has a soul; it is just now being confirmed by material science. Jains strict vegetarians—oldest religion in the world—Jain asceticism—vegetarian systems of living will become universal through dire necessity.

2894

The Jain Siddhanta Bhawan : An Introduction (Jain Ant. vol XXII, No. I), Arrah, 1963, Pp. 14 to 15.

The 'Jain Siddhanta Bhawan' better known as the 'Central Jain Oriental library, Arrah, founded by Devakumar Jain of Arrah in the year 1906 contains 3,179 Ms. on palm leaf and 3,500 manuscripts on paper. Most of these ms. are believed to be at least five hundred years old. Besides the manuscripts the Library has nearly 9,000 published books on religion, philosophy, history and literature in nearly all the Indian and some foreign languages, most conspicuous among these collections being the illustrated '*Jain Rāmāyaṇa*' and the '*Bhaktāmara*'.

2895

R. M. Das—*Some Jaina Saṃskāras* (Jain Ant., Vol. XXII, No. I). Arrah, 1963. Pp. 25 to 28.

Jinasena's *Mahāpurāṇa* is a great synthesis of Hindu and Jain culture. Like the Hindu Dharma Sastras the *Mahāpurāṇa* regards the *Saṃskāras* as purificatory rites. Some of the main *Saṃskāras* described by Jinasena are :

- (a) Adhana—foetus-laying ceremony.
- (b) Priyodbhava—Celebration of the advent of the child in this world.
- (c) Nāmakarṇa—Naming of the child.

(d) Bahiryāna—Same as *Niṣkramaṇa* ceremony of the Hindus, the performance of this rite being done and the child can be taken out from the room in which it was born.

(e) Annaprāṇa—Occasion on which the child is fed with cooked food for the first time.

- (f) *Kelavapa*—Same as the *Citakāra* ceremony of the Hindus—it is an auspicious day on which the head of the child is shaved.
- (g) *Lipāmkhyana*—Same as the *Vidyārambha* ceremony of the Hindus—on this occasion the child is placed for his studies after the performance of various religious rites.
- (h) *Upaniti*—Corresponds to the *Upanayana Sanskāra* of the Hindu Dharma Śāstras.
- (i) *Vratavarana*—Same as the *Samavartana* rite described in Hindu Dharma Śāstras—it celebrates the return of the student to his ancestral home after the completion of his studies.
- (j) *Vivāha*—Entry into the *Gṛhasthāśrama* by marrying a girl.

2896

Subodh Kumar JAIN—*Sixty years of Jain Siddhanta Bhawan* (Jain. Ant., vol. XXII, No 1), Arrah, 1963.

Pp. 37-44. Founded in 1903—its works upto 1963. The Diamond Jubilee year described.

2897

Ramchandra JAIN—*Śramanic Foundations of Ancient Egypt*. (Summaries of papers of the 26th International Congress of Orientalists, New Delhi, 1964).

Pp. 3-4. Menes, a great Paṇi leader, took his Śramanalogical culture and civilization to Egypt. The Śramanalogical beliefs of the ancient Egyptians are contained in the book '*The Manifestation of Light*'.

2898

Ramchandra JAIN—*Śramanic Foundations of Ancient Sumer* (Summaries of papers of 26th International Congress of Orientalists, New Delhi, 1964).

Pp. 8-9. The Sumerian way of life was founded upon the basic tenets of Śramanology. Gilgamesh received Śramanic indoctrination from Itnapishtimi living in the city of Dilmun identified with Mohenjodaro.

2899

J. N. BANERJEE—*The Purāṇic Account of Ṛṣabhadeva and Buddha* (Summaries of papers of the 26th International Congress of Orientalists, New Delhi, 1964).

P. 56. Life of Ṛṣabhadeva, the first Tīrthāṅkara according to the Bhagavata Purāṇa.

2900

B. K. BARUA—*Study of folk-tale material in Indian Literatures* (Summaries of papers of the 26th International Congress of Orientalists, New D. lhi, 1964).

P. 61. The Jaina tales in Sanskrit, Prākṛit and Apabhraṁṣa—numerous parables, legends etc. recorded in the *Āṅgas* and the *Upāṅgas*.

2901

Muni BUDDHAMAL—*The Contributions of Jain writers to Indian Languages*. (Summaries of papers of 26th International Congress of Orientalists, New Delhi, 1964).

P. 76. The literary contributions of the Jains to different Indian Languages, such as Sanskrit, Prākṛit, Apabhraṁṣa, Kannada, Tamil, Gujrati, Marathi, Rajasthanī and Hindi on different subjects.

Three periods of Prākṛit Literature :

Ancient Prākṛit 500 B. C.—600 A.D.; Literary Prākṛit 100 A.D.—600 A.D.; Apabhraṁṣa 600 A.D.—1100 A.D.

2902

N. A. DESHPANDE—*Jaina concept of an Ideal Student*. (Summaries of papers of 26th International Congress of Orientalists, New Delhi, 1964).

Pp. 95-96. The Jain teacher looked upon as a deity; rules and regulations for an ideal student.

2903

H. L. JAIN—*A peculiar mystic element in Mediæval Jainism*. (Summaries of papers of 26th International Congress of Orientalists, New Delhi, 1964).

Pp. 122-30. Several mystic words, phrases and ideas from the ancient Jaina works are brought to light which prove the strength of the peculiar form of mysticism which had seized the esoteric minds during the Medieval Age. It was more or less alien to the nature of Jainism. Nevertheless, it established itself therein, although as a temporary phase.

2904

Kailash Chandra Jain—*Cultural Role of Ancient Towns in Rajasthan* (Summaries of papers of 26th International Congress of Orientalists, New Delhi, 1964).

Pp. 130-31. Jainism became a cultural force in Rajasthan after the 7th century A.D. Jain saints visited the towns, propagated Jainism and improved the tone of morality. Jains originated from towns.

2905

Muni MAHENDRA KUMAR—*India's Nomenclature*. (Summaries of papers of 26th International Congress of Orientalists, New Delhi, 1964).

Pp. 153-54. Whether Bhāratavarṣa was named after the son of Ṛṣabha or that of Duṣyanta; and the writer proves that it is after the name of the son of Ṛṣabhadeva.

2906

Muni MAHENDRA KUMAR—*Reality and Relativity of Space and Time in Jain Metaphysics and Modern Physics* (Summaries of papers of 26th International Congress of Orientalists, New Delhi, 1964).

Pp. 154-156. Newtonian concept, theory of Relativity and Physical aspect.

2907

Acharya Sri TULSI—*Pre-Vedic existence of Shramana culture*. (Summaries of papers of 26th International Congress of Orientalists, New Delhi, 1964).

Pp. 254-55. *Taittiriya Āraṇyaka*, *Shrimad Bhāgavata* and *Rgveda* all mention *Vāṭarāṇḍa Śramaṇ* (Monks) as disciples of Shramana Lord Ṛṣabha.

Vrātya-kāṇḍa of *Atharva Veda* actually depicts the life of Lord Ṛṣabha in symbolic language.

The term '*Arhan*' used in the *Rgveda* and other Vedic literature denote non-Vedic, non-violent monks. Followers of *Arhat* and *Chaityas* are called *vrātyas* in the *Atharvashākhā*.

Viṣṇupurāṇa depicts the story 'Mayamoha' which is nothing but Digambara Jain monk. Asuras, a non-Vedic society, were followers of Mayamoha Sharmap. *Purāṇa*, *Matya* and *Devī Bhāgavata purāṇa* confirm that Asuras followed Jain religion. *Rgveda* calls them enemies of Vedic religion.

2908

R.N. DANDSEAR—*Vedic, Sanskrit and Prākṛit Studies*. (Oriental Studies in India, Published on the occasion of the 26th International Congress of Orientalists, New Delhi, 1964)

Pp. 12-35. Sanskrit and Prākṛit Studies : Mentions some Jain Research Institutions and their publications and a few Jain authors and their published works.

2909

L. A. PHALTANE—*An Ancient Phase of Jainism*. (Jain Ant., Vol. XXII, No. II), Arrah, 1964, Pp. 17 to 20.

Mārga, according to Sri Kundakunḍāchārya, means a way for final beatitude and its result is complete happiness. Jainism was known at one time by the name *Mārga*, *Māga*, *Manga*, *Maunga* and *Monk*—are the words derived from the original word 'magga'. In Persia the Magas' formed an important section of the people. We learn from the *Bhaviṣya Purāṇa* that the Magas and Bhojakas are the same. They had among them the customs of showing the head clean, of not dining at night and of carrying a brush in their hands. These customs are common among the saints of the Jainas of India. From the similarities found in the language of the Brahmi people in Baluchistan and the Kannada people of Karnataka the linguists have come to the conclusion that the Kannada people of Karnataka must have been in ancient past, the inhabitants of the territory round about Baluchistan. This means that the whole of the Central Asia, Persia and Baluchistan and the territory round about were under the influence of *mārga* or Jain religion in ancient days.

2910

Subodh Kumar JAIN—*A report on the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Bhawan*. (Jain Ant., vol. XXII, No. II) Arrah, 1964. Pp. 21 to 25.

The Diamond Jubilee celebration of Sri Jain Siddhanta Bhawan and its two constituent bodies, Sri Devkumar Jain Research Institute and Sri Devkumar Jain Oriental Library on the 28th December, 1963. On this day the title of 'Siddhanta' was conferred to ten scholars.

2911

M. A. ADVANI—*Presidential Address on the occasion of Deshumar Jain Oriental Research Institute Diamond Jubilee Celebration, Arrah.* (Jain Ant., Vol. XXIII, No. I), Arrah, 1964, Pp. 23 to 31.

The earliest reformist movement in India was started by Jains. Jain means a person who has conquered his senses and controlled his mind. Jainism has made a revolution in our culture and in our religion. The whole of the Jain community have given up meat-eating and have adopted vegetarianism. The first attempt of Jainism is to make man a better man. The effort of Jainism is to make a man shed his animal instincts and become divine. The practice of non-violence by every human being is necessary for the very survival of humanity. The destruction of armaments and the banning of nuclear weapons are temporary expedients to avoid war, but the only sure method of preventing wars is to convert man into an absolutely peaceful being. Jainism believes in the existence of individual souls and in the law of Karma. According to Jainism, a man is the architect of his own life. Jainism extended upto Cape Komorin. Tamil literature has borrowed greatly from the Jain religion and philosophy.

2912

B. R. SASTRY—*Religion and Philosophy as depicted by Daṇḍin in the Daśakumāracarita,* (Summary of Papers, A.I.O.C, XXII Session, Gauhati, 1965).

P. 179. Buddhism and Jainism received set-back. They were severely opposed by the followers of 'Vedic Religion'.

2913

Ramachandra JAIN—*The Asura Problem.* (Summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XXII Session, Gauhati, 1965).

P. 224. Association of the Āryan Asuras with the Śramanic culture. A section of the Irānāryans had adopted the Śramanic culture of non-violence, peace and penance.

2914

Dalukh MALVANIA—*Some of the common features in the life stories of the Buddha and Mahāvīra.* (Summary of papers, I.A.O.C., XXII Session, Gauhati, 1965).

P. 147. Common features are : (1) the story of the bearing of the seed of Buddhahood and Tirthankarahood ; (2) the proclamation of the future Buddha and Tirthankara by the first Buddha and Tirthankara, (3) the story of Kapila; (4) the adoration by gods; (5) dreams; (6) birth; (7) names; (8) schooling; (9) marriage; (10) the exhortation by gods. and (11) Māraviṣaya.

2915

D.C. MAHAJAN—*Jainism in Laṅkādvīpa or Ancient Ceylon*. (summaries of Papers, A.I.O.C., XXII session, Gauhati, 1965) Pp. 146-147.

The *Mahāvastu* clearly indicates that the Jain religion and its civilisation was existing in Ceylon before the advent of Buddhism in the country. There are still archaeological remains at Anuvāḍṣpur, the ancient capital of Lanka, which prove entirely the existence of Jain religion and its civilisation that was once in the country of Lanka, the ancient Ceylon.

2916

ANNIE BESANT—*Jainism : A convention Lecture*. Madras, Pp. 44-67.

She says that man by injuring no living creature reaches the *Niroḍha* which is peace. Jainism was looked on as derived from Buddhism, but that is now admitted to be a blunder. Jainism is far older than Buddhism. Jina—the perfect man. The Tamil grammar, said to be the most scientific grammar that exists, is a Jaina production. From the 1st to the 12th centuries the Canarese literature is mostly written by the Jainas. Jaina rules laid down daily life for the layman. In Northern India the Jaina and the Hindu vaishyas intermarry.
